

302179

JPRS-SSA-85-080

2 September 1985

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4

19980226 116

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2 September 1985

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BURKINA

ANOTHER DISSIDENT WANTS TO RETURN HOME

AB071317 Dakar PANA in French 1144 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 8 Aug (AIB/PANA)--Emile Kabore, a "dynamic militant" of the National Union for the Defense of Democracy (UNDD)--one of the parties dissolved in Burkina--who left Burkina following the advent of the democratic people's revolution without understanding anything about the contents of this regime, arrived on Tuesday evening to enquire from President Thomas Sankara whether he could return to his country without fear.

The Burkina president answered him that the struggling Burkina people were awaiting his return without bitterness or blackmail. Emile Kabore, who told the BURKINA NEWS AGENCY that he lived mainly in Ivory Coast, affirmed that at the time of his departure he viewed the democratic people's revolution with the eyes of an opponent. "I have now asked for permission to return because I have confidence in the National Council of the Revolution (CNR) (the ruling organ in Burkina since 4 August 1983)." Mr Kabore, who did not fix the exact date of his return, however, indicated that he would return to Burkina very soon.

Mr Macaire Ouedraogo, another opponent and candidate of the UNDD in the 1978 presidential elections, was arrested on 31 July by the Ivorian security forces as he was preparing to return to Burkina. Mr Ouedraogo--who took refuge almost at the same time as Mr Emile Kabore--also remarked that the democratic people's revolution was not what he thought and asked his family living in Burkina to present a request to the CNR to allow him to return to his country. The CNR saw no inconvenience and he was to return to Ouagadougou on 31 July.

It is certain that this CNR policy of extending a hand to all Burkina citizens willing to return to take part in nation building is well understood.

CSO: 3400/841

BURKINA

BRIEFS

SOVIET FILM MATERIALS--A large consignment of cinematographic materials was donated this afternoon at the National Secretariat General of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] by the Soviet Union. The ceremony took place in the presence of Lieutenant Yien (Tinimite) deputy national secretary general of the CDR. These materials comprise four all-terrain vehicles equipped with film projectors, electricity generators as well as many feature-length Soviet films in French and many spare parts. Comrade Vladimir (Timochenko), who handed over the materials, recalled the excellent bilateral relations between our two countries. [Excerpt] [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Aug 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/871

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

FRETILIN REPRESENTATION--The FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence] will soon have a permanent representative in Cape Verde, Leonel Andrade, who has a Swedish degree in electrotechnical engineering, the ANOP has reported, quoting the head of that movement's delegation abroad, Abilio Araujo. This appointment comes at a time when the FRETILIN is seeking to increase the number of its representatives in various parts of the world and to make the struggle it has been waging for independence for 10 years better known. The FRETILIN, which already has representation in Mozambique, Australia, Angola and Portugal and at the United Nations (New York), will also shortly have a representative, Roque Rodrigues, in Vanuatu, who will undertake efforts in a number of Pacific countries, working from that republic. As to Jose Ramos Horta, who for some years has been the FRETILIN observer at the UN while serving as a member of the permanent Mozambican delegation, he is to be transferred to an African country at the end of 1985, Abilio Araujo said. He also said that the recent Amnesty International report confirming the atrocities committed by Indonesia in East Timor will help considerably to increase the impact of the struggle there, which has long been almost ignored by the rest of the world. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jul 85 p 5] 5157

CSO: 3442/353

CHAD

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Ndjamena INFO-TCHAD in French 1 Jul 85 pp 16-19

[Text] ATP--Major changes were made in the territorial administration with the signing on Saturday 29 June of decree No 513/PR/MINTRA/85 that makes important changes in posts of responsibility in Chad's prefectures. The appointed officials are as follows [name order as published]:

B.E.T. PREFECTURE

Prefect	Youssouf Seid
Subprefect for Borkou with residence at Kouba	Kosseya Nguilimi
Assistant subprefect for Borkou	Wouche Koukourmi
Subprefect for Ennedi with residence at Kalait	Yaya Nougouri
Assistant subprefect for Ennedi	Haroun Diko

BATHA PREFECTURE

Assistant to prefect	Mbaigoto Bessane
Subprefect for Djedda	Bichara Youssouf Radana
Assistant subprefect for Djedda	Nanalta Allara
Subprefect for Oum-Hadjer	Mouta Mbodou Choukou
Chief of P.A. [expansion unknown] at Assinet	Togoi Maide

BILTINE PREFECTURE

Subprefect for Am-Zoer	Yaya Berdet
Assistant subprefect for Am-Zoer	Borkou Mahamat
Subprefect for Guereda	Addei Annour
Assistant subprefect for Iriba	Cherif Moussa

CHARI-BAGUIRMI PREFECTURE

Prefect	Bamaye Mamadou Boukar
Subprefect for rural Ndjamena	Albechir Mahamat Haroun
Assistant subprefect for rural Ndjamena	Haroun Saleh

CHARI-BAGUIRMI PREFECTURE (CONT.)

Subprefect for Bousso
Assistant subprefect for Bousso
Subprefect for Bokoro
Assistant subprefect for Bokoro
Assistant subprefect for Massakory
Chief of P.A. for Ngama
Chief of P.A. for Massaguet
Subprefect for Massenya
Subprefect for Massakory

Daba Mandebele
Mallaye Ouadjiri
Nadjingar Ngoursam
Senoussi Adoum Salamat
Behoudou Benouga
Ousmane Bolombo
Abdallah Gagayon
Tao Keda
Abdoulaye Maina

GUERA PREFECTURE

Prefect
Subprefect for Bitkine
Assistant subprefect for Bitkine
Subprefect for Mangalme
Assistant subprefect for Mangalme
Assistant subprefect for Melfi

Daoud Kinefour
Dillo Adoum
Brahim Doungous
Gaby Mahamat
Mahamat Moussa Adoum
Idriss Abaya

KANEM PREFECTURE

Prefect
Subprefect for Moussoro
Assistant subprefect for Mao
Chief of P.A. for Michemire
Chief of P.A. for Rig-Rig
Chief of P.A. for Sallal
Subprefect for Nokou

Mamadou Affono
Hassaballah Gorou
Tchere Koko
Issa Malimi
Soukaya Loukami
Djiddi Mahamat Mi
Ali Nour Guedemi

LAC PREFECTURE

Prefect
Subprefect for Bol
Chief of P.A. for Liwa
Chief of P.A. for Doum Doum

Mahamat Brahimi
Ngarsedjine Tatola
Banguidita Sangane Eli
Elefi Tchougoui

LOGONE OCCIDENTAL PREFECTURE

Prefect
Assistant to the prefect
Subprefect for rural Moundou
Subprefect for Beinamar
Assistant subprefect for Beinamar
Assitant subprefect for Benoye

Mianger Doubre
Abdoulaye Niakounia
Mahamat Houtoin
El Hadj Hemchi
Moussa Gueminan Rene
Adoum Abderam Abakar

LOGONE ORIENTAL PREFECTURE

Prefect for Doba
Subprefect for Doba
Assistant subprefect for Doba

Ngar-Adoumri Paul
Djimadoumngar Jean
2d Lt Ngarkada Kaya

LOGONE ORIENTAL PREFECTURE (cont.)

Subprefect for Gore
Assistant subprefect for Bebedja

Moita Ahmed
Adoum Oumar Katib

MAYO KEBBI PREFECTURE

Prefect
Assistant prefect
Subprefect for Lere
Subprefect for Pala
Assistant subprefect for Pala
Subprefect for Gounou Gaya
Chief of P.A. for Gagat
Chief of P.A. for Binder

Alifa Bah
Abakar Moussa
Adoum Hassan Fouda
Mallout Ramat
Gombo Ahmed
Mara Souleyman
Mahamat Nyl Abakar
Abdoulaye Goujda

MOYEN-CHARI PREFECTURE

Prefect
Assistant to the prefect
Subprefect for Maro
Subprefect for Koumra
Assistant subprefect for Koumra
Subprefect for Moissala
Assistant subprefect for Moissala
Chief of P.A. for Bediondo
Chief of P.A. for Bekamba
Chief of P.A. for Korbol
Chief of P.A. for Boum Kebbir
Chief of P.A. for Dembo
Chief of P.A. for Bedaya

Baal Zarh Papy
Abdelbagui Brahim
Djantangar Michel
Adoum Kebbir
Teguen Irabeye
Luaderim Kodio
Issa Kore
Boukar Allabourssa
2d Lt Fensikreo Seoua
Baboul Ouagal
Deye Ramat Nague
Hassan Abderaman
Lt Poradoum Santalet Gong

OUADDAI PREFECTURE

Assistant prefect
Subprefect for Adre
Assistant subprefect for Adre
Subprefect for Abougoudam
Subprefect for Goz Beida
Assistant subprefect for Goz Beida
Assistant subprefect for Am-Dam

Mianbe Bailao
Mahamat Abdelkerim
Woromi Okori
Dorade Diomnatbeye
Issaka Haroun
Dibengue Seweye
Abakar Adamou

SALAMAT PREFECTURE

Prefect
Assistant prefect
Subprefect for Am-Timan
Assistant subprefect for Am-Timan
Assistant subprefect for Aboudeia
Subprefect for Haraze Mangueigne
Assistant subprefect for Haraze

Bourma Addessi
Beade Jeremie
Mahamat Alaoukou
Saga Tougouna
Souleyman Bolom
Koulou Mahamat Treye
El Hadj Moussa Fellati

TANDJILE PREFECTURE

Assistant to prefect
Subprefect for Kelo
Assistant subprefect for Kelo
Subprefect for Bere
Assistant subprefect for Bere

Mamadou Oumarou
Gari Toumle
Ngakia Beati Nouarabaye
Issa Abderaman
Ngarkimadine Gady Boguel

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CSO: 3419/477

CHAD

UNIR CELEBRATES FIRST ANNIVERSARY, ASSESSES PROGRESS

Ndjamena INFO-TCHAD in French 21 Jul 85 pp 2-5

[Text] ATP--It was late in the evening, that 22 June 1984. The delegates from the 14 Chad prefectures were coming to the end of long and exciting deliberations on ending the life of one political-military organ to which Chadians were particularly attached, and creating on the same occasion another dynamic and renewed one more appropriate to the tumultuous evolution of our country. When the National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR) was announced, the hall of the Foreign Affairs Ministry where the extraordinary congress of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) was being held echoed with the prolonged applause. The fervent opponents of dissolving the CCFAN, as well as those who were less fervent supporters of a new political framework, unanimously hailed this great day. The debates over the UNIR already promised a bright future for the movement. The celebration of its first anniversary enables us even more than yesterday, thanks to the great accomplishment of the past 12 months, to appreciate the real significance of 22 June 1984.

One year has passed quickly in this country where events have followed in close succession to attract, or even enchant, the attention of Chadians. If 7 June 1982 remains engraved on the memory of everyone for having halted as if by magic the total ruin of the Chadian nation, 22 June 1984 consecrated the renaissance and solidified the new consciousness of the Chadian masses. By giving birth to the UNIR, 22 June 1984 established itself as a day ineludibly marked. For in Chad, more than elsewhere, it is not enough to win a victory, one still has to build, to consolidate the gains of the victory. The UNIR was conceived in the spirit of that struggle. It is an instrument more than a framework, a tool for national construction based on the unity, independence and territorial integrity of Chad, as well on the hope and vitality of the Chadian people. Since its birth the UNIR has demonstrated a dual commitment: of the past and the future.

Obviously, replacing the Chadian National Liberation Front-Armed Forces of the North (FROLINAT-FAN) was not an easy task: yet the UNIR was created on the remnants of this political-military organization that had earned its laurels in a long and perilous war of liberation. Indeed, without exaggeration, the FAN undoubtedly marked an important stage in the history of our country. Rejecting compromises of all types, and basing itself on high patriotic ideals, the FAN step by step succeeded in restoring a Chad that had been

sacked, pillaged and reduced to oblivion by the Libyan invaders and their local mercenaries. To reach 7 June 1982 required enormous sacrifices, a focused national consciousness and an unshakeable will to face the huge Libyan war machine, to defeat it, and to embark Chad in the process of final rehabilitation. FROLINAT-FAN was a monument that had to be demolished to give birth to the UNIR. To achieve this, courage, wisdom, and foresight triumphed over legitimate partisan considerations. Yet, the UNIR must commit itself, and faithfully continue in the steps of the FROLINAT-FAN.

At the outset, the task appeared difficult. However, the new organization has benefited from the sustained attention of its president, Al Hadj Hissein Habre. Was it not he who said to the consultative congress of the national movement: "We must not have any illusions, still less rest on our laurels, for it is not enough to conquer in order to achieve something. Above all, it is necessary to consolidate what has been won in order to commit our country in an irreversible process, capable of returning it in an enduring way to the paths of development." This presented clearly the ultimate goal of the UNIR. In Chad, the paths of development proceed unavoidably through reestablishment of peace, restoration and consolidation of the national unity, and safeguarding of national independence and the ability to defend the country's territorial integrity. In this colossal and long-term task, the support of President Hissein Habre is a determining factor. As president-founder of the UNIR, he brings to this organization an unfailing backing. He keeps an eye out for trouble under conditions that might enable rapid inroads among the Chadian people. He pays attention to the watchwords that he wants all Chadians to be aware of, watchwords which are powerful in ability to produce the desired effects, that is, permanent mobilization of the masses, their awareness regarding the major national issues, and their flowering into greater political maturity.

This constant attention is evident from the special position that the UNIR has in the institutions of the Third Republic. A renewed and dynamic framework, capable of assembling and mobilizing all the vital forces of the nation, the UNIR presents itself as a concrete answer to the internal and external challenges that the Chadian people must confront. And there are many challenges: outside aggression coupled with occupation of a major part of the national territory, a permanent threat of the crumbling of national unity, drought and other disasters. In addition, there are many fronts of struggle, and the mobilization is constant. From this aspect alone, a mobilizing movement can strengthen the Chadians over and above their diversity. In such a framework, each Chadian can become "a dynamic and resolutely committed individual, capable of making a positive contribution to the work of national construction."

The UNIR statutes themselves explain the role and position of the Chadian in this work of national rehabilitation. The preamble puts it well: "It is important that the country's vital forces unite, structure themselves, and mobilize even better, and redouble effort and vigilance to channel the national vigor." On the political level, the UNIR, the veritable crucible of all Chadian energies, seeks to establish peace, strengthen unity, recover the occupied territory, restore to Chad its rights as a free and sovereign nation, and establish a democratic political life guaranteeing the freedoms and

fundamental rights of man and associations. In the economic field, it seeks the welfare of the people through rebuilding of all the socio-economic sectors. The road chosen is that of socialist development, taking into account the national realities. The opening up of Chad to the outside world is best expressed in the UNIR's action program, which advocates relations of friendship and cooperation with all states committed to peace, justice, freedom and progress. The national movement reaffirms the effective participation of Chad in all the subregional, regional and international activities through the existing organizations.

With the objectives clearly defined, the UNIR has throughout its first year of existence sought to establish itself in the heart of the nation. The first phase of this action was explanatory. Thus, more than one mission criss-crossed the country to inform the people about the motives and goals of the national movement. Ndjamea, cosmopolitan and the crucible of all the diversity, began the march. The emotion was such that from the beginning the cause seemed to have been understood. The party members strived to provide the dynamism to lay the foundations for the structuring process. A year was enough to entrench the UNIR.

The basic cells have spread from the capital to the provinces, along with real changes. These concrete achievements have produced effects that the best statisticians cannot quantify. They are all the gains by the mass of the people and the results of the many and widespread consciousness-raising campaigns on the awareness of the people. The Chadian working masses are more than ever receptive to the national policy. They are acutely aware of the dangers looming on the horizon, as well as of the government measures to halt them. The increasingly evident support of the various national elements for the institutions of the Third Republic reflects their degree of awareness, and also provides a true measure of the UNIR's activity. One fact in particular draws attention: it is the spreading of the basic cells to the public and private services. The novelty is evidently combining with the desire to get together. It was in this perspective that groups such as the Organization of Women of the UNIR, the National Union of Chadian Businessmen, and the Rally of Youth of the UNIR were formed.

Rajeunir, OFUNIR and UNACOT are other centers for channeling dispersed energies, at the levels of Chadian women, youth and businessmen. The concern remains constant: to assemble and strengthen, overall or on a sector basis. The UNIR, 1 year later, has the necessary apparatus, thanks to the strong will of its leading institutions, to pursue its noble objectives. However, the Chadians alone are responsible for its success. "It is up to the Chadians to make the UNIR the great movement embodying the hopes of the entire Chadian people," said President Al Hadj Hissein Habre at the closing of the UNIR consultative committee congress. This truth conveys its full meaning today, when the structuring efforts of the national leaders are being completed. The ball is in the camp of the people's masses. Joining in large numbers is the only real measure of support for the UNIR. The rest is only talk.

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CSO: 3419/480

CHAD

YOUTH ORGANIZATION JOINS IN ANNIVERSARY CULTURAL FINALE

Ndjamena INFO-TCHAD in French 24 Jun 85 pp 5-6

[Excerpt] Culture was featured on the first anniversary of the UNIR, providing the occasion to see on stage artistes, musicians, and traditional dancers who during the course of the week took their turn in the great room of the Congress Hall to demonstrate their talents. These outstanding evening performances concluded on 21 June with a ceremony at which speeches were given and prizes awarded to the most deserving performers.

Seid Farah, member of the Central Committee and third commissioner of orientation, information and organization of the masses in charge of youth and sports, was the first speaker, on behalf of the Rally of Youth of the UNIR (RAJEUNIR), of which he is the secretary general, to testify to the latter's contribution to the success of the celebration of 22 June and in the consciousness-raising of our people to a sense of unity, concord and reconciliation. The youth week is a prelude to other, more elaborate celebrations. In this connection, Mr Farah affirmed that Chadian youth as a whole will continue their drive so that today and tomorrow they can contribute unfailing support to the institutions of the Third Republic and their guarantor, Comrade El Hadj Hissein Habre, the great liberator of Chad. Seid Farah concluded: "To follow the UNIR is to render deserved homage to our martyrs and to those who give their blood to defend the national cause."

The second speaker, Kassire Coumakoi, chairman of the celebration committee and member of the UNIR Central Committee, said: "Twenty-two June 1984 was the date when the Chadians had a rendez-vous with history, with our history. It was an exceptional event marking the birth of the UNIR; in this connection, it must be pointed out that the UNIR was created to make Chad an organized state of law, one and indivisible, independent, strong and prosperous, including all of its 1,284,000 square kilometers." To illustrate the image of the UNIR, Mr Kassire referred to a statement by the president of the republic: "It is up to the Chadians to make the UNIR the great movement embodying the legitimate hopes of all the Chadian people." The celebration of the first anniversary of the UNIR makes 1985 a special year, coinciding as it does with international youth year. In this connection, the chairman of the celebration committee praised the role of the youth and the place they occupy in the great UNIR reunifying movement. He added: "It is thus the duty of all the UNIR structures, of all the mass organizations such as UNACOT, OFUNIR and RAJEUNIR,

to be alert that this flame of hope does not go out, for the national and international communities have their eyes turned toward Chad. Before starting the awards ceremony, the chairman of the celebration committee praised the increasing desire of Chadian youth to seek to preserve at all costs our cultural patrimony and to work for artistic and cultural development, the leaven of national unity.

On the occasion of this youth week, Aloké Blamkakaou, assistant secretary general of RAJEUNIR, presented on behalf of the Rally of UNIR Youth a motion of support to the UNIR and to its president-founder, Comrade El Hadj Hissein Habré. We publish RAJEUNIR's resolutions in full:

--It gives its full and unfailing support to the UNIR and to the president-founder.

--It is ready to assume its historic responsibilities while remaining totally and constantly available for service at the side of the government of the Third Republic.

--It is ready to make all necessary sacrifices to drive out of the national territory the Libyan invaders and the obscurantist forces of the small-foot colonel of Syrte.

--It stands ready to work fully and objectively toward strengthening of peace, concord and national unity.

--It expresses its full satisfaction with the tour carried out by the president of the republic and president-founder of the UNIR through all parts of the country, thereby issuing a formal denial of the slanderous allegations by the eternal enemies of the Chadian people, whom they want to divide from their best servants.

--Encourages the government of the Third Republic to continue the policy of the extended hand and national concord.

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CSO: 3419/480

CHAD

JOINT COMMISSION WITH CAR ON LIVESTOCK MIGRATION, OTHER ISSUES

Ndjamena INFO-TCHAD in French 3 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] The joint Chad-Central African Republic - CAR [Central African Republic] commission that began its session in Bangui on 25 June ended on 28 June after 3 days of intense work. This meeting, in which a strong Chadian delegation led by Korom Ahmed, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, participated, was devoted mainly to measures for implementing the agreements reached between the two states last year at Moundou. At that time, the two parties had broadly outlined the main principles of their relations.

This year in Bangui, the most urgent problem that the two delegations tried to solve was that of stock raising. Pushed by the drought, Chadian stock raisers have taken their stock further and further south in Chad and even into northern CAR. Since these two regions contain protected parks, the commission decided it was necessary to make a decision designating pasture areas. As part of the same concern to control movement of stock, the decision establishes that stock markets must be located in the interior of each of the two countries, several tens of kilometers from the border. The veterinary and livestock products marketing experts of the two countries are to meet as soon as possible to draw up joint plans for effective application of this decision.

On the other hand, concrete measures have been taken in regard to poaching, and specific provisions regarding movement of goods and persons. The commission also discussed the problem of the security of Chadians who have taken refuge in the CAR. The agreement provides for periodic meetings between the border authorities to find a solution to any possible development.

A meeting is planned for the end of July in Ndjamena between Chadian and CAR experts in regard to air transport. The meeting will enable drawing up measures to combat unlicensed air taxis and to arrange flight schedules for the two national airlines that will better correspond to international flights leaving Ndjamena and Bangui.

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CSO: 3419/477

CHAD

FIRST MILITIA TRAINING COURSE INAUGURATED

Ndjamena INFO-TCHAD in French 26 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, 150 young militia members began a 3-month training course at the National Police School in Ndjamena. The course was launched at a ceremony attended, in addition to the instructors, by Issaka Hassan, the director of national safety and the commissioner for security of the executive bureau of the National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR) party. During the next 3 months the young militia will be given the technical tools needed to carry out their function. Discipline was the main theme of the speeches yesterday.

Over the past 2 years the Revolutionary People's Militia [MPR] has become a particularly useful body in maintaining security in the capital. Established at the initiative of party members at the peak of the annexation campaign by the Libyan occupation forces in 1983, the MPR was able to compensate for the shortage of regular security forces. Since then, its reputation has only spread, with representation in all districts of the capital. Also, several provincial towns have added militia, since the Ndjamena militia proved so effective. With the establishment of the UNIR, the MPR obviously became an autonomous part of the national movement. The spirit of the MPR had something to do with this attachment. Composed of volunteer members, the MPR can rightfully boast of having made a significant contribution to establishing security in the towns where it is stationed.

However, that was not enough. In this heterogeneous body without adequate training it was necessary to instill team spirit and a sense of discipline, and to strengthen its bases. It is in response to this concern that yesterday's course was inaugurated, and the various speeches dealt mainly with discipline, respect for the hierarchy, and the purposes of the security forces. The UNIR commissioner for security, Issaka Hassan, particularly stressed this point in his speech, saying that without strong discipline the MPR could not play its role. He thus called on the militia members to work hard at the course and to benefit to the maximum from the principles conveyed by their instructors.

In turn, the assistant director of national safety, emphasized behavior of the militia. He said: "By your behavior and actions you must establish a relationship of confidence between the citizens and yourselves. You must not terrorize the people whom you are assigned to defend," he added.

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CSO: 3419/477

CHAD

NGUELY BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION ALMOST COMPLETE, FACING PROBLEMS

Ndjamena INFO-TCHAD in French 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] Nguely bridge, on which construction work began in March 1985, will open at the end of July, the director general of public works, Brahim Nassour, told the press yesterday. This project, financed by the U.N. Development Program (PNUD) and carried out by German experts, will have cost a total of 1.4 billion CFA francs. Designed to handle heavy traffic, the bridge measures 230 meters in length and rests on six twin pillars sunk 12 meters in the bed of the Logone river. It is located, on the Chadian side, 6 kilometers from the Walia tarred road, and on the Cameroon side, 400 meters from the Cameroon coast road.

The necessity to construct this bridge was dictated by the dual concern to disenclave our country and to aid in rapid transport to stricken areas of food for Chadian people located far from the Cameroon and Nigerian ports. However, less than a month before this new bridge is to open to traffic, a number of problems seem not to have yet been resolved. According to the director general of public works, the Cameroon road from Maltam (Cameroon) 16 km from the bridge is not yet paved and will without any doubt hinder flow of traffic in the rainy season. Also, the 6 km from Nguely to Walia will require 700 million to make it serviceable. In addition, the project to construct the bridge accesses is also running into problems due to lack of gravel. According to the director general, 1 cubic meter [as published] of gravel imported from Waza in Cameroon costs 40,000 CFA francs, while the quarries at Mani in Chad sold the same volume for 16,000 CFA francs. However, the Mani quarries in Chad have been inactive for several years. It is to be hoped, the director general said, that the friendly countries will respond to requests to put them back in production. If all these problems persist, the ferry may continue to be the only way to reach the west bank of the Chari for a long time.

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CSO: 3419/477

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AID--Revolutionary Ethiopia has signed an agreement that enables it to receive 1,150,000 Swedish kronor to be used for solving health problems in drought-affected areas. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Oromo 1600 GMT 19 Aug 85 EA]

CSO: 3400/871

GHANA

BRIEFS

LIBYAN AGRICULTURAL AID--A member of the Provisional National Defence Council, PNDC, Alhaji Iddrisu Mahama, has said that the government is determined to meet the basic needs of the people by ensuring that food, shelter, and clothing are made available at all times. The PNDC member was speaking at a ceremony during which he cut the sod for the start of the first phase of the Ghana and Libyan-Arab Agricultural Company project at Tokpoe, in the Tong district of the Volta region. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 15 Jul 85 p 25] The GHANAIAN TIMES has noted that despite enemy insults and lies, the Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriya has continued to extend its hand of support to Ghana's revolutionary process and friendship to the people of Ghana. The TIMES cited a 31 million dollar large scale Ghana-Libyan farm project which is planned to cover 7,560 hectares out of which 3,730 hectares will be irrigated. Maize, groundnuts, and other crops have already been planted on the first phase of the farm. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 15 Jul 85 p 25]

NEW CEDI EXCHANGE RATE--The GRAPHIC carries on its front page a release from the Bank of Ghana on the new exchange rate of the cedi which will be 57 cedis to the U.S. dollar with effect from Monday, the 12th of this month. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Aug 85]

CSO: 3400/890

LIBERIA

UNITY PARTY CHAIRMAN REPORTS ARREST OF PARTISAN

AB072150 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] A partisan of the Unity Party [UP], (Marvel Davis), has been arrested by security personnel in Monrovia for his alleged involvement in the recent objection filed against the Liberia Unification Party, LUP, by (J. Wilson Gee), who is also being detained following investigation by the Special Elections Commission [SECOM]. The chairman of the UP, Dr S.W. Kalloum, told reporters in Monrovia today that the arrest of their partisan, (Marvel J. Davis) was made known this morning by his wife, Cornelia Davis. Dr Kalloum said in explanation, Mrs Davis had informed the UP that her husband was handcuffed in her presence by security men following a thorough search by them in the same compound with residents. Mrs Davis is quoted as saying despite the thorough search nothing could be found by the security men. She said prior to the arrest, two vehicles filled with security men had arrived in their yard without bringing out her husband.

Dr Kalloum told reporters that when [word indistinct] to their residence, Mrs Davis was not allowed to talk with her husband, neither was the husband allowed to talk back to her. Mrs Davis told Dr Kalloum that the only thing she heard the security men mention was [words indistinct].

Meanwhile, the UP says it is planning to meet with SECOM for the immediate release of their partisans. Dr Kalloum told reporters that negotiations will be made for the release of one of their partisans (Jones Ndee), who he described as being detained for objection to the partisan list of the LUP [Liberian Unification Party].

CSO: 3400/789

LIBERIA

PUL CALLS FOR FAIR TRIAL FOR DETAINED JOURNALISTS

AB071922 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The Press Union of Liberia, PUL, has called on the government to allow due process of law to take its course in the arrest and detention of Mr Mamadu Salif and Mr (Klonhinen) of the FOOTPRINTS TODAY newspaper for what the government described as breach of security. In a press release issued yesterday, the Press Union expressed deep concern over the situation and said it has requested the government through the Justice Ministry to have the men duly charged within the time prescribed by law. It also said they should be given a speedy and fair trial in a civil court of competent jurisdiction by a jury of [words indistinct] and be represented by counsels of their choice.

In a letter to Justice Minister Jenkins K.Z.B. Scott dated 25 July, PUL further requested that the two journalists be allowed to exercise their inalienable rights to defend themselves and confront their accusers; adding if all these steps cannot be taken, the journalists should be released from further detention. It said the letter also reminded the Justice Ministry that Liberia was one of the first countries to sign and ratify the 1947 Geneva Convention on human rights which, among other things, emphasizes respect for the fundamental rights of all people.

CSO: 3400/789

MOZAMBIQUE

NATIONAL SITUATION ON 10TH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY ASSESSED

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jul 85 p 12

[Article by Augusto de Carvalho: "Mozambique--Celebrations and Tears in the 10 Years of Independence"]

[Text] Maputo--This was a week rich in events, in celebrations and tears.

Celebrations, when the 10th anniversary of the winning of independence was marked by a parade of about 200,000 persons, indicative of the activities and progress achieved in these 10 years.

Tears, because the resistance against the regime focused on the festive date more or less everywhere, with a series of attacks injuring, plundering and murdering defenseless people. Tears also because there is still hunger among the people.

Two documents of notable interest have been produced in this connection: the pastoral letter of the Catholic bishops and President Samora Machel's message to the nation.

The celebrations brought to Mozambique more than 60 official delegations from foreign countries, coming from the five continents of the world and the most widely varied ideological latitudes. From the Soviet Union to Britain, from China to Portugal, there was a parade of international support for the Mozambique headed by the government of Samora Machel.

Five chiefs of state (Cape Verde, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana) came personally, as did the prime minister of Zimbabwe, its most representative political personality.

The American Presence

There was much speculation about the United States representation. It was not difficult for us to see that official circles in Mozambique wanted the United States to send a high-level representative. There was even talk of a possible visit by former president Ford, and later, former secretary of defense Melvin Laird, who just a short time ago visited Mozambique at the head of a delegation of businessmen with notable political weight in Reagan's country.

However, Reagan chose to designate his ambassador in Maputo, Pieter John de Vos, to represent him, and, at the last minute, he sent a message of good wishes to Samora Machel.

Reagan continues to be influenced by the Senate, in which a dominant influence is exerted by the South African lobby headed by Senator Jesse Helms, to whom Prime Minister Mario Soares wrote a letter in connection with his position of limited understanding of Mozambique. In the view of this wing of the U.S. Senate, Mozambique is a communist country under the determining influence of the Soviet Union.

And it is making the granting of aid to Mozambique conditional upon measures including the holding of free elections and the abandonment of Soviet military advisers.

This view of Mozambique is shared neither by the State Department nor by the U.S. Embassy in Maputo, which, as far as we have been able to learn, has pursued efforts to ensure that American representation on 25 June comes directly from Washington.

Many senators have heard talk of socialism and the Soviet presence in Mozambique, and they do not think further, a diplomat told us. Many of them do not even know where this country is located. They are too much influenced by the conflict with the USSR and they reason in simplistic terms, our interlocutor added.

Be that as it may, President Reagan does not seem to be completely convinced of the nonalignment of Mozambique, despite the reports he receives from his embassy in Maputo and his Western partners, including Mario Soares, who is well known for his sympathy with the United States and his anticommunism.

Letter From Mario Soares

The letter Mario Soares wrote to Senator Jesse Helms on 27 May is an important document, one which was mentioned by the Portuguese press at the time, although the public, as far as we can tell at this distance, has never had access to its full text.

It is a document which needs to be understood in full detail. "Dear sir: On learning of your submission to the Congress of a draft amendment to the proposed U.S. foreign aid law, to the effect that the allocation of aid to Mozambique in the security sector would be conditional upon the implementation of certain changes in the Mozambican regime, I feel obliged to communicate to you some considerations with regard to this matter.

"I think I can legitimately do so, insofar as throughout my life, I have always fought for the concepts of freedom and democracy and in defense of the rights of man. I also believe that the coexistence and long common experience which link the people of Portugal with those of the Portuguese-speaking African countries confer upon them a particular sensitivity and capacity for understanding with regard to certain situations.

"In my opinion, President Samora Machel has shown the greatest courage, patriotism and pragmatism in his efforts to resolve the problems affecting the Mozambican people and nation, from the political and military situation to the battle against hunger, drought and the other catastrophes which have plagued the country.

"On the other hand, President Machel has initiated a dialogue with the Western countries which has benefitted Mozambique, but which, because it represents a deviation from the earlier political line, has created difficulties for it in its relations with the communist countries which formerly supported it.

"I therefore believe that those who defend the concepts of freedom and democracy should unite their efforts in unequivocal support of President Samora Machel's position, which symbolizes the will to openness and dialogue, and the efforts in this connection, the efforts should be recognized and encouraged.

"Aiding his government, reestablishing order in the territory and creating the conditions of peace which will make possible the economic and social development of the country are, it seems to me, steps in the right direction.

"As you will understand, it is not my intention to interfere with the decisions which it is for the American Congress alone to make, and which I respect. But as a friend of the United States and Mozambique, I believe it to be my duty to contribute to a better mutual understanding of the respective positions.

"This, and only this, motivates my letter.

"With my best wishes and regards, Mario Soares."

This letter, which reflects the attitude of the majority of the Western countries toward Mozambique, merits some comments, however, on that portion in which Mario Soares refers to a "deviation from the previous political line" on the part of Samora Machel.

Those who have been watching the foreign policy of the president of Mozambique attentively since independence was won cannot fail to have noted that his attitude today is a continuation and intensification, as circumstances have allowed, of the line initially established.

The slowness of the Portuguese government in understanding what is happening in Mozambique has caused some difficulties in their mutual relations.

Samora Machel's Nonalignment

In his message to the nation, Samora Machel said in connection with the anniversary of the winning of independence that Mozambique is a socialist and nonaligned country.

Socialist and nonaligned are two terms which it is difficult for Western stomachs to digest together, inclined as Westerners are to assign all of the socialist countries to the orbit of Soviet sponsorship and patronage, unless they have clashed and broken with it, as was the case with China.

Aquino Braganca, one of the Mozambican intellectuals who, in a dynamic way, best and most profoundly interprets the thinking of Samora Machel, that Machel who stands out particularly in the circle of his intimate friends, said in an interview granted to SEMANARIO on 22 June: "The defense of our sovereignty, our future, is more important than ideology. We do not make of Marxism a vision of the world. Our Marxism is more nearly a tool for the creation of our nation. President Ramalho Eanes dealt very wisely with this issue at the Gulbenkian seminar. The Marxism of Samora Machel does not represent a vision of the world. It is a tool which, paradoxically, was born of a military structure, for dealing in greater depth with the proposed construction of a nation."

Aquino de Branganca was awarded the Eduardo Mondlane Order, Second Degree, on 25 June. It is the second highest decoration awarded by the People's Republic of Mozambique, only members of the Political Bureau being eligible for the First Degree.

Samora Machel, Marxism and Nonalignment

On the subject of Marxism, we cannot fail to quote here from a dialogue in which we participated at the Ponta Vermelha Palace on 6 June.

Samora Machel was speaking of some Portuguese intellectuals who like to quote French authors and, turning to me, he asked a question. "Have you ever seen me quote Marx, Lenin or Stalin? Or even Mao Tse Tung? I quote my people, and their experience. I draw on them, and not on foreign authors."

A study of Samora Machel's Marxism, a fascinating work certainly, remains to be written, and it would lead us along the paths of Marxist heresy.

This work would have to focus, in addition to the texts and writings of the Mozambican president, on the dialogue in which he, Regis Debre and Jean Zigler engaged.

The two European intellectuals asked the Mozambican president when it was that he read Marx for the first time. They insisted on an answer.

"I have never read Marx for the first time," Samora Machel responded.

He read him in the people and their roots, as he is fond of saying.

An Important Dialogue

The 10-year anniversary of independence celebration was in fact an external demonstration of the nonalignment of this country, both in terms of those present and the messages sent to the country. This is nonalignment in which the presence of a Soviet military vessel in Maputo Bay plays a role.

"They cannot ask me to cut off relations with the Soviet Union in order to be a friend of the West," Samora Machel has repeatedly said.

This open way of stating problems sometimes has brought vexation to the Mozambican leader, an African by origin and fiercely independent. But he pursues his path, a kind of illuminato, conscious of an overriding mission which he does not abandon even during his leisure hours.

The dialogue with Melvin Laird, former U.S. secretary of defense and a leading personality in the Republican Party, is very indicative of his independence and nonalignment. This talk occurred when, early in the first half of May of this year, Laird came to Mozambique at the head of a delegation of U.S. businessmen.

When he met with Melvin Laird, Samora Machel, direct as always, said more or less the following.

"Before we begin our talk, I must ask you two questions, as our dialogue will depend on the answers. The first is this: Do you believe that I am an agent of the Soviet Union?"

Melvin Laird answered promptly. "If I thought so, I would not be here."

"Now the second question. Do you believe that I could be an American agent?"

Melvin Laird seemed to be giving this thought, but, without giving him time to answer, Samora Machel added: "I will tell you. I am not nor could I be an American agent, because if I were, you would not have come to me. You would have sent a representative or telephoned your orders. You have come because I am a Mozambican. We are fighting to be independent and sovereign, and to decide for ourselves what we want." Samora Machel went on to say that "the Americans must have already realized that the decisions of this country are made in Mozambique and that Mozambique is an independent state which wants to establish relations with other states on an equal basis, an antiracist country like the United States."

A Celebration With Tears

This was a celebration with tears. Samora Machel was to say in his speech that Mozambique is still unable to experience the joys of independence fully because war has been a constant in these past 10 years. First it was Rhodesia, and now it is the members of the RENAMO, described in Mozambique as the "armed bandits," because of their characteristic means of action. They kill defenseless civilians, sometimes in barbarous ways; they kidnap individuals, particularly white men, and in particular Portuguese citizens; and they steal the possessions of the people. They hide in the deep bush and emerge in gangs in the early morning hours or at nightfall to commit their deadly and terrifying attacks.

During the week of 25 June and a few days earlier, the RENAMO attacked more violently.

In the environs of Maputo, about 13 kilometers away, they shut down the Luselite factory by destroying a power-transforming station.

There were about 60 attackers. With heavy weapons fire, they covered three men who entered the factory area to place explosive charges in the transformer station.

The factory was only guarded by two soldiers and three or four poorly trained militiamen.

The record shows that the 60 men succeeded in beating a retreat with no casualties, and they further enjoyed the luxury of plundering some houses during their flight.

In the neighborhood of Namaacha, they killed a couple of Portuguese origin, Abel Bartolomeu and his wife, known as Dona Mimi, with bayonets. This couple was greatly respected and beloved in the region as a kind of mother and father to the local poor and needy. Then came the massacre of 24 individuals on the Manhica road, about 50 kilometers from Maputo. They were traveling in a truck escorted by a military column. Last Saturday, the 29th, the same thing happened at almost the same site, except that this time 36 were killed and 64 injured.

There is no longer much talk about the kidnapping of the four Portuguese nuns and the two Portuguese priests on the frontier with Malawi, or the kidnapping last month of Mrs de Lemos and the three children who were with her.

Yesterday a soldier told us he saw a helicopter in the Moamba zone (about 50 kilometers from Maputo) which had come from South Africa to unload weapons for the rebels.

A Calm City

However, Maputo is a calm city. One can move about at any hour of the day or night without fear, as if the RENAMO were uninterested in taking over the government, the highest representatives of which live in the city.

It is the unanimous opinion of the foreign ambassadors living in the capital of Mozambique that the bosses of the RENAMO are not seeking to win power. In their view, they are making use of this movement, planting attackers more or less everywhere in small groups with a view to keeping Samora Machel's regime in a state of weakness by attacking, injuring, killing and robbing here and there, and disorganizing the structure of the economy, from production sources to transportation.

There were tears, therefore, during the celebrations of a people who went into the streets to express their joy, who have cadres made up of thousands and thousands trained during these 10 years, a people practically rescued from illiteracy. A people who dance and sing at their celebrations, but who are being killed on the roads, in the bush and at home, and as if all of this were not enough, are further suffering from hunger.

There are those who promise to put an end to the war and to hunger in the next 2 years, but behind the "armed banditry," as it is called here, social banditry hides and proliferates and sometimes takes up arms.

In all the corners of the earth, therefore, from South Africa to the Soviet Union, from the United States of America to China, the view we have heard is the same: "There is no alternative to Samora Machel," or, if you will, "the alternative would be racism and a bloodbath."

5157

CSO: 3442/353

MOZAMBIQUE

REPAIRS PLANNED FOR BEIRA SPILLWAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] The MONAP-1 Project and the Technical Constructions enterprise have now completed preparations for the launching of reconstruction work next September on the spillway located in the Palmeiras zone of the city of Beira. This is the initial phase of an undertaking which will entirely rehabilitate six floodgates and the buttress which will extend 150 meters into the sea.

According to information provided to NOTICIAS by a MONAP technician, Francisco Rodrigues Paixao, his organization has already ensured the financing of the project, although this has not yet been officially announced.

The MONAP-1 Project will serve as the supervisory and financing body for the undertaking, both providing funding and purchasing the construction materials to be used in the reconstruction work.

Technical Constructions, a Portuguese enterprise which submitted a bid for the contract, will only carry out the construction work, while also making available part of the material its counterpart cannot obtain.

According to Francisco Paixao, the plan for rebuilding the spillway developed out of the fact that in recent periods, repeated floods have occurred in certain zones of the city of Beira during the rainy season, since apart from being the only spillway in existence, it has been ineffective for some years for lack of maintenance, with the resulting deterioration of obsolete and fatigued materials.

Again according to Francisco Paixao, this whole complex of problems gradually allowed sea water to erode the supports of the spillway, for which no protective measures were provided in the construction phase. At the same time, this caused gradual silting up, which in the end made the entire system inoperative.

Until this happened, the spillway had always been operated by means of manual differentials, which required the constant presence of a worker at the site to control the machinery. Francisco Paixao said that following the rehabilitation of this structure, it will be operated by winches, a more practical and modern functional system.

"Given the way in which the project has now been planned, I do not think that the same thing will happen again except in the event of a catastrophe," this technician said. He further added that "the project will operate with a buttress extending 150 meters into the sea, forming a 'half moon,' for the specific purpose of preventing the floodgates from silting up. The plan calls for rebuilding everything anew, and I am certain that all will go well."

Expected Results

The floods which occurred less than a year ago in the city of Beira, necessitating the evacuation of hundreds of individuals and devastating the people's state farms, may have caused the paralysis of the Palmeiras spillway.

The floods had their most serious effects, even damaging housing, in the lowest-lying parts of the city, in particular the Munhava and Vaz areas and the entire Manga zone.

The future spillway will be designed in such a way as to prevent floods, although, according to technician Francisco Paixao, it will remain the only one in the entire city.

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CSO: 3442/353

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PORTUGAL GRANTS AID--A total of \$25 million has been made available to Mozambique by Portugal. This follows the talks that Governor of Bank of Mozambique Prakash Ratilal had with Portuguese officials. The amount will be used in priority sectors of the Mozambican economy. [Excerpts] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 31 Jul 85 MB]

PILOT KILLED--The civil aviation department has confirmed to AIM the death of a Mozambican pilot, Andre (Frank) Tembe, which took place on 30 July in Luabo in Zambezia Province. Andre Tembe was flying an Highlander aircraft of the Air Transport and Services when it was hit by gunfire from the armed bandits. According to AIM, the plane's copilot, Carlos Silva, a Portuguese national, was able to take off again and went on to land in Marromeu, Sofala Province. AIM also reported that on the same day the armed bandits kidnapped two foreign technicians who were repairing equipment of the Luabo Sugar Mills, which was damaged last year in an armed bandit attack. The men in question are Malcom Blakey and John O'Connell, a British and Irish national, respectively. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Aug 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/821

NAMIBIA

SWAPO-D, SWANU OPPOSE BUDGET

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Jul 85 pp 1, 5

[Text]

POLITICAL REPORTER
IN A STRONG PROTEST against
Proclamation AG 8, Swanu and Swapo
D yesterday voted against the Budget
allocation "Assistance to Authorities"
after the most heated debate in the
National Assembly so far.

The Budget Vote was approved but the debate was marked by renewed clashes between Cabinet ministers, continuous interjections at one stage and an uproar after a statement by the Minister of Finance, Mr Dirk Mudge.

AG 8 was democratic because each ethnic group had its rights guaranteed.

But he wanted to know why it was that Owambos, Hereros, Kavangos, and other black groups were each given their own authorities when the different white groups were put together in one authority.

"We would not like to finance institutions established on the colonial principle of divide and rule," Mr Ngarinombe said.

Mr Emil Appolus, Chief Whip of Swapo D, said his party wanted to register its strongest objections to the Budget Vote.

It meant "nothing more than the promotion of the Bantustan concept of apartheid as sanctified by Proclamation AG 8" through the unequal dis-

tribution of funds.

"We won't participate in future in a budget which contains such glaring inequalities of distribution," Mr Appolus said.

Mr Mudge joined the debate and said neither the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr Moses Katjuongua the leader of Swanu, nor the Minister of Mining Affairs, Mr Andreas Shipanga the leader of Swapo D, had spoken against this vote during Cabinet meetings.

Yet now in public, speeches of the "Bantustan type" were being made for cheap propaganda purposes.

Both ministers had accepted during talks in Cape Town with the South African Government that constitutional affairs should be referred to the Constitutional Council.

Mr Katjuongua: "Not AG 8, that's not true..."

Mr Mudge replied to the interjection saying he could read documents to prove it.

"Read them ..." an irate Mr Katjuongua said.

Mr Mudge said the Members of the House had to accept that the second tier authorities would continue to exist until a new constitution for the country was drafted.

He could not understand how people had approved certain things in Cape Town but now said they would not approve a budget.

He quoted a passage from a document which said the MPC had agreed that all constitutional matters should be referred to the Constitutional Council.

Mr Katjuongua interjected heatedly: "It doesn't say AG 8 specifically".

Mr Mudge said the Proclamation was a constitutional affair as it provided a system of government for the country.

Mr Katjuongua: "That is an interpretation!"

Mr Mudge said angrily he was tired of people saying things behind closed doors and then saying the opposite in public.

He caused a moment of uproar when he said he was against many things contained in AG 8, but was not prepared to change them in "the African or revolutionary manner".

The Chairman, Mr Peter Nguvauva had to intervene as Mr Shipanga and Swanu and Swapo D Members objected loudly and he called the House to order, reminding Members that they were not there to discuss AG 8 and would gain an opportunity to do so in the Third Reading stage of the Budget Bill.

Mr Shipanga then rose on a point of order and said he could understand the feelings of "certain honourable gentlemen" towards "their baby" (AG 8) which had been agreed with a former Administrator-General, Doctor Gerrit Viljoen, but was now dishonoured.

The Chairman again called for order and a vote was held with Swanu and Swapo D opposing the Budget Vote.

The final Budget Vote, Improvement of Conditions of Service, was approved without debate, and the Budget bill completed its Committee Stage.

Earlier in the debate, Mr Mudge and the Minister of Local Authorities and Civic Affairs, Mr Hans Diergaardt, clashed over Budget allocations to second tier authorities for education and pensions.

Reacting to a statement on Monday by Mr Diergaardt, Mr Mudge said one could not summarily say the Central Government only paid 75% of teachers salaries, leaving second tier authorities to foot the rest of the bill.

Mr Diergaardt insisted that he was correct and that Rehoboth's Health allocation had decreased. He also called for more money

to be made available for social pensions.

Mr Mudge said he could not understand why Mr Diergaardt appeared to be criticising the Budget when he was one of the eight ministers who had approved it.

Mr Mudge said he was not prepared to be cross-examined by his fellow ministers over something they also took responsibility for.

He asked Mr Diergaardt whether he was in fact a member of the Government or the representative of Rehoboth in the House.

NAMIBIA

FARMERS URGED TO SELL SURPLUS BEEF LOCALLY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] **MEAT-CONTROLLING** bodies in Namibia have reacted to the 15% reduction in beef quotas to the South African controlled markets by urging producers to fully exploit local slaughter opportunities.

The move, announced by the Meat Board last week, means a 570 head reduction in the number of cattle supplied to SA markets either as livestock or in carcass form every week.

The weekly quota to the markets at Maitland, Cato Ridge and City Deep will be 3 230 head until the estimated 200 000 surplus in South Africa has been cleared.

Mr Horst Kreft, Manager of the Meat Board, said it was hoped that the pressure on the South African markets would ease from next month, enabling the restriction to be reconsidered.

Mr Kreft told The Advertiser that producers need not suffer financially as a result of the restriction and urged farmers to make the most of local slaughter opportunities.

He said the Swavleis factories in Windhoek and at Okahandja had been slaughtering below capacity during the past weeks and could cope with any additional supply.

Producers could also amend their permits for the controlled markets in SA to have the surplus cattle resulting from the 15% restriction slaughtered in Namibia.

Mr Kreft said if producers held back their supplies to the Swavleis factories, exceptional marketing pressure would be experienced at the end of the year.

Mr Johan Rawlinson, Executive Deputy-Chairman of the interim board of directors of Swavleis, said it was anticipated that the organisation would be able to slaughter the 120 000 head of cattle necessary for it to break even financially this year.

However, Swavleis had the capacity to slaughter all additional livestock prevented from travelling to South Africa every week in terms of the quota restriction.

Mr Rawlinson said Swavleis would not seek for the restriction to be in-

roduced permanently, with all the cattle in question having to be sent to the two abattoirs of the company.

While it was definitely in the interests of the company to have turnover increased, the board of directors saw this as a natural development rather than a result of pressure.

He said about R140,00 of every head of cattle slaughtered locally was contributed either directly or indirectly to the economy.

Increased local slaughter would also result in a considerable reduction in overhead costs per unit. The benefits of this could be passed on to suppliers in the better prices Swavleis could pay.

NAMIBIA

CONTROL OVER WHITE ENTRY TO NAMIBIA PLANNED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Jul 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] **WINDHOEK: White South Africans may soon have to join their black and brown countrymen and apply for permits before they will be allowed to enter Namibia.**

Legislation to give effect to this would be introduced as soon as possible in line with the new Transitional Government's policy of eliminating all racial discrimination, the Minister for Local Authorities and Civic Affairs, Mr Hans Diergaardt told Sapa in Windhoek yesterday.

He announced in the National Assembly on Friday that draft legislation had already been prepared.

In an interview yesterday he said the draft bill, largely based on legislation prepared a few years ago but never introduced, still had to be approved in principle by the Cabinet.

Explaining the motivation behind the move, he said restrictions on blacks moving from South Africa to Namibia had been introduced in 1922, and for coloureds in 1970.

The restriction on coloureds had apparently been introduced at the request of Namibian coloureds who felt their work opportunities were being threatened by the influx of South African coloureds seeking employment in the Territory.

White South Africans who entered the Territory on holiday or to work had never been subject to restrictions and this situation was making certain groups in Namibia unhappy, Mr Diergaardt said.

"The main purpose of the bill will be to eliminate all racial discrimination when it comes to control of South Africans entering Namibia ... control will be exercised regardless of colour."

Details of how the system would work in practice were not yet finalised, but prospective visitors would probably have to apply for their permits before entering the Territory.

Mr Diergaardt said he did not think control points would be set up at points of entry to Namibia, because this would be too expensive.

At this stage, the draft bill made no mention of fees being charged for permits. — Sapa

NAMIBIA

DO NOT MANIPULATE BLACK MIDDLE CLASS SAYS MOSES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

IT WOULD BE a mistake to try to use blacks in the National Assembly as a "moderate middle class buffer" between the retention of white privilege and black aspirations, the Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, said yesterday.

This would be a cosmetic arrangement which had proved a dismal failure elsewhere in Southern Africa, he said at the Annual General Meeting of the Engineering Professions Association in Windhoek.

"A so-called black middle class, created through bribery and marginal redistribution of privilege and contaminated by a master-servant mentality, is no substitute for using all the nation's resources to create a society of equality and opportunity for all.

"The crux of the matter is that blacks want political power commensurate with their number and a share in the national wealth and have no interest in equality which is only confined to multiracial rugby and football teams."

Mr Katjiuongua said that to bring about real

change, most if not all of the vestiges of apartheid had to be uprooted immediately.

One of the first things to be done was to agree in principle on the immediate demolition of Proclamation AG 8.

The credibility of the new government would depend on the perception of the people of the country and the outside world of the Government's capacity to bring about change in the lives of the majority of Namibians.

It would also depend on the extent to which the Government was seen to be relatively autonomous from the policies of the South African Government.

"To say that we must bring about change is not to say that change must be based on the law of the jungle — it must be

organised change, change which is carefully planned and executed."

Mr Katjiuongua called for a National Development programme which would include:

- land reform and the creation of irrigation schemes to grow vegetables and corn;
- reduction of unemployment through anti-illiteracy campaigns;
- improved education to create employment opportunities in low cost labour intensive industries;
- Extended health services including mobile health units of doctors and paramedics; and,
- the creation of business parks to help develop small business and relieve unemployment.

NAMIBIA

ETANGO ACCUSED OF PLOTTING AGAINST CDA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

ETANGO, a cultural organisation run by the Army in the north, was trying to break the Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice (CDA), the leader of the party and Chairman of the Owambo Executive, Mr Peter Kalangula, said today.

He said this when asked to comment on the resignation of the Chairman of the Owambo Legislative Assembly, Chief Gabriel Kwautima.

At the same time Mr Kalangula declined to comment on rumours that moves were afoot to oust him.

He said Chief Kwautima was already on the board of Etango although he had not yet resigned from the CDA.

Chief Kwautima said earlier this week he was resigning as he wanted to join the new government.

Although Etango purported to be a cultural organisation, Mr Kalangula said it appeared

to be very active on a political level.

"It wants to break the CDA," he said, "and the aim is to force people to join the Transitional Government."

Although the organisation was campaigning hard for the support of the civilian population, most of their members were still from the ranks of the Army and Police he said.

Speculation in the last months has been rife that an attempt is being made to remove Mr Kalangula from his position of authority in the north because of his lack of co-operation with the Army

and his resistance to joining the Transitional Government.

However, Etango was strongly attacked by a member of the transitional government and DTA member, Mr Katuutire Kaura, ten days ago as a body aimed at undermining the government.

Well-informed observers have raised the possibility, however, that Etango also aimed to indirectly generate support the Transitional Government is said to be lacking in the north without itself playing a direct role in the National Assembly.

Etango supporters in the organisation's tee shirts were very much in evidence at the inauguration festivities of the new government.

There have also been unconfirmed reports that the DTA is attempting to rally support against Mr Kalangula.

CSO: 3400/892

NAMIBIA

LEGAL ADVICE SOUGHT ON AG8

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

POLITICAL REPORTER **THE DISPUTE over Proclamation AG8 in the National Assembly could take a new turn with both sides taking advice from experts on whether the Proclamation can be dealt with by the Assembly or whether it has to be referred to the Constitutional Council.**

Two of the Ministers involved in the dispute, Mr Moses Katjiuongua (Swanu) and Mr Dirk Mudge (DTA), suggested in the National Assembly yesterday the Proclamation could be referred to lawyers for their opinion on its status.

Yesterday evening the Minister of Mines, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said he had already consulted constitutional experts on the issue.

There is a feeling in the National Assembly that its work has become bogged down in the morass of words surrounding AG 8, and several speakers referred yesterday to the need to satisfy the expectations of the people who were looking to the new government for action.

There seems to be little hope of a speedy compromise, however, and both sides restated their

cases yesterday during the Third Reading Budget Debate.

Mr Shipanga said it was not true that the Multiparty Conference leaders had agreed in Cape Town that Proclamation AG 8 was a constitutional matter.

AG 8 was an administrative proclamation which had been established to serve the interests of one particular group.

Mr Shipanga called on the Assembly to get on with approving the budget and said speeches and motions would not solve the country's problems.

It was time for the Assembly to get down to work.

Mr Katjiuongua denied that his party had signed a document in Cape Town which it was now trying to deny in the Assembly.

He was reacting to a statement earlier in the Debate by Mr Mudge that Members of the House were agreeing to one thing behind closed doors and saying another thing in public.

Mr Katjiuongua said there was doubt in legal opinion over the extent to which Proclamation AG 8 was a constitutional or administrative document.

It was perhaps necessary to get opinion from outside the House.

He added that the MPC had decided that other matters which were contained in AG 8 or which could be argued to be of a constitutional nature could be dealt with by the Assembly.

Mr Mudge insisted there could be no argument over the status of the Proclamation and it was not necessary for the parties to come to agreement over it.

Because of its very nature AG 8 was a constitutional issue.

The Proclamation of the South African State Presi-

dent that instituted the Transitional Government made provision for an executive authority and a legislative assembly and was therefore of a constitutional nature.

In the same way, AG 8 made provision for Representative Authorities with executive bodies and legislative assemblies.

"There is no essential difference in the nature of the two laws," Mr Mudge said.

He said that if the argument continued then the interpretation of lawyers should be sought.

CSO: 3400/892

NAMIBIA

BALANCED CRITICISM OF SECURITY FORCE URGED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

CRITICISM of the Security Force for alleged atrocities and malpractices should be balanced by praise for its role in ensuring the safety of the country, the Minister of Finance, Mr Dirk Mudge (DTA), said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Mr Mudge was speaking during discussion on the Defence Vote in the Committee Stage of the Budget Bill.

He was replying to an earlier speech by Mr PH Moongo, (Swapo D), who said the Security Force and especially the police counter insurgency unit known as Koevoet should be brought under political control.

This was necessary because members of the force had raped, killed and molested civilians and were creating an obstacle to convincing the people that the Transitional Government was serious in what it was trying to achieve.

He accused Security Force members of frightening civilians near towns such as Ondangua by firing weapons unnecessarily and of leaving explosives lying around only to be picked up and played with by children.

Mr Mudge said any person given power and responsibility should exer-

cise it with great responsibility.

There was much wrong with the Security Force, but if it wasn't for the same people who were so easily criticised, members would not be able to sit in the National Assembly, practice politics, or address a political meeting in Owambo.

Mr Mudge said much of the criticism was levelled amongst blacks in the Security Force but they were owed gratitude for making it possible to live in this country.

Mr Mudge said he did not want to take as an example other African countries, where there was a lack of discipline.

The Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said he wanted to react "to the recurrent theme in the house that nothing good could come from Africa."

He said there were certain democracies in Africa such as Botswana which respected the rule of law,

human rights and private property.

One did not read of mistreatment of Botswana civilians by the country's police and defence force.

It would be dangerous only to heap praise on them and not criticise them for their misdeeds.

The Minister of National Health and Welfare, Mr Moses Katjiuongua (Swanu), said he hoped the day would come in the House when "people would stop worshipping at the temple of trying to change what someone else had just said."

He had received letters from ordinary people which expressed great dissatisfaction at certain actions by the Security Force.

Members should not be political cowards when they hear of something wrong and should have the backbone to investigate complaints.

"Those of us who have to work very hard to get this government and its institutions including the army accepted by the black community, can't afford to ignore the complaints that come from that community."

Mr Katjiuongua hoped that an Ombudsman would soon be established as envisaged under the Bill of Fundamental Rights of the Multiparty Conference, and he would be able to investigate such complaints.

Mr Mudge rejoined the debate and said he wanted to emphasise atrocities committed by the Security Force should be strongly condemned.

But he believed there should be balance in discussion of the force, and understanding should be shown for their difficult task.

Members of the force "are fighting and some are dying to ensure our safety."

Mr Mudge said he was a little surprised that his two colleagues (Mr Shipanga and Mr Katjiuongua) had seemed agitated and irritated when he called for a little more balance in discussion of the Security Force.

The whole Cabinet was responsible for Defence and he was not used to a Minister criticising a department for which he was responsible.

CSO: 3400/892

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SENIOR HEADMAN RESIGNS--Windhoek--The chairman of the second tier Owambo Legislative Assembly, senior headman Mr Gabriel Kwautima, announced his resignation from the post yesterday, saying he wanted to join Namibia's new Transitional government, the SWABC reported in Windhoek. Mr Kwautima, who has held the post for the past 17 years, was speaking at the opening of the Legislative Assembly at Mwenshipandeka. He said he would like to join the Transitional Government but could not do so while a member of the assembly. He gave no indication of what political party he would join. The vice-chairman of Owambo Legislative Assembly, senior headman Mr Wilpard Shitaatala, has also resigned, but for health reasons. The Owambo Legislative Assembly's session is the first of a series by second tier governments which are meeting to discuss draft budgets for the present financial year. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Jul 85 p 1]

RECORD OWAMBO BUDGET--The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Owambos, Mr Peter Kalangula, tabled a record budget of R128.4m, 8.2 percent more than last year, on Tuesday. The largest allocation, R53.8m, goes to Health and Welfare, while R48.2m has been earmarked for Education. R9.7m has been voted for Capital Projects, 10 percent less than last year. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jul 85 p 3]

WHITE POPULATION SHRINKS--Windhoek--Namibia's white population showed a negative growth of 0.7 percent, calculated on an annual basis from 1970 to 1981, according to results of the census held four years ago and released in Windhoek yesterday. All other population groups showed increases, ranging from 1.4 percent for the Damaras to 5.8 percent for the Kavangos, with the Territory's total population increasing by just under 300,000 from 789,732 to 1,033,196, or 3 percent on an annual basis. According to a breakdown of the figures in the report, compiled by the statistics section of SWA's Directorate of Development Coordination, the total number of whites declined by some 6,000 from 1970 to 76,430 in 1981. The census in the urban area of Windhoek showed a total population of just over 96,000, with 29,400 being whites. The total active labour force in the Territory was calculated at nearly 206,000, with only 10,000 of those enumerated indicating they were looking for work. The South African Protectorate of Walvis Bay was excluded from the census.--SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jul 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/892

NIGERIA

FRICTIONS BETWEEN BUHARI, BABANGIDA EXPOSED

London TALKING DRUMS in English 15 Jul 85 p 7

[Text] Over the last few months following the Buhari military take-over, Nigeria, which had hitherto been the main source of news attraction on the West Coast of Africa, was surprisingly quiet. The silence falsely created an impression of a nation undergoing the sobering consequences of economic deprivation.

Moreover, with the abolition of all political parties, the panacea for the country's political disharmony was said to have been completely eroded. But as time went on and the nation slowly started grinding to a halt, it was soon evident that the relative calm and quiet had been deceptive and that beneath the ordinary facade of peace and sombre reflection is a highly frustrated and anguished nation with all of its citizens in chains.

Within the ruling supreme military junta itself, all have appeared not well at all. And, publicly addressing officers and men of the armed forces and police at the Ikeja military cantonment in Lagos, a few months back, the head of the military junta, Leko Buhari, said something extremely unusual, and to those in the dark, completely out of context.

He warned that "any military officer who felt too big for his office or duties should quit, or would be shown the way out." I set out to find and investigate the reason behind this sudden outburst. My investigations are what this report is all about.

Revelations indicate divergence of policy perceptions have resulted in personality clashes and the attendant formation of loyalties and groupings, centering around two major actors, the head of the military junta, Leko Buhari on one hand and Ibrahim Babangida, chief of army staff on the other, with the rather abrasive Tunde Idiagbon hovering in the background and cowering mid-between.

My sources say the appointment of Lawal Rafindadi as the substantive Director-General of the country's National Security Organisation was the beginning

of the squabbling. It is understood that some of the senior council members had expressed concern over a civilian, once recognised as a leading foreign spokesman for the defunct civilian administration, being charged with the responsibility of security in a military government.

Their argument rests on the logic of precedence, that in all military governments the world over, a military intelligence officer always is the most suitable professionally to man the national intelligence network. It is believed that Buhari over-rode these protestations because he believed he would personally feel more secure with Rafindadi than with the military candidate meant for the post.

Related to this, it is said, was the massive scale of political detentions immediately following the takeover and the subsequent Special Military Tribunal trials. While confidential sources say the Chief of Army Staff is against the way and manner that policy was and is being handled, it is suggested that he has restrained a public opposition least an uproar follows. Such an uproar is likely envisaged because Babangida is the myth behind the regime, a man whose quelling of the 1976 Dimka-abortive attempt to seize power gained him immense national recognition.

An intriguing aspect of the detention matter is the continued incarceration of a number of people of known integrity. Prominent amongst which are Shettima Ali Monguno, a man whose tenure of public service glows with praise and admiration in a country where corrupt deeds are acceptable, if not normative; Tai Solarin, whose devotion to social and political nonconformism should have been treated as just another of his tantrums of criticism; Yahaya Dikko, Shagari's erstwhile Petroleum Chief, who within international oil dealers' circles is respected as a disciplined person for resisting the temptations of personal enrichment; and Lateef Jakande, widely applauded in both the Northern and Southern part of Nigeria during his days as Lagos State Governor.

Another bone of contention, I am informed, is the issue of procurement and distribution of what in Nigeria are known as "essential commodities," that is, rice, sugar, milk, salt and other such consumer items. Sources disclose that the Buhari group insist on government being the sole importer and distributor of "essential commodities," while other people feel effective government supervision and monitoring of the private sector would serve a better purpose in reducing the acute shortages and curtailing increased prices.

Several other issues were discovered as being behind the rumblings. It, of course, would be impossible to outline and discuss them all at length for obvious reasons, but an insight into the personality of Babangida, the man at the centre of the controversy may be useful here. It might help us understand, too, why according to a report in the OBSERVER of London a couple of months ago, the junior officers in the army had at one time asked Babangida to take over from Buhari.

General Ibrahim Babangida conversely exudes the personality of an urbane and likeable person. Soft speaking, gentleman looking yet firm and calculatingly decisive. Extremely popular within the rank and file of the Nigerian Army, Babangida has always been a myth amongst ordinary Nigerians. Basically he is said to be an officer who cares about the problems and welfare of his subordinates. Never in the past has he been known to exhibit ambition, and for this reason most insiders are surprised at recent developments.

Sources disclose his disposition to some of the policy matters has earned him Buhari's lashes. Furthermore, he has the disadvantage of being widely seen as a man of considerable material means. It was explained to me that his association and friendship over the years with wealthy businessmen has tagged him as one of them in military uniform. Perhaps, said somebody, it is more his popularity amongst a wider spectrum of the Nigerian populace which could be ascribed as the reason for this misperception.

One thing, however is certain, his unblemished career earns him respect, and he is the one soldier who despite having been a figure to reckon with in previous military administrations, has never held a political appointment in the past. It is no wonder now that reaching the apex of his profession it besets him to appear on the political front.

Let us hope that these rumblings remain only rumblings. The country needs some measure of stability to straighten itself out, at the same time time, it cannot afford to fail with the present dispensation. But if these rumblings are anything to go by, the world should not be surprised to see Nigeria once more on the headlines.

CSO: 3400/879

NIGERIA

COUNTERTRADE ALLEGATIONS COME AS NO SURPRISE

AB071113 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Viewpoint]

[Text] For some time now, some influences outside the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, have been making efforts to weaken the solidarity of the cartel by encouraging divergences in its ranks and file. They have sought to destabilize the cartel by spreading false and dangerous reports about some members, especially Nigeria. Of course, the case of Nigeria is serious. Nigeria, due to a number of factors including market forces and domestic difficulties, appears to be the weakest link in the OPEC chain. One can therefore see why it is always Nigeria any time these enemies embark on their campaigns of calumny against the OPEC.

At a time, they alleged that Nigeria had pulled out of the organization but up till now, Nigeria remains a loyal and committed member of that body. There had also been reports by the Western news media that Nigeria had decided unilaterally to keep her daily oil production at the advanced level of 1.4 million barrels after the period of concession granted by OPEC. OPEC detractors also tried to force Nigeria to break the cartel's price regulations by encouraging the North Sea producers, who are not bound by the OPEC decision to reduce the price of their crude which is of the same quality with Nigeria's Bonny Light. The ultimate motive was to precipitate a price war. But Nigeria refused to yield to their evil machinations. From the foregoing, one is therefore not surprised about allegations [words indistinct] in the OPEC circles that Nigeria has entered into a countertrade agreement on the oil trade with Canada. It was alleged that the deal involved about 100,000 barrels of crude per day. However, evidence has since shown, like before, that the allegations is only a figment of the imagination of OPEC's enemies. There was no such deal. Perhaps, there has been no better clarification of this issue than the one given by Nigeria's minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West. In a release issued to OPEC ministers, he stated that the allegation was baseless. Nigeria, he said, remains committed to the solidarity of OPEC. As other OPEC members can testify, Nigeria has been (?remarkably) loyal and disciplined in the organization. This is evident in the fact that despite the country's economic difficulties, Nigeria has never done anything to restrain the course of the process of market regulation.

CSO: 3400/812

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

ARRESTS FOR BAN VIOLATION--The former chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission, Alhaji (Sule Katagum), and the editor of the NEW NIGERIAN newspaper, Mr Bukar Zarma, are being interrogated by security agents. This is in connection with a statement made by Alhaji (Sule Katagum) and published by the newspaper which is considered to be a contravention of the recent ban placed on political statements by the Federal Military Government. The two men were arrested 4 days ago. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Aug 85 AB]

VANGUARD COMMENTS ON NEIGHBORS' HOSTILITY--The VANGUARD is not happy with recent hostility against Nigeria by some African countries. It refers to two incidents in Addis Ababa and Abidjan during which Nigerian footballers were assaulted. The paper says the incidents have aroused big fears in the mind of most Nigerians. The VANGUARD attributes their hostility to the low level of relationship between Nigeria and other African countries at nongovernmental levels. The paper says Nigeria should expect more of such hostilities in future as she spreads her influence in the continent. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Aug 85 AB]

'AID TO ILLEGAL ENTRY' WARNING--The minister of internal affairs, Major General Mohammed Magoro, has warned that any immigration official who connived with any alien to enter the country illegally would be treated as an economic saboteur. In a message to graduates at the 11th passing out ceremony of senior immigration officers in Kano today, Gen Magoro said that such an officer must face the full penalty of the appropriate law. He explained that every illegal alien constituted a drain on the social and economic resources of the country. The minister told the 140 graduates that the Federal Government was mindful of the various problems facing the Immigration Department. To this end, a board is being set up to look after career prospects within the department to ensure immediate reward for loyal and dedicated officers. He said that any member of staff that failed to perform in spite of government efforts and huge investments in training would be disciplined. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 8 Aug 85 AB]

FRENCH MILITARY TECHNOLOGY INTEREST--Nigeria is interested in French military technology, especially in the AML French armoured cars, General Ibrahim Babangida, chief of staff of Nigeria's army, indicated in Paris where he was on visit. The Nigerian Chief of Staff, met French Defence Minister Charles Hernu, and led a 10-member delegation to inspect armoured cars in Satory and witnessed a demonstration of airborne units in Toulouse. "We are going to examine the outcome of this visit on my return to Lagos but we are not necessarily looking for arms," he told reporters. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 15 Jul 85 p 24]

CSO: 3400/879

SENEGAL

LD/MPT CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING PROCEEDINGS

Dakar FAGARU in French Jul 85 pp 15-19

[General Resolution issued 5 May 1985 by the 19th Session of the Central Committee of the Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party (LD/MPT)]

[Text] The Central Committee of the LD/MPT met in ordinary session on Saturday and Sunday 4-5 May 1985 at the national office under the chairmanship of Comrade Mbaba Guisse, assistant secretary general of the party, to cover the following agenda: 1) Study of the international and national situation; 2) Activities of the Central Committee departments and general life of the party.

Having heard the introductory report of the Political Bureau presented by Comrade Abdoulaye Bathily, the secretary general of the party, and communications by the various officials of departments of the Central Committee, the 19th session went on to a broad and fruitful debate on all the issues raised.

Concerning the international situation, the Central Committee devoted particular attention to the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, and bowed in memory of all the victims of that horror. That triumph over the fascist hordes was a very important victory by all the forces of progress, especially those of the socialist community, the main factor in the struggle for peace and emancipation of peoples. In view of the importance of the event, the 16th session approved a special statement expressing the party's commitment to consolidation and strengthening of the gains in the struggle for disarmament and peace, against the bellicose policy of international imperialism, headed by the United States led by Reagan.

In accordance with the recommendations of the 18th session held 5-6 January 1985, the Central Committee emphasized analysis of the situation in southern Africa and the important lessons that it provides. The present context of the struggle against South Africa and the puppet organizations such as the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in Mozambique and UNITA in Angola was the subject of a study promoted by the Central Committee enabling more concrete understanding of the military, economic, social and political problems in southern Africa. The session thoroughly absorbed information about the national liberation struggle in southern Africa, and reaffirmed its support to

the MPLA-Labor Party, to FRELIMO, and to the Angola and Mozambique governments and peoples in their daily struggle for preservation, consolidation and development of the gains of the revolution.

The Central Committee gives its total support to the African National Congress (ANC) and SWAPO, the authentic representatives respectively of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, and launches an appeal to all the progressive forces for redoubled support to the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

Reviewing the development of the national situation since the preceding session, the Central Committee expresses its strong concern regarding the increased misery of the country's workers and the severe crisis in the rural area, harmful consequences of the neocolonial policy, increased by the directives of the World Bank and the various lenders of the international financial system.

President Abdou Diouf's recent visit to the United States was in the context of continued antisocial measures under the structural adjustment program to be applied over the coming 8 years. The country's economic and social situation is in an explosive condition, marked by exacerbation of the internal contradictions within the regime, and the mounting anger of the masses under the daily aggressions by the Abdou Diouf government, the inconsistency of the Senegalese Progressive Union-Socialist Party (UPS-PS) coordination, the attempts to settle accounts between deputies in the National Assembly, and the crisis of the National Confederation of Senegalese Workers (CNTS), all significant factors in the political and moral crisis of the UPS-PS regime.

In this connection, the holding of the 1 May celebration was marked by great sullenness, reflecting the frustration of the working masses in regard to the policy of "responsible participation" and the maneuvers of the racketeer trade unionists. Also, we are more and more witnessing open condemnation of the policy of high cost of living and privation conducted by the neocolonial regime, a condemnation that should continue in order to achieve a massive mobilization of the workers, farmers, laborers, students, women and youth.

In this context, the Central Committee supports the claims of all workers, particularly the health workers, in the legitimate defense of their material and moral interests.

The 19th session of the Central Committee also condemns the criminal acts of the Abdou Diouf government in demolishing houses in various areas of Cap-Vert region. These actions only confirm the more and more clear trend toward fascism of the UPS-PS regime.

Concerning food for the gap between harvests and distribution of seed, the Central Committee condemns the blackmail of farmers by certain subprefects and rural advisers (Dahara, Sagatta) to force them to go back on their positions. The Central committee warns the authorities and urges the farmers to redouble vigilance in prospect of a resulting countermove against these PS practices at all levels.

The statements made on 3 April by President Abdou Diouf about producer price increases were aimed as usual at concealing the extent of the increases for basic necessities, and at the same time announcing the new antisocial measures that are to follow in the spirit of the so-called new agricultural policy and the program of structural adjustment.

In face of the dramatic situation in the country, the question urgently arises of the patriotic opposition creating a credible alternative. The Central Committee, having reviewed all the uniting initiatives taken during the period, expresses satisfaction at the joint meeting of the opposition parties held at Guediawaye, the press conference on the demolitions, and the united statements signed by nine opposition parties regarding the demolition of houses, on the one hand, and 1 May, on the other.

The 19th session of the Central Committee expresses the party's total commitment to strengthening the unitary initiatives, toward total isolation of the Abdou Diouf government and the UPS-PS regime, and toward the future of a genuine alternative in conformance with the legitimate expectations of the Senegalese people.

Expressing appreciation for the activities of the Central Committee departments and the various structures of the party, the 19th session addresses its congratulations to the structures and population of the 22 localities visited by the Political Bureau in the regions of Casamance, Senegal Oriental and Sine Saloum during the past 3-month period. The Central Committee notes with satisfaction the increase in the party's audience in these localities, the growing awareness among the rural population, and the appropriate solutions recommended by the farmers.

Taking into account the requirements of the current economic, social and political situation, the 19th session of the Central Committee recommends stepping up of agitation and propaganda work, and continuation of the efforts to strengthen the organization of labor at the level of the various party structures.

The Central Committee calls on the structures to place emphasis on the work of leading the laboring class and poor farmers, keeping closer watch on followup and execution of tasks, and strengthening the vigilance of members and their spirit of self-denial and sacrifice for completion of construction of the avant-garde party of the working class, the poor farmers and the other working masses, the essential condition for success of the national democratic revolution transition to socialism. The Central Committee encourages the Democratic Movement of Women in pursuit of its efforts based on the conclusions of the national seminar on organization of women, and the Democratic Movement of Youth in its important activities in preparation for the planned 12th world festival of youth and students in Moscow and active participation in celebration of International Youth Year.

The session, having expressed satisfaction at the great success of the 1 May meeting addressed by Comrade Mbaba Guisse on the topic: "Unitary experiences and trade union struggles," commits the entire party to preparing for the 9 May day in commemoration of the victory over fascism and militarism, and the 31 May anniversary of the legalization of the party.

Also, the Central Committee calls on comrades and democrats to mobilize for the 9 May trial in which our comrade, Mamadou Ndoya is confronting Iba Der Thiam, who is the subject of a complaint of defamation and irresponsible statements.

Taking into consideration the crucial importance of managing the transitional political economy under the credible alternative to the neocolonial regime, the 19th Central Committee session decided to devote a special session to examining the political economy of the transition on the basis of a preliminary paper prepared by the department of economic studies. An extraordinary session of the Central Committee on the party's unitary policy is also planned.

Before concluding its 19th session, the Central Committee addressed its congratulations to the comrade secretary general of the party, Abdoulaye Bathily, for his brilliant doctorate thesis in government defended on Saturday 20 April 1985 at the University of Dakar, which culminated sustained effort and consistent determination in research on economic history and was expressed with exemplary militance in service of the Senegalese revolution.

The Central Committee has scheduled its next ordinary session for Saturday to Sunday 3-4 August 1985 at the party's national office.

Dakar, 5 May 1985.
The Central Committee.

9920
CSO: 3419/479

SENEGAL

VRHOVEC, DIOUF DISCUSS POLITICAL, ECONOMIC TIES

LD030017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2230 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] Dakar, 2 Aug (TANJUG)--SFRY Presidency member Josip Vrhovec had a meeting this evening with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. In the course of a 1-hour discussion, which was conducted in the very friendly and cordial atmosphere characteristic of relations between the two countries and peoples, all of the current major world issues were touched upon, and there was also a discussion of the state of affairs and activities within the Nonaligned Movement and of bilateral relations.

The Yugoslav delegation listened with special attention to information on the state of affairs in and the problems of the African Continent. The Vrhovec-Diouf meeting was, in fact, the Senegalese president's first meeting with a non-African statesman since his election as OAU chairman. The talks on the state of affairs in and actions by the nonaligned countries were conducted in light of the preparations for the forthcoming ministerial meeting in Luanda and the eighth summit of heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries. Particular mention was made of the possibilities for and ways of advancing the Nonaligned Movement's method of work so that the movement might become even better established, as a decisive and positive factor in world trends based upon the authentic principles of nonalignment.

In the section of the discussion on bilateral cooperation, Vrhovec and Diouf stated that there were "no shadows" in respect of political relations, but that economic relations are nowhere near such a level. The two statesmen agreed to pay much greater attention to the development of economic relations, which should be promoted by more frequent mutual contacts between the two countries and their representatives.

The Vrhovec-Diouf talks were also attended by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dusan Grubor, SFRY ambassador in Senegal; and on the Senegalese side by Foreign Affairs Minister Ibrahima Fall.

In a separate discussion, Budimir Loncar and Ibrahima Fall exchanged opinions on specific forms of bilateral cooperation within the framework of the topics and problems reviewed by Vrhovec and Diouf.

CSO: 3400/841

SENEGAL

COLLOQUIUM ON PALESTINIAN PEOPLE'S RIGHTS ENDS

AB081510 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] The African regional colloquium on the Palestinian people's rights has just ended in Dakar. A 30-point declaration has been adopted. Serigne Ndiaye, you were at the 3-day deliberations. Can you report on the closing ceremony?

[Ndiaye] Support for the Palestinian cause has been strengthened after the 3-day consultations between the African Nongovernmental Organizations [ONG] and the United Nations represented by the committee on the implementation of the recommendations on the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. The chairman of the committee was not present at the meeting, but he was represented by Mr (Gauzi), another member of the committee who expressed satisfaction that the cooperation between (?Africa) and the United Nations has just been strengthened to the benefit of the Palestinian people. Before the Dakar Declaration was read, a special motion was presented to President Abdou Diouf, OAU chairman, and to the Senegalese people, who have been supporting the struggle of the PLO and its people for a long time now.

Another motion of support and solidarity with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, the symbol of the legitimate struggle for the liberation of Palestine now under occupation, was also adopted. In this connection, messages of solidarity and gratitude to the UN secretary general were also adopted.

The declaration reaffirmed the international consensus which makes the PLO the only representative of the Palestinian people. The conference also elected by acclamation El Hadj Ousmane Sarr, a Senegalese national, as secretary general of the interim coordinating committee of African ONG's. This is his statement:

[Begin Sarr recording] I must confess that the new responsibility entrusted to Senegal--that of secretary of the coordinating committee for the African region--is an immense task; it is also an honor to our country, because Senegal, as the minister of foreign affairs stated, has not only been the first, but has also been constant in its unflagging support for the Palestinian people in their just struggle. We are convinced that a new stage has just been reached because the ONG's in Africa can play a major, and even a

crucial role, as they can canvass support for the Palestinian cause and also further (?strengthen the struggle), thus forcing the state of Israel to both recognize both the PLO and its fair struggle.

I will be unable to work successfully as secretary general or as coordinator if I cannot enjoy the generous support, assistance, and experience of all African ONG's--we are working toward this end. I also thank the United Nations which organized this colloquy without which we would probably have not been able to organize the conference. I will be at the disposal of the United Nations, giving of my efforts and experience, and I will attend every meeting organized by the United Nations in order that the just struggle of the Palestinian people will triumph. [End recording]

Africa plays an increasingly great role on the international front. The Dakar Declaration stated that the forces opposed to Palestine are trying to isolate or annihilate the traditional commitment of the continent. Therefore, this trap must be exposed and, better still, avoided, which has already been done. For African ONG's which took part in the colloquium, along with the United Nations, are addressing themselves to the survival of mankind. In this connection, the Palestinian and the South African problems are regarded as the result of political systems which flout the dignity of man.

CSO: 3400/841

SENEGAL

SENEGALESE SATIRICAL MAGAZINE TO APPEAR WEEKLY

AB121400 Paris AFP in English 1216 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Dakar, 12 Aug (AFP)--A satirical magazine which has attacked such revered figures as former President Leopold Sedar Senghor, and which proclaims its independence from all pressure groups either at home or abroad, is surviving against the odds in the West African state of Senegal.

LE POLITICIEN (THE POLITICIAN), a paper modelled on France's successful LE CANARD ENCHAINE, has now announced its intention to begin appearing weekly, after eight years of somewhat more irregular publication.

Whereas its French cousin describes itself on its front page as a "satirical weekly appearing on Wednesday," LE POLITICIEN for long bore the legend "satirical weekly appearing unexpectedly."

The paper's founder-director, 45-year-old Mam Less Dia, proclaims anarchist and utopian views, and denies being under the thumb of any political interests whatsoever.

"One has to bear in mind that all state power is always based on mystification and force," he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in a recent interview.

A tall, husky-voiced figure given to wearing French-style berets and smoking cigars, Mam Less Dia is a type of journalist who would have a hard time surviving in many other African states.

However in Senegal, often cited as a rare example of multi-party democracy in Africa, the paper has survived law-suits and chronic financial problems since its creation in 1977.

Like LE CANARD ENCHAINE--and the nearest British equivalent, PRIVATE EYE--LE POLITICIEN publishes a large number of satirical cartoons.

This was from the start a difficult proposition, because such cartoons go against Senegalese traditions of respect for leaders and elders, Mr Dia said.

The paper's first issue, therefore, carried a cartoon designed to "hit right at the top," he added.

The cartoon showed then-President Senghor, in a clearly Western-type setting, avidly reading LE CANARD ENCHAINE which like LE POLITICIEN is freely distributed in Dakar.

Since then, the paper has used cartoons freely, with one exception--it never lampoons Senegal's religious leaders.

Such satire would "not be understood by people," Mr Dia said.

Since its creation, LE POLITICIEN has been sued seven times and paid out some 100 million CFA francs (230,000 dollars at current exchange rates) in damages.

Mam Less Dia has also spent 40 days in prison--for having published a story from LE CANARD ENCHAINE on properties owned by Mr Senghor in western France's Normandy region.

Mr Dia was only released from prison after the paper published a letter of apology to President Senghor.

"I didn't see any point in committing suicide, and one is more useful outside (prison) than inside," he commented.

In spite of the paper's anti-establishment stance, it initially gave support to President Abdou Diouf when he took over from Mr Senghor in 1980, Mr Dia said.

The period from 1981 to 1984 was marked by "complicity" between the paper and the government, he said, adding: "We helped them to liquidate the old guard, the anti-democrats."

However now "democracy is installed and the process seems to us to be irreversible," he said.

The paper has recently had financial trouble with the authorities, who have blocked its bank account for non-payment of taxes.

The president's office has also cancelled its subscription, reportedly for budgetary reasons, Mr Dia said.

LE POLITICIEN publishes around 10,000 copies of each issue, which are mainly sold in eight French-speaking West African states.

CSO: 3400/871

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

FUEL SALES HALTED--According to reports from Somalia no public transportation will receive fuel for an indefinite period. The so-called regime of Siad Barre has stopped the sale of fuel to all privately owned transportation, except that in government use. This move arises from a lack of foreign exchange for buying fuel. As we have already been informed, the economic situation in Somalia is chaotic. The shattered economy of Somalia has placed the regime of Siad Barre in an embarrassing situation, forcing it to lay off a large number of civil servants. Soldiers from various units on many occasions have mutinied for not being paid. [Text] [(Clandestine) Radio Hagan in Somali to Somali 1700 GMT 7 Aug 85 EA]

CSO: 3400/841

SOUTH AFRICA

ANTI-APARTHEID BILL THREAT TO FRIENDSHIP WITH U.S.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Aug 85 p 13

[Article by Erik Larsen]

[Text]

A LEADING South African academic and expert on American studies has warned that the enactment of the compromise Anti-Apartheid Act in the United States this year will mean an end to amicable relations between South Africa and the US.

Professor Carl Nöffke, director of the Institute of American Studies at the Rand Afrikaans University, said yesterday that the Bill, to go before the US Senate next month, was "an act of diplomatic and economic warfare against South Africa."

The man largely responsible for its preparation, Mr Steven Solarz, is in South Africa. He leaves tomorrow after a "fact-finding" tour.

"The American Congress is, through this Bill, trying to influence the course of South African history," said Prof Nöffke.

Pressure

It was almost certain that the Senate would pass the Bill next month and when, because of

public pressure, President Ronald Reagan would also sign it, although he was opposed to economic action against SA.

"Once this Bill is passed it will be impossible to restore normal relations between South Africa and the United States," Prof Nöffke said.

The law, dubbed the Compromise Bill and titled "Anti-Apartheid Action Act of 1985", has already been passed by the House of Representatives in the US.

Its implications are, according to Prof Nöffke, far more serious for South Africa and far-reaching than originally thought.

The main thrust of the Bill is a call for economic sanctions against South Africa if significant progress has not been made towards ending apartheid before January 1987.

"The President shall, by means of both bi-lateral and multi-lateral negotiations with other nations, develop appropriate multi-lateral economic sanctions against the Government of South Africa," the Bill recommends.

Sanctions

These sanctions should be imposed within 12 months after the enactment of this Act, but not later than January 1, 1987.

The Bill calls on the US President to submit a report to Congress — a year after the enactment of the Act and at yearly intervals thereafter — on the progress of negotiations with other nations on economic sanctions against South Africa.

This report must contain a detailed assessment of exports to South Africa from other countries of computers and other technology.

The President must also submit a report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate — a year after the enactment of this Act and at yearly intervals thereafter — on the extent to which significant progress has been made towards scrapping apartheid, including:

A detailed assessment of the extent to which the South African Government has made towards meeting the following conditions:

- Eliminating the system which makes it impossible for Black employees and their families to live near their places of employment;

- Eliminating the Group Areas Act;

- Eliminating all the policies that make distinction between the South African nationality of Blacks and Whites;

- Entering into meaningful negotiations with "truly" representative leaders of the Black population for a new political system providing for the full participation of all race groups;

- Achieving an internationally recognised settlement in South West Africa and;

- Freeing all political prisoners.

Progress

If the President is not satisfied that significant progress has been made, then recommendations should be made for a ban on new commercial investment in South Africa; a ban on the importation of coal, uranium ore, and uranium oxide from SA and SWA and other economic or political sanctions.

Regarding nuclear trade between the United States and South Africa, the Bill stipulates that: "No licence may be issued for the export to South Africa of goods or technology which are to be used in a nuclear production or utilisation facility, or which, in the judgment of the Secretary of State, are likely to be diverted for use in such a facility."

The Bill also forbids the export of computers, computer software, or goods or technology intended to service computers, directly or indirectly, to or for use by the South African military, police, prison system, the nat-

ional security agencies, Armscor and its subsidiaries, Black Development Boards, any entity that administers programmes which discriminate against non-Whites, and any local, regional or homelands government.

Prohibition

The Bill also calls for a prohibition of the importation of Krugerrands into America. "No persons, including a bank, may import into the United States any South African Krugerrand or any other gold coin minted in South Africa or offered for sale by the Government of South Africa."

Millions of dollars are recommended for scholarships for Black South Africans — the equivalent of R17 million for 1986, R25 million for 1987 and R32 million for 1988 and each fiscal year thereafter.

The Bill calls for the provision of a R3,2 million "Human Rights Fund" which would be used for direct legal and other assistance to political detainees and prisoners and their families, including the investigation of the killing of protestors and prisoners, and for support for actions of Black-led community organisations to resist, through non-violent means, the enforcement of apartheid policies.

It recommends the establishment in South Africa of an advisory committee, comprising people representing trade unions, American businesses in SA (including the American Chamber of Commerce), academics, church leaders and the American Ambassador to South Africa.

This committee would be responsible for reporting the activities of American companies in South Africa regarding equal employment opportunities and the promotion of Blacks and non-Whites to higher mana-

gerial positions; and also with providing the American Congress with details of the 200 largest companies operating in South Africa.

Prof Nöffke described as "awesome" the 12-month deadline set for the South African Government to make significant progress towards the ending of apartheid.

"How will the American President be able to prove to the House of Representatives and the Senate that South Africa is making progress towards a new political dispensation? Whatever progress is achieved in South Africa, would immediately be challenged by members of the American Congress."

SOUTH AFRICA

RIOT INSURANCE INCREASING IN DEMAND

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 24 Jul 85 p 6

[Article by Kin Bentley]

[Text]

THE demand for "political riot" insurance cover in Port Elizabeth has increased over the past few months, with one broker recording a "considerable" demand since Monday following the declaration of a state of emergency.

Mr Reg Loveday, insurance manager for a local brokerage, said there had been a "considerable increase" in the demand for political riot insurance this week.

He said the insurance gave added protection to clients who would otherwise not be covered by the general terms of insurance against strikes, riots and commotion.

He said political riot insurance was handled by insurance companies on behalf of the Government which paid any claims.

A relatively low premium was paid — for instance 0,025% on the cost of a private home.

Mr Tony Hill, a partner in the same firm, put the increase in demand at 100%.

He said the greatest demand was from whites. People were insuring their cars, in particular, against political riot damage, because under normal insurance they would not be covered if, for instance, a stone was thrown through a windscreen.

Many people were now also insuring the contents of their homes and other personal effects, he said.

Mr Malcolm Stewart, regional chairman of the South African Insurance Brokers Association, said brokers had been advising clients of the availability of political riot cover since March, 1979, and that political risks were by and large excluded from conventional covers.

"Over the years, the percentage of clients still refusing political riot cover has definitely dropped.

"In addition, businesses are expressing interest in the limited political riot business interruption cover available since March, and also more and more individuals are purchasing political riot cover on their cars and home contents."

He urged businesses and individuals to refer to their brokers for clarification on the extent and limitations of political riot cover.

The managing director of another broking firm, Mr D T Broadhurst, said he had not noticed any dramatic increase this week, but over the past few months there had been a steady increase in demand, particularly in March and April.

However, he said, during the past year his company had recommended that clients take out this form of cover, which probably explained why they had not experienced an unusual demand this week.

He added that about two years ago the racial loading on "non-white" political riot insurance was dropped. Previously blacks had paid about five times what whites paid for this form of cover.

CSO: 3400/886

SOUTH AFRICA

MARXISM SEEN BEHIND RECENT VIOLENCE

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 24 Jul 85 p 17

[Commentary by Ken Owen]

[Text] Nobody can say now whether Matthew Goniwe wanted to be buried at Cradock on Saturday under the hammer and sickle of the Soviet Union, a banner of barbarism rivalled in our time only by the Swastika.

But the red flag that flapped over the mourning priests at his graveside did say something about the cause in which he died.

He was not alone in dying. Nobody who saw the television film of Miss Maki Skhosana killed by fire and beating at another graveside on Saturday can doubt the voracity of that cause, its appetite for death.

Miss Skhosana, 23, was the third person alleged by her killers to be a "police informer" singled out at a burial on the East Rand in three weeks. The first was saved by Bishop Simeon Nkoane; the second was saved by the heroic intervention of Bishop Nkoane and Bishop Desmond Tutu. Miss Skhosana was unlucky; when she was chosen to die, the priests were marching under the red flag at Cradock.

The priesthood is more sceptical these days of the Virgin Birth than of liberation theory, so the church is unlikely to discern a pattern in the weekly witchhunt for "informers" to be slaughtered on camera.

Frankly, I find it easier to believe the Virgin Birth than to assign these events to chance.

This is not, let me add defensively, the folly of innocence. I have followed the progress of the African revolution southward from the Sudan, where a priest took me in 1960 to examine a village destroyed by troops who suspected its inhabitants of "collaborating" with the Anyanya rebels.

Kenya and Tanganyika, Rwanda and Burundi, Katanga, Angola and Cabinda, Mozambique and Malawi and Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique — I have been on the fringes, or sometimes in the thick of it, all the way, stumbling across the corpses that litter the road to liberation.

Of Miss Skhosana's death I can only say, as Dylan Thomas said of a child's death by fire in London, that after the first there is no other.

But I have no doubt that her death was planned according to modern Marxist revolutionary theory. She was chosen — if you have seen Apocalypse Now you will know what discipline is required for the choice — to be the messenger of terror, to warn the community: do not "collaborate". Do not be suspected of it. Do not risk even being accused of collaboration.

The use of a Marxist technique of terror does not necessarily make the unrest in the townships Marxist; the flying of the hammer and sickle is harder to explain, but Bishop Tutu has suggested reasonably that it was perhaps a gesture of defiance.

What is impossible to explain away is the Freedom Charter, in whose name the political protest occurs.

The charter envisages a South Africa in which the banks,

mines and "monopoly" businesses will be nationalised and the land divided "among those who work it". The charter says "there will be a committee of workers to run the gold mines" and "the workers will take over and run the factories".

This document was drawn up by a group of mainly white people dominated by the Congress of Democrats which the liberals of the time believed, rightly I think, to be a communist front. The mouthpiece of the COD, New Age, was slavish in its devotion to the Soviet Union, and an apologist even for Soviet misdeeds which were ultimately denounced by Nikita Khrushchev.

Dogs, it was said of New Age, bark louder than their masters.

The COD eventually forced the liberals out of the small group who drafted the charter. The Marxist view prevailed, was written into the charter, accepted by acclamation (not by vote) at a Congress of the People, and split the ANC.

Ever since then, there have been determined efforts (starting with Nelson Mandela in 1956) to pretend that the charter does not mean what it says.

The most recent example is an extraordinary assertion in Frontline magazine by Wits lecturer Duncan Innes that the aim of the national liberation struggle, "as expressed in the Freedom Charter", is to create a democratic capitalist state.

A "capitalist state" in which workers com-

mittees run the factories? In which the land is handed over to the peasants? In which the mines and banks are nationalised?

Innes knows, and describes in detail, how the Communist Party has beaten off all challenges to the extraordinary influence it wields within the ANC. One challenge by an anti-Soviet Trotskyist group ended in the expulsion of the Trotskyists; another challenge from a black nationalist group led by Tennyson Makiwane ended in the expulsion of Makiwane.

(Makiwane, whom I knew as a member of the Liberation Committee of the OAU in the sixties, fled to Transkei but was pursued there and assassinated. His wife Ruth now works for Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi).

There are two important reasons to define the character and the aims of those who claim to lead the fight against apartheid.

The first is that we should know what we are fighting for. The left is at excessive pains to reassure us that the struggle in the townships is not Marxist. The liberals, the black nationalists, the democrats, the believers in capitalism, the priests, all who were driven out of the coalition when the aims of the revolution were being defined, are now being invited back in.

We can all rejoin the struggle to create a "democratic capitalist state" in which the factories will be run by workers committees and in which dissidents will, no doubt, be treated according to the admirable penal code with which the Soviet Union cloaks the Gulags.

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS COMMUNITY URGED TO ACT AGAINST VIOLENCE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

MEMBERS of the Mxenge family, and we would believe the rest of us, must be wondering where the evil that stalks that family stems from, and what they should do to cleanse themselves of this incubus.

When Mrs Victoria Mxenge swore she would find those who killed her husband four years ago, she did what every person so afflicted would be expected to do. More than that her husband's brutal death spurred her to carry on his work as relentlessly as he did. If this was a mistake, then it was honourable. For while we may be aghast at the manner in which she and her husband were dispatched, there is no denying that they have now become sainted martyrs of the struggle for liberation.

The manner in which they both died brings back the horror and hatred that seems to have become part of this country's destiny.

Such impassioned acts of assassination are frightening and if anything, display the deep hatred in this society. The hatred straddles the political divide from left to right, and very soon we will not know who is fighting who, or why.

Another disconcerting factor may be the inevitable result of such slayings. Because of the emergency regulations on funerals many people who would like to attend the funerals of people like Mrs Mxenge, may think twice. On the other hand, and even more frightening, people may decide to attend in defiance of the law. This will lead to another spiral of violence, more detentions, more deaths, perhaps.

The Government, well aware of the awkward position the state of emergency has placed on its reformist image, will have to answer a series of questions. How long are these killings to be perpetrated until some tough action from the state halts them? Is this easier to effect when the country has been placed under martial law, partial as it is? Is it not perhaps more likely that the anger is being fuelled by the emergency and that the real problems that need urgent attention are left till too late?

These are some of the questions that have to be asked and answered by the Government. It is not a very easy task, made perhaps even more difficult because those in power do not know, or refuse to know where the real source of the unrest lies.

The business community, being mostly white, is also very timid. Many times our employers and those who determine the economic development of the country, have been meeting and making plaintive cries about the need to change. Their privileged position unfortunately also blinds them to the real needs that the people are crying out for.

But it seems to us they are not the hard-nosed businessmen that their observers make them out to be. There is no courage. There is no determination to put the ship back on course.

If anything the business community should demand that acts of violence from anybody, and cold-blooded murder of men and women, must be addressed with the greatest urgency. Otherwise we might as well give the whole thing up.



SOUTH AFRICA

LAW PROFESSOR CRITICIZES STATE OF EMERGENCY

MB061951 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1943 GMT 6 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, 6 Aug, SAPA--The South African Government had declared a state of emergency in order to win sympathy from abroad, Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said tonight.

He told about 3,000 people attending a meeting at the Central Methodist Church in Johannesburg to protest against the emergency. Another reason the government instituted the regulations was to create psychological uncertainty in South Africa.

He said the emergency was designed to "bully the voiceless majority into subjugation" by arbitrary means.

"It is time the government realised it can't suppress the majority," Prof Dugard said.

The government had hoped, by ruling in the name of a formal state of emergency, to gain more sympathy from its friends and critics.

"The business community in particular has fallen for this trick completely," the professor said.

But the government's "ruse" had not worked with the international community.

"It (the international community) knows that the government has ruled by emergency for the past 20 years.

"We have been ruled by permanent emergency powers for a quarter of a century. We have been ruled by all the powers normally associated with a state of emergency."

Prof Dugard said one of the reasons why a "formal" state of emergency had been declared was because the "undeclared" emergency had "failed completely."

The government had also underestimated black peoples desire for freedom, he said.

Prof Dugard said the ability of parliament and the press to monitor the actions of the police had been curtailed as a result of the emergency.

The professor--in an apparent reference to the closure of newspapers recently, notably the RAND DAILY MAIL with its anti-government stance--said the press had also been seriously affected "as a result of a conspiracy between the government and big business, as we have seen in the past six months."

He called on the government not to continue to deprive black people of their South African nationality.

He said it was essential the government unconditionally release Nelson Mandela.

"It (the government) has failed dismally to suppress the voice of the voiceless."

A manifesto adopted at the meeting demanded that the government end the state of emergency, legitimise banned organizations, release detainees, repeal the pass laws, stop all forced removals, provide a single system of education, and remove troops from the townships.

Mr Diliza Matshoba, a South African Council of Churches field worker, told the same meeting he believed the central point of confrontation was the 1984 constitution, which was supposed to bring about political reforms.

Mrs Molly Blackburn, the Progressive Federal Party MPC [Member of Provincial Council] for Walmer in Port Elizabeth, said: "Events in the Eastern Cape, when consolidated, read like a cheap horror story."

She said whites there had no idea of township life.

Mrs Blackburn also criticised the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, saying: "Mr Le Grange is trying to keep the lid on a boiling kettle without looking at the fire underneath."

A statement, read at the meeting on behalf of the Catholic Bishops Conference of Southern Africa, supported the call for the lifting of emergency regulations.

CSO: 3400/839

SOUTH AFRICA

STUDENT PROTEST LEADER 'PROFILE'

MB060945 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 5 Aug 85 p 15

[By Pretoria correspondent]

[Text] /Near-anarchy in the streets of many South African black townships has forced the government once again to declare a state of emergency in many areas of the country.

The protest against established order has been led by youths, many still in their teens.

Who are they? What sort of homes do they come from? What are their attitudes?

Generally, white South Africans do not know these people, this enraged generation.

It is important that it is a gulf that must be bridged if there is to be eventual peace.

Here is the first in a two-part series on the average student protest leader./
[Slantline indicate boldface as published]

Twenty-five years ago, when the South African Government last declared a state of emergency, the measure was taken primarily to crush the pass protests by black adults. They came to a head at Sharpeville.

The movements spear-heading the protests--Pan Africanist Congress and the African National Congress--were then banned, as were men such as Robert Sobukwe, Nelson Mandela and Albert Luthuli.

By contract, the state of emergency declared ten days ago might be said to be aimed mainly at neutralising the protest actions of black youth.

Black adults have become involved, but youths remain at the core of the turmoil.

Claims by government spokesmen and apologists that unscrupulous adults are using innocent children to achieve their own ends can be seen as an admission that children play a significant role in the political crisis.

What started in the last decade as subdued complaints about the imposition of Afrikaans as a second medium of instruction in black schools exploded on June 16, 1976 into violent death and destruction. Since that day hundreds of blacks and some whites have died.

But who are the leaders of this protest movement which began in the black classrooms?

Here is a composite profile of a typical student leader in a high school almost anywhere in the country:

While young women have come to play a significant role in township student movements, the leader is likely to be a young male in Standard 9 aged between 19 and 23. He was probably in Standard 1, 2 or 3 when the 1976 riots erupted.

Since then, school disruptions because of boycotts and failure to sit for examinations have cost him an average of three years in lost time. He has supped on the boycotts, strikes and stayaways of nine years.

Contrary to a commonly-held belief, the leader is rarely the product of a broken family or delinquent parents. His parents generally belong to the fast-growing black middle class.

He generally gets what he wants from his parents.

In school, he might be a plodder or a bright spark, but is generally an articulate, forceful speaker, by the standards of his school-mates.

He has generally lost respect for his parents, as well as for other elders, priests and teachers, whom he sees as docile participants in the apartheid system.

He feels his parents and other elders have failed him and his generation. He despises the police. He sees them as part of a repressive system which holds him back by feeding him "poisonous education".

He subscribes to the slogan "Freedom now, education tomorrow", and others.

He is impatient with his parents' generation which, according to him, seems preoccupied with gaining concessions from an intransigent government.

They, he claims, are preoccupied with peripheral specifics such as securing better facilities for their school-going children.

His struggle has gone beyond education and he wants absolute political, economic and social equality in the country immediately.

He is either a member of the Congress of South African Students, an affiliate of the United Democratic Front; the Azanian Students Organisation; or Azanian Students Movement, which support the Azanian People's Organisation.

He seems fearless and says he is "prepared to die for the black cause."

He has experienced detention without trial and expects to be "picked up (by the security police) at any time".

Government spokesmen says from time to time that the school boycotts in the black townships are communist inspired and that "unscrupulous" politicians are using the pupils and other children for their own dubious ends.

Student leaders in the townships scoff at these claims. They see themselves as being in "total control" of the actions of the pupils.

There seems to be some credence to their claim. Several adults who have been involved with the pupils in the schools turmoil in the past months could probably attest to this.

These community leaders are among the most disillusioned parents in the townships.

What drives these student leaders?

Our composite student leader says he is no communist. Until he became involved in the student movement he attended church regularly with his parents.

He stopped going to church because he found "many of the sermons unrelated to our day-to-day problems".

He says most of his motivation derives from a strong urge not to "become a helpless adult like my parents".

He speaks with strong emotion about "being free".

Since he is a student, he says, he can start getting his freedom at school. This means the authorities--and white South Africans--should not look upon him as "a statistic, but as a human being with hopes and aspirations".

Anger and frustration are other driving forces. He has become impatient and defiant. He is angry at the government "because it does not want to listen to us".

This, he says, frustrates him and other student leaders and "forces us to call for boycotts to get what we want".

What about the arson and stonings attributed to pupils and students in the townships?

The average student leader concedes that leaders like himself have "serious problems" in this regard.

He would personally never sanction such action, he says, but there are some pupils who believe in violence as a solution to their problems.

The leader seems to revel in those occasions where students can show their "solidarity", such as protest meetings and political funerals.

Such occasions seem to give him the opportunity to show his open defiance of anything that signifies authority, particularly the police.

Arrest and prosecution are generally regarded not as a stigma but as status symbols that enhance a leader's reputation.

CSO: 3400/839

SOUTH AFRICA

URBAN BLACKS WILL DOUBLE POPULATION

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 25 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] THE number of black people living in the seven metropolitan areas of South Africa would double within the next 15 years, Professor Wolfgang Thomas of the University of Western Cape, has concluded.

He said the four million black people in the metropolitan would rise to between 7,8 million to 9,5 million.

The rate of urbanization would depend on whether relatively strict influx control was maintained or not, Prof Thomas has written in the latest issue of the magazine Energos.

Prof Thomas said these projections showed that "a socio-economically painful and politically short-sighted strategy of rigorous influx control can, at best change only marginally South Africa's urbanization pattern up to the end of this century".

Policy measures such as influx control and constraints on urban expansion could to some extent influence these trends but "only to a limited extent".

Prof Thomas concluded that "we have to face realities — for example, a doubling of our urban population within the next 15 years — and we should always focus on the primary or overriding goals of future development.

"These include the creation of maximum employment opportunities, the satisfaction of basic needs of all South Africans and the gradual improvement in the quality of life.

"To achieve these goals comprehensive urbanization is essential, whatever the 'cost' or the accompanying problems.

"We have to step up our willingness and ability to adapt and change to new methods, techniques, social structures, employment patterns, etc, even if the changes are far-reaching and as yet unpredictable as to some of the consequences.

"In our approach to reform and urban development planning all relevant parties have to be incorporated in the decision-making process.

"All too often we pay only lip service to this principle, in particular where attitudes are still hostile or demands seem outrageous.

"Genuine democratization has to start at the grassroot level, that is in the urban local government and planning sphere.

"Informal community structures in squatter villages may present us with valuable demonstration material," Prof Thomas said.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOURTH CHAMBER FOR URBAN BLACKS QUESTIONED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 25 Jul 85 p 5

[Text]

Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — It was questionable whether the NRP's policy of a fourth chamber in Parliament for urban blacks would solve the country's constitutional problems, the PFP chairman for King William's Town, Mr Alistair Bentley, said yesterday in a statement.

This was especially true as the "tried and trusted" tricameral Parliament was seen as the major reason behind the present state of unrest.

"The NRP, which currently holds five seats in the House of Assembly, and is about to see its only power-base, the Natal Provincial Council, scrapped, is in the 'enviable' position of never having to see its policies implemented."

If, as the leader of the NRP, Mr Bill Sutton, proposed a fourth cham-

ber was added, the "delicate ratio" which kept "all the power in white hands" would alter dramatically. "You would now be faced with a ratio of at least eight blacks: four whites: two 'coloureds': one Indian. Control would automatically be transferred into the hands of the majority party in the fourth chamber.

"NRP voters might be interested to note their party stands for black majority rule, the very thing they have been trying to pin onto the PFP for years."

Mr Sutton's statements were a "transparent" attempt to "pull the wool over the eyes of an ever decreasing number of white voters".

Mr Bentley challenged Mr Sutton to take part in a public debate.

CSO: 3400/884

SOUTH AFRICA

DE AAR--BATTLEGROUND OF BLACK PROTEST

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 26 Jul 85 p 11

[Article by Riaan de Villiers]

[Text] UNTIL now, the Karoo town of De Aar has been best known as a major railway junction.

But as the gutted development board complex at the entrance to Nonzwakazi testifies, it has also become a grim battleground in the clash between black political protest and the State.

The board offices were attacked for the first time last month. Last Monday night, the entire complex was gutted.

Blackened filing cabinets were standing in the open as workers began replacing the roof of the board's office building late last week.

A separate three-roomed community council building — complete with a council chamber fitted with yellowwood furniture — was a charred shell.

Board officials were operating from a garage on the premises.

The community council became a "village council" in March and met until June. It is now defunct. All its members have resigned, and some have left the township. Black policeman have been evacuated. Community spokesman claimed the council was "finished". Some councillors who had agreed to

co-operate with the people were staying, but others had left.

Since unrest started in April, two township houses have been burnt down and others damaged. Two shops in the township were also burnt down last month.

On Sunday June 16, 71 people, mostly youths, were arrested after a demonstration. They have since appeared on charges of public violence and arson. Sixty have been released on bail.

On the same day, a man, Mr Boyl Mantyl, was shot dead and others were wounded.

Since then, 17 more people have appeared in court. Twelve were still being held last week.

The attack on the board complex was not the only violence last week. The next night, a woman was hacked to death in the township and her body set alight. The house of a community leader was mysteriously firebombed.

The high school was being boycotted and a boycott of "white" businesses was in progress.

De Aar was swarming with police. There were policemen in the streets and vehicles incessantly patrolled the town and drove to and from the township.

The authorities were advising all whites not to enter the township. I was eventually given permission to do so on my own cognizance.

Community representatives also advised me not to enter the township alone.

I was eventually met in town after dark by four youths who inspected my press card and drove me into the township along tracks in the veld.

Community figures and residents filed furtively into a house.

The township carried an aura of latent violence. People seemed to be in constant fear of the police. They spoke in low voices and tensed up when noises were heard outside or a vehicle drove past.

Books burnt

A student leader said the high school had been closed several times in the second term and another boycott had started two weeks ago. Students had been told demands would be met when the school reopened for the third term, but only one had been met — the resignation of the principal.

"Some students are still locked up. Students now say they cannot attend when the others are not there," he added. The books of a few students

who had attended school were burnt a few days before.

Residents displayed the constitution of a new community organization, the De Aar African Residents' Association (DAARA), formed last month. Police had refused permission for meetings.

A group of women said they had formed a branch of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee to try to help people in prison.

People made a number of allegations about police conduct and claimed police were provoking violence. They spoke of "going to Sanlam" — a colloquial term for interrogation by security police — and of an "A-team" operating in the township.

"We have appealed to the police to stay out of the township completely. We can solve our own problems. Then there will be peace," one said.

A youth said his 13-year-old brother had been shot in the stomach two weeks before. He said he had "just been marching in the street".

They claimed some wounded people were being treated in the township, because they were being arrested when taken to hospitals.

On June 18, Mrs Di Bishop, PFP MPC for Gardens, her husband Brian and Mrs Molly Blackburn, PFP MPC For Walmer, visited De Aar to record allegations by residents about police action, after a group of residents had approached Mr Monwabisi

Makaula, president of the Cradock Residents' Association, the previous weekend for assistance.

They were accompanied by Mr Makaula as well as Mr Matthew Goniwe and Mr Sparrow Mkhonto — nine days before they were murdered. The party was followed by security police.

At a meeting in the township, a number of sworn statements were taken from residents which contain allegations about police conduct. They are to be submitted to the police for comment.

No goods were being bought in town. The boycott was aimed at demanding a government investigation into the Goniwe murders and recognition of DAARA.

Later, youths ran in with a warning that the police were in the township.

I was taken to the home of a former councillor who resigned in March after being detained for two weeks under the Internal Security Act and is still a prominent figure in the community. Two petrol bombs had been thrown at his house two nights before. Community spokesmen claimed it had not been done by township people.

The next day, a DAARA member accompanied me around the township. Remains of barricades littered the streets. The township seemed tense and unnaturally quiet.

I was taken to view the gutted houses of former councillors. One was said

to have left the township the previous day. I was also shown two burnt-out shops. Spokesmen said one belonged to a former council member and was "burnt by the people."

I was taken to the house of the Rev Timothy Soloshe, 79-year-old minister of the Presbyterian Church, who was taken to the police station and questioned earlier last week after allowing DAARA to use the church hall for a meeting.

"They were rude and pushed me around. They told me the aim of my church was to destroy the people of De Aar. They said it was not a church of God but a church of the devil.

"I told them, since the church was made by people of this country, I have the right to give it to them to use for meetings."

They also pointed out a nearby house where the woman had been killed two nights earlier. Dried blood marked the wall and stoep. Youths said township people believed she had been an informer.

They scattered as police approached and inspected my press card. I was allowed to remain but told my presence in the township would be investigated further.

I was also taken to a house in "Malay Camp," a squalid, mixed squatter township strung out next to the steam locomotive graveyard, to see Mrs Beauty Tantsi, 30, who has lost her left eye. Her grandmother, 71-year-old Mrs Ida Tantsi, has a neck wound. It was claimed they were shot on 9 July and that Mrs Tantsi's eight-year-old daughter Wendy was shot in the buttocks.

Mrs Tantsi's eye was removed in the Kimberley hospital. When she went to the police to file a complaint after her discharge, she was locked up and charged with public violence. Her grandmother and 13-year-old daughter Zolizwe were held and have appeared in court. Wendy was released after questioning.

A prominent community spokesman said later: "I cannot understand the suppression of community protest.

'Raw deal'

"Blacks are getting a raw deal here. Problems in the township are endemic. But the authorities are rejecting all lines of communication.

"The violence is being committed by certain elements among the

youth. They are very frustrated. It is not done by organizations or on behalf of organizations.

"DAARA sent a delegation to the authorities, but it was turned away. Executive members have been detained. We are denied access to our own public halls. That is why DAARA is making use of church halls. The churches are not police property.

"But our greatest concern now is violence by the police. People are losing all faith in the police.

"We can't be under police rule here. This is not a police state. We sleep and we are not asleep.

"We are in a state of emergency."

SOUTH AFRICA

WASTE OF BLACK SKILLS NOTED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 4 Aug 85 p 5

[Text]

WHILE top South African businessmen bewail the shortage of managerial talent, many an exceptionally intelligent worker is (metaphorically) sitting under their very noses.

He is unused because he is unrecognised; he is unrecognised because he is black and there is no intelligence test in use in South Africa that does not depend on cultural factors such as language, immediately placing blacks at a disadvantage.

Exceptional intelligence is found in every race in similar proportions. Three percent of people have an IQ of 130 or more — the average is 100 — and 1,3 percent have an IQ of 140 or more.

In South Africa, where about half of the six million black children in school leave after Standard 2, the proportion is no different.

Some of the many thousands of black youngsters forced out of school because their parents can no longer afford to keep them there are exceptionally intelligent. Unable to use that intelligence, some turn anti-social. Others take what jobs they can.

The cards are still stacked against those who stay in school because the system is not geared to help the exceptional. Bored and frustrated, many gifted black pupils wind up with examination results no better than those of their less-gifted contemporaries.

Conventional IQ tests are of little help. What is needed is a test that does not depend on language or other cultural factors.

There is such a test. It was developed by Professor Hans Eysenck of London University's Institute of Psychiatry about 15 years ago and has been tested extensively since then in the United States, Canada and Britain.

This test, which takes about five minutes, involves measuring a person's responses to sounds heard at irregular intervals.

The longer the brainwaves that result, the more intelligent is the subject.

The correlation between this method and other ways of measuring intelligence is 0,83 — i.e. it agrees with other methods in 83 percent of cases.

One man who has been pushing for years for the Eysenck method to be introduced to South Africa is Mr Jock Omond, chairman of the Office for the Gifted and Talented in Port Elizabeth.

So far his pleas have fallen on deaf ears, but he hopes to see Professor Eysenck within the next few weeks in London to learn more about the method, and will continue campaigning.

"With the shortage of skilled managers in South Africa, the time is ripe for the business world to become aware of this tremendous untapped potential. We are not using this manpower resource and we can't afford such tragic waste.

"The domestic servant, the gardener, the petrol attendant, the supermarket packer, the labourer on the road, the scooter messenger — among all these may be many who are gifted in one or more fields of human endeavour."

Like Professor Eysenck himself, Mr Omond believes intelligence is not the most important quality a person can have. Others, such as motivation and perseverance, could well be more important when it comes to success in a chosen field.

But the search has to start somewhere, and at least an intelligence test does provide an indication of potential.

One point Mr Omond makes is that teachers and employers are often wrong in their assessment of a person's abilities: "They tend to be misled either by superficial brilliance or by an apparent slowness, even stupidity, in the divergent thinker."

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACKS INCREASINGLY, SUCCESSFULLY USING BOYCOTT TACTICS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Aug 85 p 5

[Text]

BLACKS are increasingly and successfully using boycott tactics to impress their grievances on the country's rulers.

A Black consumer boycott of white shops in several towns in the Eastern Cape recently spread from Port Elizabeth to East London, and yesterday to the Cape Peninsula, worrying the Government and leaving some white traders without any customers at all.

"It's very bad," said one white woman who runs a hardware store. "There are no customers," she said, surveying her deserted shop.

Troops

Her husband, referring to the wars between black and white settlers in the Eastern Cape in the 19th century, said? the "Kaffir wars" were here at East London.

"We fear them (the blacks) . . . they are ungovernable people."

Neither he nor his wife wanted to be named.

The Eastern Cape boycotts, in support of a variety of demands, including the withdrawal of troops from black townships, have successfully persuaded local white chambers of com-

merce to bring black grievances to the Government's notice.

"The threat of a national black consumer boycott is no longer a paranoid retailer's bad dream," said the magazine Finance Week amid calls from Government opponents for a spread of the boycott movement.

"It could turn into a real nightmare. The Port Elizabeth boycott . . . it's shown blacks just how powerful a tool their purchasing power is," the newspaper said.

Police have arrested dozens of blacks in the Eastern Cape on charges of intimidation, saying they threaten customers who try to shop at white stores.

Blacks have been seen searching residents for "white" goods as they enter the townships.

Pamphlet

East London's boycott began with a pamphlet distributed in its black townships saying:

"Don't buy in town" and "Industry and the Government — two sides of the same bloody coin."

Signed by a "consumer Boycott Committee," the leaflet made a number of political and economic demands, including the lifting of the state of emergency imposed by the Government last month and the dismantling of tribal homelands for blacks.

It urged the East London City Council to open segregated facilities such as beaches to all races, and called on employers to end the sacking of workers during the recession.

The Government is already trying to stamp out boycotts with its new emergency powers.

In Port Elizabeth the consumer boycott faltered temporarily when pamphlets of unknown origin were distributed saying the boycott was over and blacks had suffered enough.

A spokesman for the local boycott committee, in hiding after his colleagues were detained, said the pamphlet was a fake.

In Graaff-Reinet, police say they will close down shops whose operations contribute to a boycott, which effectively means they can shut down black shops if residents continue refusing to buy at white stores.

Non-violent

Ironically black retailers almost invariably buy from white wholesalers, but the effectiveness of the boycott weapon as a non-violent form of pressure — when most other forms of protest are banned — is becoming increasingly clear.

Black Methodist priest Mr Milton Matiwane said the boycott in Port Elizabeth, which forced the white mayor to call in the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to discuss the crisis, seemed to be having a considerable effect.

"Whites are beginning to realise that we also have a say," he said.

"They can't live without us." Sapa-Reuter.

CSO: 3400/883

SOUTH AFRICA

BOESAK PLANNED VISIT TO MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL

MB041032 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Stephan Terblanche]

[Text] Dr Allan Boesak's political activities and the controversial presence of communist flags and banners at the Cradock funeral where he officiated will come under close scrutiny tomorrow at an executive meeting of his church.

This comes only a week after Dr Boesak is said to have aborted secret plans to fly from Paris to Moscow to attend an International Youth Festival in the Soviet Union.

Members of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church--of which Dr Boesak is the assessor--have indicated that there is growing concern and opposition to his political activities within his own church.

Church officials said they were unaware of Dr Boesak's plans last week to fly to Moscow and said this would not be on the agenda for discussion.

Dr Boesak also denied in an interview in Cape Town yesterday that he had ever intended going to Moscow during his recent European trip: "That's silly...I have too much work to do here," he said.

But earlier in the week an Air France official confirmed that Dr Boesak had been booked on a flight from Paris' Charles de Gaulle Airport to Moscow. It is believed Dr Boesak was invited to the Moscow festival by the organisers.

London sources said a middleman, known as Jean Claude Kennedy, made the flight booking for Dr Boesak and was to arrange a visa for him.

His plans to go to Moscow were also confirmed by his Cape Town secretary, Miss Thelma Sacco.

Miss Sacco said in a telephone interview that Dr Boesak had cancelled his plans to go to Moscow.

She would not confirm that he had done so because the Russians would not grant him a visa.

It is believed his presence at the recent Cradock funeral of unrest victims--where a huge Soviet flag, ANC flags and banners of the SA Communist Party were openly displayed--was the last straw for some of his church colleagues.

Senior officials of the Mission Church--the coloured sister church of the white Dutch Reformed Church--said this week that members of the church's executive council had discussed Dr Boesak's controversial activities among themselves.

At tomorrow's executive meeting, Dr Boesak's affairs will not be listed on the agenda separately, but will be discussed under the agenda item dealing with the unrest in South Africa.

Dr Boesak is expected to be present.

The church's moderator, the Rev Izak Mentor, confirmed that the executive would meet tomorrow, but would not comment on Dr Boesak's activities.

Mr Mentor did say that he was alarmed at the presence of "anti-Christian" flags and banners in Cradock while Christians officiated at such funerals.

He also said he did not believe apartheid was the only cause of the current unrest.

"It is not that simple. There seems to be a strong Marxist influence in all of this," he said.

Dr Dries Erwee, secretary of the church, said no concern about Dr Boesak, funerals, or the unrest, had been expressed officially to him or his church by representatives of other churches, but he had been approached privately.

Tomorrow's meeting follows this week's Media Council ruling that the Security Branch was involved in exposing Dr Boesak's alleged love affair with Miss Di Scott, as "unique".

He said yesterday that plans were going ahead for a consumer boycott of white-owned shops.

He would not say in which areas it would be applied, adding: "We are talking about it."

CSO: 3400/820

SOUTH AFRICA

UK FOREIGN OFFICE PROBING RSA USE OF RADAR

MB051252 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1134 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Text] London, 5 Aug, SAPA--The British Foreign Office is investigating reports that radar equipment sold to South Africa for civilian use has been installed at military bases in contravention of the UN arms embargo.

Reports published in London at the weekend were based on photographs of the radar in use at a South African Air Force base in the Transvaal, published in the official journal of the South African Defence Force.

One of the photographs is captioned: "Marconi radar at northern air defence sector, Devon--an intricate part of the fighter control tracking system."

The equipment was sold by the British Marconi Company and two year ago, when the sale was disclosed, government ministers told the House of Commons and the United Nations that an export licence had been granted because it was for civilian use in air traffic control.

The anti-apartheid movement is now accusing the government of misleading parliament and the UN Security Council.

A Foreign Office spokesman said this morning: "We are looking into the matter. If necessary we will ask our embassy to send us the photographs."

Marconi has been selling radar equipment to South Africa over a number of years, and Whitehall sources said it was not clear whether the equipment in question was supplied before or after the arms embargo was introduced in 1967.

CSO: 3400/820

SOUTH AFRICA

SOWETAN URGES TALKS WITH 'LEGITIMATE LEADERS'

MB060611 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Peace Talks"]

[Text] There is no need under present circumstances for any of us to be cynical. There is also no need for leaders to undertake certain measures for political scoring.

Our house is on fire.

So if Mr P. W. Botha does undertake to speak to any black leader, if he decides to release the peoples' leaders from Robben Island, let him by all means do that. If he wishes to release Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and others, by all means let him be encouraged to do that.

But let us not start carping that the exercise might simply be to get the country out of the present jam. Let us leave off the cynicism of searching for political motives. For we must now all be convinced that the situation is serious. If the situation was seen to be so bad as to have a state of emergency, surely it is just as grave for us to expect and get, serious, deliberately thought out change.

There will be those who will declare that Bishop Desmond Tutu, and perhaps even Dr Allan Boesak, will speak to Mr Botha, not as political leaders, but as clerks searching for peace. That is probably true. There is nothing wrong with that.

There are those who are saying if the government releases Mr Mandela, it would simply be to get the pack of baying critics from all over the world off his back. That is probably also true, but not wrong either.

As long as the doors for talking are kept open, there is hope. But the situation is simply that too much talking has been promised, some has been effected, but the masses still suffer under apartheid.

That is the reality.

The fact that the white electorate might see such measures as dramatic and even unbelievable does not remove that reality. The reality is that the government and its white electorate has been speaking to people who for one reason or the other, are either incapable, or unwilling to lay it on the line.

We are sure that the release of somebody like Nelson Mandela will not only echo happily in the corridors of power throughout the world, but that Mr Botha and his government would then be honour bound to speak to such recognised leaders.

Mandela also has our confidence. He is one of the most astute political leaders in the continent. He has suffered for his convictions. He has aged in his wisdom and is the type of person who might help particularly the government out of a tricky situation.

We are hoping that some political activists and a lot of cynics would not wish to throw water on such meetings. We know too there are people, who for their own political advantage would scoff at such measures. We know there are blacks in our midst who sincerely believe the time for talking has long passed. We know all these things.

We are however optimistic and, we believe, responsible enough to know that as long as people who matter share ideas, as long as they agree to sit down and even differ in their views, things might take a better turn.

Mr Botha took an enormous chance, some will say out of panic, in declaring a state of emergency. Before he leaves the political world let him take the type of chance that will make him remembered for all time. Speak to the legitimate leaders and release those in jail.

CSO: 3400/820

SOUTH AFRICA

COUNTRY'S FUTURE PLACED BEFORE POLITICAL INTERESTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "South Africa's Future Comes First"]

[Text] **THE** Government has been given a one-month breathing space by foreign states in which it is hoped some significant announcements towards structural change will be made.

There is currently a situation in Pietersburg which seems pretty basic, but places the Government in a straitjacket from which it seems rather difficult to manoeuvre. The type of bigotry shown by the Pietersburg City Council in refusing the African Bank premises in the central business district, is only one of the many obstacles that Mr P W Botha will have to overcome before significant change is made.

The Government is set in collision course with the council because, while the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning has given the bank the green light to operate in that city, the city fathers are vehemently against this.

It is generally presumed that we are operating under a system of free enterprise, but such political moves give the lie to this assertion. It is not going to solve the problems of the country for the African Bank to have, or even not to have, premises in Pietersburg.

But Pietersburg is simply one example of the general feeling among verkrampte whites who are against reform and change.

If the Government is to be seen to be making significant changes, then it is bound to take strong action against such councils. The Pietersburg City Council is incidentally not the only, nor the first, to display such ox-wagon tendencies to change.

Business leaders have deplored what they termed "a political decision on a purely economic matter", but they will have to do more than simply signal their disquiet.

If the Government is being pressured to change such granite-like apartheid laws as influx control and the Group Areas Act, then it needs to be given leeway by its constituents to start moving.

The Africaners in the northern Transvaal have their own domestic squabbles in which, for instance, the National Party faction is fighting the hard-line right-wingers in the Conservative Party. The Government will have to show aggressive action in getting these people to accept the realities we are facing.

The Government and private sector are working towards generating jobs for all South Africans, among many other things, to ease the desperate economic straits on blacks.

If the Government is to engage in what is termed an "open agenda" series of dialogues with blacks so as to ease some of the more frustrating discriminatory laws, then it has to convince voters in towns like Pietersburg that the country's future must be placed before their sectional political interests.

CSO: 3400/884

SOUTH AFRICA

TWO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS TO BE RATIONALIZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 85 p 10

[Text] TWO of the Government's largest departments have been rationalised for the future control of Black Affairs and constitutional planning, according to the State President, Mr P W Botha.

The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning will retain its name, although it will receive part of the duties of the Department of Co-operation, Education and Training, Mr Botha told a Press conference at the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday.

The newly named Ministry of Education and Development Aid would consist of two departments, the first dealing with the planning of education, and the promotion of culture and sport among Blacks.

The Department of Development Aid would direct its activities mainly at land affairs, works and management services in the national states, Mr Botha said.

Asked whether the transfer of part of Black affairs indicated that the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning was now in charge of the affairs of urban Blacks, Mr Botha said:

"Temporarily, yes. But we have said in the past that we stand for the devolution of power."

The Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, is to be assisted by two Deputy Ministers, Mr Ben Wilken and Mr Piet Badenhorst, the President said.

Mr Botha said Mr Heunis' department would deal mainly with the determination of land usage, community administration and constitutional planning.

He added that the rationalisation of departments would make the two Ministries more "manageable."

Asked whether the restructuring meant that constitutional proposals for Urban Blacks would be announced soon, Mr Botha said:

"For that you will have to wait until I make my statement in this regard."
— Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

ACTIVITIES OF ESCOM'S 'NERVE CENTER' DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 11 Aug 85 p 10

[Article by Deputy News Editor Stephen McQuillan from the most powerful non-political office in Africa: "SA's Power 'Nerve-center'"]

[Text]

LIKE military strategists marshalling troops by computer from some secret bunker of Nato's high command, they gaze quietly into multi-coloured television screens.

A giant plan of the South African national grid stretches 10 m across a curved wall... its omnipresence a strong indication of its vital importance; a reminder of what is at stake.

The diagrammed lines of supply, reaching all parts of the nation, list familiar names: Kriel, Koeberg, Komati. Next to the names are clocks, their hands pointing to the present "operational status" or how much the power stations are contributing in Megawatts to the national grid.

Hundreds of bulbs mark the arterial routes across the country, ready to illuminate in the event of a major fault.

To the left of the wall map, two digital displays indicate the present frequency of electricity, fluctuating slightly above and below the 50-hertz target which represents the best quality of supply.

Too high or too low a frequency is bad for the network. It's a delicate balance between generation and demand.

National controllers at Escom ask big consumers to "shed load" or switch-off plant as frequency drops through 49,2 hertz to 49 hertz. At 48,8 hertz, mandatory "load-shedding" is started.

Four men sit before a range of screens, buttons and telephones; monitoring, delivering commands. Like space-age travellers preparing some intergalactic mission, they check power lines, output from power stations, frequency, demand, supply and re-route power past any fault in the system. Then re-check.

As astronauts in "2001: A Space Odyssey" called on their computer brain HAL for assistance, the Escom controllers call on electronic whiz ESP (Energy Scheduling Programme) to schedule generation economically.

Every 40 seconds another computer system — SCALD (System Control and Load Dispatch) — scans all the operational systems for faults. If any changes — overloads, break-

downs, overheating — are detected, the computer advises controllers.

But, in the end, it all boils down to the experience, perception and efficiency of the man at the controls to take the correct decisions, sometimes in a matter of seconds.

One of the most threatening of problems is the "cascade". An overload on one power line can cause it to "trip", or be triggered out of use automatically. That in turn can lead to greater load on other lines. Unless swift, decisive action is taken at national control, such a problem can cause a chain reaction of breakdowns across the country and widespread power failure.

Like a juggler trying to keep all his Indian clubs in the air at the same time, the Escom men try to maintain a flow of electricity to all parts of country.

If the juggler drops one club, he may drop the lot. If the controllers lose a line of supply, the entire system can be threatened.

With Escom's costs put at R21 million a day — R875 000 an hour, R14 583 a minute or R243 a second — correct decisions can reflect the saving of millions of rands.

"I like to compare our job here with that of an airline pilot," said 52-year-old father of two Mr Jan Esterhuizen, the head of national control. "We have to react in seconds — sacrificing parts of the power network to save others in an emergency.

"One wrong move, a wrong decision and you have a disaster. You could lose power across the country.

"I don't know of anyone who can do more damage to this country than the head of shift in this room. One mistake means a loss of millions of rands to the economy."

But the chances of that happening are slim.

The 20 to 25 controllers, who work eight-hour shifts in teams of four, have to cope regularly with every conceivable kind of disaster and react accordingly — in the simulator room.

Most of them have had a long career with Escom and were recruited from control rooms at power stations where they worked under instructions from national control.

With a microwave oven on hand, coffee and sandwiches from home, the controllers take lunch at their desks, their thoughts never far from the command centres.

"We never have a normal day here," said Mr Esterhuizen, who started with Escom in 1954. "The pattern changes

from day to day. Controllers are trained to tackle any job in the control room.

"But it can get monotonous. Some of the more experienced heads of shift, who usually have 30 or 40 years' experience with Escom, sometimes find themselves looking forward to something special happening on the system to test them.

"If a problem develops, the head of shift will sometimes contact me at home for a decision. But often he doesn't have time to consult. A man in this position, with probably a few seconds to react, has one of the most important jobs in the country. He may have to order a shutdown of consumers."

The system is analysed each day to identify potential problems before they arise, and staff at national control forecast how much electricity the country will need at any one time.

Their estimates — a balance between the use of economical generating plant and security of a constant flow of power — have to take into consideration the weather, the likelihood of faults developing and, occasionally, even a popular television programme.

"If you have a popular programme — Wimbledon, boxing or major soap drama — which finishes just before six or eight in the evening, you can expect an increased demand immediately afterwards," said Mr Esterhuizen.

"People use the toilet. When the water is flushed, pumps at the sewage works have to work harder. People boil kettles for a cup of coffee, or make a snack. This puts pressure on the supply, especially when the television news follows, because people seem prepared to

go to the kitchen or toilet while the news is on."

The SCALD computer helps the controllers measure the expected demand and assists in any decision to operate the hydro-electric and gas-turbine generating plant around the country.

The hydro plant — at P K le Roux and Hendrik Verwoerd dams and in the Drakensberg — can be called upon to generate electricity at the flick of a switch from national control. But the timing of their use has to be measured against the demand and economics.

Gas-generators are the most expensive, but they are useful in that they can generate power immediately.

A big coal-fired station in the Eastern Transvaal needs about eight hours before it can introduce its capacity to the national grid.

On July 12 Murphy's Law Came to Escom

ON JULY 12 Escom recorded the highest peak demand of the year — and of its history.

The record was broken at 9 am, the usual morning peak of demand and the time in any day when most electricity is required. It was also a Friday, the busiest day.

But the pull on the electricity supply went on. Another record was broken at 10 am and yet another at 11 am, when Escom was delivering 17 853 Megawatts to the national grid.

The steady increase in demand put additional pressure on Escom's national control which, behind the scenes, was also coping with another series of problems which could have led to a breakdown in power supply.

On the evening of July 11 controllers increased their forecast of expected demand for the following day several times after hearing weather reports indicating that a cold front would bring temperatures down below freezing.

It was a good job they did.

At 7.20 am on Friday Duvha power station developed a problem and one of its huge 600 MW generators went off-line. By 7.36 am another 500 MW were lost at Kriel power station. The problems effectively wiped out the safety margin to which controllers try to work: 1 100 MW.

Hydro and other quick-start stations around the country were triggered to life to bring the supply back to normal.

Then, about 8 am, another 150 MW went out at the new Tutuka power station. Twelve minutes later Kriel had another problem and lost a further 250 MW.

Before 9 am Tutuka advised that more problems had developed and it had to shut down. National control appealed to the station to keep running until after 9 am. It did.

At 10.40 am 500 MW more went down at Kriel. By then the system was flat out and Escom was using all its quick-start reserve stations. Koeberg was producing 900 MW.

Escom reached its 1984 peak demand on June 15 when the country needed 17 296 MW.

CSO: 3400/872

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP'S DRIVE FOR MEMBERS CRITICIZED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 24 Jul 85 p 10

[Text]

Dispatch Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party had the "audacity" to canvass coloured members of the House of Representatives in stark contradiction of their earlier opposition to the new constitution, Mr Desmond Lockey, a Labour Party MP said yesterday.

In a statement reacting to the PFP's recent opening of its first coloured branch in Ravensmead, Mr Lockey said it was "significant to note" that the party did not recruit black members, but "only those whom they can exploit".

"If Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point) and his supporters are so sincere, why don't they move out of Sea Point and live on the Cape Flats?" he asked.

He also reacted to PFP criticism that the LP posed only 37 questions during the first session of the tricameral Parliament.

"We are in Parliament to do a job — we do not need answers," Mr Lockey said. "We have always been on the wrong side of apartheid and know all the answers."

"What has the PFP to offer the oppressed people of South Africa?"

He said the LP had succeeded in forcing the government to remove three cornerstones of apartheid — the Mixed Marriages Act, Section 16 of the Immorality Act and the Prohibition of Political Interference Act.

Since its inception, the PFP had failed to bring about any change of this nature, he added.

CSO: 3400/883

SOUTH AFRICA

CONDITIONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN COLESBERG TOWNSHIPS

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 27 Jul 85 p 11

[Text]

THE sleepy sheep-farming town of Colesberg has 1 100 white inhabitants. Its "location" appears to be no more than a handful of tumble-down brick shanties at the bottom end of town.

Stretching up a ravine and hidden from sight are three townships housing no less than 13 000 people. Almost half are unemployed.

The townships were the scene of a week of brutal violence early this month.

On Tuesday, July 2, youths barricaded the entrance to one of the townships with car wrecks, burning tyres and toilet buckets. They were dispersed with teargas and rubber bullets.

Several people killed

The next day, youths burnt a black policeman's car. Later that evening, several people were killed in a shooting incident. Two days later, police arrested 79 people — mostly youths — on charges of public violence.

The townships were seething when I visited them last week. At the entrance, the ground was blackened from burning barricades.

Higher up, in the "Old Location" and "New Location", trenches had been dug and boulders rolled into the streets to keep police out.

Groups of youths stood on corners. Some picked up stones and shouted abuse as I passed by.

In the Bongweni township, shocked residents and prominent community figures gave their account of recent events in the township, including the shooting of five people.

Doors kicked in

They said they had stood and watched on Wednesday, July 3, as police hunted children in the hills surrounding the township, firing teargas and bird-shot. Police had searched houses and kicked in doors. The township had been blanketed in teargas.

They claimed many youths had fled from the township and were in hiding.

They also claimed wounded people were hiding in the township as they were afraid to go to hospital.

"People are scared of the police all the time. They come every night. We are living in terror," one resident said.

Another said: "It is very bad. In the evenings, everything is in fright. We sleep in fright."

Children were not attending school as they were scared of being arrested.

Certain shops were being boycotted as their owners had "helped the police to shoot the children".

The community leaders accused police of provoking violence. "If they had left the children alone, nothing would have happened," one said.

Average wage R25 a month

Conditions in the township were "very bad". Rents ranged from R20 to R30, while the average wage for domestic work was R25 a month.

They said there was no formal organization operating in the towns. Some time ago youths had gone to the development board office to "ask permission" to form one, the Colesberg Youth Organization.

They had been sent to the magistrate's office. The magistrate had "promised to come to the township, but never came", they said.

● According to a police report, a gathering of about 250 people was dispersed with teargas, bird-shot and rubber bullets on Monday this week. Thirteen people, including 11 youths, were arrested.

CSO: 3400/886

SOUTH AFRICA

BISHO BOOMING AS CISKEI CALLS BLUFF

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 4 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] **BISHO** has the look and feel of a boom town.

Once known only as the impoverished capital of Ciskei, it now vibrates with construction and commerce. An international airport is being built, and the main hotel, the Amatola Sun, is packed with guests from all over the world, the visitors lining up three-deep around the gaming tables in the casino.

Many of the foreigners, however, may have visions of a different sort of financial killing. Last March, the Ciskei Government announced a new set of policies that could turn the tiny enclave into the most enticing tax haven anywhere in the world.

Dumped

The Ciskei is only the leading edge of a larger development trend that is spreading to the four "independent" homelands in SA. Set up in the past nine years mainly as dumping grounds for unwanted black citizens, Ciskei, Transkei, Venda and Bophuthatswana were neither independent nor terribly homey.

Now, thanks to a variety of incentives, there is unprecedented economic activity in the homelands. In the case of Ciskei, the Government is in essence calling Pretoria's bluff, using its nominal independence to set up the tax haven. The question, however, is how much good all of it is doing for the citizens.

Real aim

The driving force behind much of the development is the Pretoria Government's

decentralisation concessions. Announced in 1982, the incentives were ostensibly designed to stimulate industrialisation in the black territories.

In fact, the real aim was to funnel blacks to the homelands. The Government offered to pay relocation costs and provide monthly wage subsidies of as much as R110 a worker for any company that would set up shop in one of the homelands.

In one sense, the plan worked. By last year, 777 companies had signed up for the benefits, and the stream of applications has increased. The result has been a sharp increase in the gross national product of the homelands.

Even so, the programme has drawbacks. In some respects, the new policy seems to have increased the exploitation of black workers in the homelands. Many industrial laws — notably the minimum-wage provisions — do not apply to those areas. That has allowed some companies to hire as many people as they possibly can, paying the workers less than the \$55 subsidy they receive from the Government — and pocketing the difference.

Gardens

Last year, for instance, two companies that share a factory in Ciskei listed 520 cleaners, 326 security employees and 128 gardeners on their payroll.

Critics contend that the figures are too high for two such modestly sized companies, especially since there are no gardens at the plant.

But the employers say the workers are "fulfilling necessary roles in our company structure".

For SA officials, the burst of development in Ciskei presents something of a dilemma. The Ciskei package included the elimination of company taxes, the reduction of personal income levies to a maximum of 15% and setting up a free-wheeling banking system.

Although Ciskei has long benefited to a degree from its traditionally free-market policies, the immediate result of the announcement last March was a flood of entrepreneurs, many of them South Africans seeking to escape high taxes.

That quickly raised fears that South Africa's own tax base might begin to suffer.

Retaliation

Some hard-liners urged the Government to retaliate against Ciskei. One suggestion was that Pretoria should expel Ciskei from the Southern African Customs Union, which provides the Bisho Government with more than a third of its income.

But the chances are that SA will avoid doing anything soon — for one not surprising reason. If nothing else, Ciskei's tax package is encouraging non-South African companies to forget about disinvestment and, in effect, bolster apartheid by investing money in the homeland.

"I don't think Pretoria will do much more than mutter about this," says one government official in Ciskei. "What they lose on the swings they may gain on the roundabouts." — Newsweek.

SOUTH AFRICA

CHANGES AT MURRAY & ROBERTS REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 4 Aug 85 p 2

[Text]

THEY are changing the guard at Murray & Roberts along Barlows lines.

David Brink is taking over as chief operations officer, and Bill Bramwell stays on as chief executive for a few years more, determining group direction and overseeing the transition.

Only if Mr Brink makes a hash of things will he not take over the helm — and that is unlikely, given his track record.

Crown prince

The position is similar to the one obtaining in Barlows where Warren Clewlow was appointed crown prince while the king, Mike Rosholt, stays on.

There are several similarities between Mr Brink and Mr Clewlow. Both are quiet, family men, in their 40s, conservative, highly numerate, with solid academic and business backgrounds.

Mr Brink, 43, has an MSc in mining engineering from Wits and a diploma in business administration from the London School of Economics. Until now, he has run the industrial sub-group highly successfully. Before that, he commanded RUC, the lucrative shaft-sinking partnership with Gencor from kick-off in 1970. For eight years before that, he was a miner on Western Deep Levels.

Sub-groups

In the same way that Mr Clewlow's accounting background fits in the Barlows culture, Mr Brink's in engineering is appropriate in M&R.

"We have set up seven sub-groups and they will all report to David," Mr Bramwell tells me. "This will give him experience as top man. The alternative was to have seven or eight chaps sitting in a line for several years — not a good thing.

Why choose David Brink?

"He was well qualified for the job. He had the track record and was the right age. Being an engineer, he fits into the M&R culture well.

M&R was the result of a merger between Murray & Stewart in the Cape and Roberts Construction of the Transvaal, and there is still a slight rift between the northern and southern areas. With the exception of Des Baker, M&R's chief executives have come from the north — Wits engineers to a man, including Bill Bramwell.

If he does take over, Mr Brink will maintain the tradition, but the Cape will have four representatives in the top 11.

Mr Bramwell regards construction as M&R's "core business". There was a time when M&R looked as if it would buy anything. It even considered Tollgate's bus operations. Now, says Mr Bramwell, the aim is to expand organically and by ac-

quisition from the existing base.

"We are continually moving, acquiring, divesting, moving companies in and out of sub-groups. I foresee further consolidation, perhaps fewer sub-groups."

Merciless

Construction and civil engineering retain their appeal in spite of merciless restraint on spending as well as unfair competition from the Government.

Mr Bramwell reckons times will continue to be tough, but mining will continue to provide a work load. More road and other essential infrastructural work is now becoming available. Several possible synfuel projects are in the offing.

In the longer term, there is a "desperate need to upgrade black townships" throughout the land. This suggests more roads, electrification, water and sewerage schemes. The cost will run to billions. Whether such schemes materialise will depend on general economic health.

Mr Bramwell says: "The Government is not in a position to increase its spending radically. For this reason, I think we'll see toll roads built and operated by private enterprise."

M&R will be a particular beneficiary of greater concern for black, coloured and Asian living standards. It is well equipped to undertake the roads, schools, hospitals, water, sewerage and electri-

fication schemes required to make up the backlog.

Its mass housing arm, Amalgamated Construction, is one of the biggest in the game.

Mr Bramwell cannot understand why the Government, the provinces and municipalities do not practise what they preach about private enterprise by ceasing their own civil engineering activities.

"These bodies have dozens of construction divisions, many with underused plant, costing ratepayers and taxpayers a fortune. Private-sector companies could do the work far more efficiently."

Being highly expert at railway, cooling-tower and harbour construction, M&R is contracting in quite a few foreign countries. For political reasons, its foreign activities are a secret, but already 10% of earnings come from abroad.

M&R has been in coal at Leeuwfontein for five years and aims to increase its involvement.

"We don't foresee being as big in coal as Amcoal and Gencor, but we would like to be a significant producer — and exporter."

High-tech

Consumer products, notably food, and high-tech in the form of industrial electronics, railway signalling, hydraulics, pneumatics, process controls and heat-resistant materials are other priority areas for the group. Otherwise, Mr Bramwell has no regrets about M&R's present positioning, although heavy engineering and foundries are particularly difficult areas at the moment.

Mr Bramwell has every faith in CI's long-term future even though caravan sales have plunged and timber-frame housing has been a major disappointment.

He will stay on for at least another two years. He has a

farm in Natal, but is in no hurry to retire.

"I have acquired quite a few new interests, which I would like to see through. I was appointed to the State President's Economic Advisory Council. I am mixed up in Seifsa and am on several boards."

At 1 200c, M&R is well off its recent high of 1 450c, yields 6,4% and is 5,7 times historical earnings. Earnings were down 35% at the interim.

Things are unlikely to have improved in the second half and there is a question mark over the final dividend. The share could go lower. If so, it should be snapped up on the longer-term outlook.

SOUTH AFRICA

LANGA VICTIMS SUING LE GRANGE, POLICEMEN

MB070955 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0945 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Text] Johannesburg, 7 Aug, SAPA--The dependents of those killed in the Langa shootings at Uitenhage in March, and those who were wounded in the incident, have instituted damages claims totalling about R2 million against the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the individual policemen involved in the shootings.

A letter notifying the minister of the victims intentions to sue for damages was delivered today to the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee. Summonses will be served on the minister and the policemen in a month's time.

Nineteen people died from gunshot wounds on March 21. The damage claims of the dependents total about R500,000.

One of the deceased, Mr Phakamile Solomon, is survived by his wife and five children. His family claims R100,000 for damages and R500 for the funeral.

Thirty-six people were injured by police bullets. Their claims total about R1.5 million.

One of them, Mr Lawrence Gqubule, 20, who is paralysed from the waist down since he was shot, said in his affidavit: "I cannot move my legs at all and I cannot feel anything below my waist."

Mr Lungile Noikashé, 34, is a paraplegic as a result of gunshot wounds he suffered that day. He said in his affidavit: "Soon after being injured, I was unable to sleep at night and have nightmares."

Four of those injured by police bullets have been dismissed from their jobs. Several will never work again.

The legal costs of the 45 plaintiffs are being paid by the Federation of South African Trade Unions, which has about four members among those injured.

Most of the injured were allegedly arrested and detained "with no sufficient cause" after the incident. These victims are suing the minister for wrongful arrest and detention.

One of them, Mr Kenneth Mxaku, 42, spent almost four months in jail.

Johannesburg lawyer Mr Halton Cheadle, who is acting for the victims, said in his letter to the commissioner that "the Fouche group, acting in concert, deliberately and indiscriminately opened fire on members of the public. They did so to injure them with the knowledge that some of them would or might be fatally injured."

The Langa incident was investigated by the Kannemeyer commission of inquiry earlier this year. But an inquest is still to be held and some of the victims still face trial for alleged acts of public violence.

CSO: 3400/839

SOUTH AFRICA

MILITARY, POLICE USING WEST GERMAN EQUIPMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] BONN. — Equipment including helicopters sold to South Africa by West German companies is being used by the military and the police, a television documentary charged yesterday.

"A significant part of South Africa's military and police equipment comes from the Federal Republic of Germany", the programme "Monitor" alleged.

It said the Munich-based aerospace giant, Messerschmitt Boelkow Blohm (MBB), had recently delivered four BO-105 and one BK-117 helicopters to South Africa, which it said were being used by police to put down riots.

The exports were approved by the Bonn Finance Ministry on the grounds that the aircraft were for civilian use, it said.

Mercedes Benz Unimog trucks delivered to South Africa were converted to various military and police uses, the programme said. They included South Africa's Samil-20 troop transporters, Buffalo fighting vehicles, Valkiri rocket-launchers and Casspir armoured trucks.

The programme quoted a Finance Ministry spokesman as saying West Germany had approved these exports because "end-use cannot be controlled and should not determine whether a product is classed as military or civilian". — Sapa-Reuter.

CSO: 3400/887

SOUTH AFRICA

BIGGEST COAL CONSIGNMENT TO BE EXPORTED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 26 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Joel Jacobson]

[Text] East London harbour workers began handling what is probably the largest single coal export consignment to be dealt with here, yesterday.

This was confirmed by harbour authorities who said the 90-odd railway trucks, part of a 25 000-ton consignment, were on the quayside ready to be loaded before the arrival of a bulk carrier, the Alma.

At this stage it could be established only that the coal's destination was the "high seas."

The port manager, Mr Jannie Beukes, said there had been an upward trend in business at East London and it was expected to continue for a considerable period.

He said the 25 000 tons scheduled followed last week's shipment of 10 000 tons aboard the Agio Victores.

The terminal manager, Mr Kallie Nel, said he had heard that the major part of the consignment had left the mines yesterday morning with East London as its destination.

He said harbour workers had worked 24 hours round the clock for seven days loading the 10 000 tons aboard the Agio Victores.

"With the 25 000 tons we could easily handle some 1 300 tons every 12 hours by lifting the coal directly from the rail trucks onto the ship with crane grabs."

Mr Nel estimated it would take about 10 days to complete loading the coal.

"There has not been so much activity at the harbour for almost two months. We expect five ships to call today and the trend to continue well into next week," he said.

Agents for the Alma said they expected the ship to be ready to sail with its cargo by August 10, but this depended on circumstances.

While all indications pointed to increased port activity, officials said they were sorry to see the last copper nickel mattes being loaded aboard the Dacebank yesterday.

Mr Beukes said he had heard the cargo would in future be exported through Durban in containers.

He said, however, copper coming from neighbouring countries would continue to be exported through East London.

Also in port this week, was one of the Safari Service Lines, NYK's Wakamizu Maru, which was loading copper for the Far East.

Mr Beukes said he was satisfied with the recent trend and hoped a situation would be reached again when all berths in the port would be occupied.

SOUTH AFRICA

NATION'S INFLATION RATE, PROBLEM EXAMINED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 4 Aug 85 p 11

[Article in The Rex Column by Cees Bruggemans]

[Text] **THE** increase in the consumer-price index may slow soon, but inflation is unlikely to fall much in the medium to long term.

We are not necessarily in the throes of hyperinflation, although the risk of that remains considerable. But the rand will remain under pressure from the inflation differential. Given our current problems and market expectations, the rand will remain undervalued. The extent of its undervaluation could well become South Africa's newest misery index.

Trade-off

This is unlikely to be news to businessmen, few of whom believe in the return of a strong rand, low inflation or robust growth. This view is also prevalent in Government circles.

The policy trade-off seems to be between domestic growth and protecting the balance of payments. Inflation may be a serious problem in distorting financial values and investment behaviour, but it is a poor third priority.

We have not given up entirely on inflation, but reality apparently dictates a pragmatic closing of the eyes.

Even so, we do not have such a bad inflation record. For the past decade we have contained inflation within a 10% to 15% range. It compares well with those, mostly Third World, countries that suffer from hyperinflation.

It remains a reflection though of the degree to which we are not in charge of our own affairs.

Defence bill

Inflation is a monetary phenomenon, but it has socio-political roots. It is evidence of insufficient competitive forces in society, which must sound strange for a nation that needs a Competition Board. In a hyperinflation society there may be special factors at work.

In the case of Israel it would seem to be the external threat and huge defence spending needed to contain it. This has placed such a burden on society that one and all try to protect their economic position by demanding more of everything.

The results are high taxes, increased wages and salaries, more credit and higher prices.

When the financial pressures become intolerable in that they can no longer be contained in a well-organised structure, an inflationary spiral gets under way.

Israel is a relatively efficient country compared with most developing nations which are suffering varying degrees of hyperinflation. The developing nations are not afflicted by an external event placing society under pressure, except the development process as such.

Their markets are crude, their economic relationships still unstable. Pressure for resources, by the individual, the corporations and the Government is undisciplined and it is all shown in price behaviour.

The more mature societies as a rule do not exhibit these excesses. But when a particular growth cycle lasts too long, the demands placed on an economy go up.

In the 1960s and 1970s there was an inordinate rise in demand in most industrial nations, by labour as well as governments. The resultant resource pressure resulted in spiralling inflation which was fuelled by the two major oil shocks.

Temporary

In a developed society, such excesses are usually of a fairly temporary nature. The turning of the long cycle generally reintroduces the kind of discipline that accommodates the various competitive forces within a reasonably stable monetary environment.

This return to normality is generally not found in developing nations, at least in the modern post-war period. Their position is one of change, with growing pains a feature for several generations.

Most of these nations seem to suffer from a permanent inflation problem, indicating the unceasing struggle to improve relative economic positions, and the still-immature economic structures that harbour them.

Inflation in developing nations seems to have been worsening in spite of heroic efforts by institutions like the International Monetary Fund which periodically try to enforce, with limited success, their own code of sophistication on what remains essentially an unreceptive environment.

The SA economy is an interesting one in that it does

not now face an overwhelming external threat as Israel does, and its economic organisation is fairly sophisticated compared with other developing nations.

Therefore, neither necessity nor incompetence has as yet pushed us into hyperinflation. But we do not have a mature economic structure in which competitive forces can be efficiently accommodated.

We suffer from a shortage of skills. Those with marketable training can and do drive wages up in each economic upturn.

Painless

Private-sector labour unions remain bastions of negotiating power for large numbers of employees. The public sector, employing more than 30% of SA's labour force, has for years followed the political route to ensure its economic position. The evolving black unions have only recently started to exert their power.

Apart from these sources of wage pressure, there are the material aspirations in our society which are capable of pressing many into debt to bring forward the enjoyment of goods which would otherwise require saving first.

Instant gratification has become the norm, and let no 32% interest rate stand in its way.

It is these private demands, in combination with the socio-political demands of the Government, that are giving our society its resource pressure.

Spiralling prices result because we do not know painless ways of containing these competitive pressures. The only tool that remains is enforced underutilisation of resources by way of recession, in this way reducing price pressure in most markets.

But to read into the present recessionary conditions an active anti-inflation manifes- to would be to delude oneself. We need to grow and provide jobs.

The recession came only because of a constrained external environment. That it has helped to contain inflation below 15% annually has been an incidental side effect.

Stagflation

To put it differently: if our external trade had not placed an effective ceiling on our domestic growth, we would probably have had robust gross domestic product growth and even faster-rising inflation, for such are the economic pressures in SA society today.

Stagflation is, therefore, the wrong term to describe our present condition as it suggests that inflation may in some way explain our stagnating economic growth. That has not been the case.

This year's estimated current account surplus continues to be adjusted upwards. In the first half of the year we achieved an annualised surplus of R6 000-million. The final tally may be even higher as imports continue to fall while gold holds above \$300.

At some point this huge net foreign earning will cease to be solely applied to repaying foreign debt as recovery begins.

The inflationary fires have for the moment been partly quenched in spite of the impression of a still-accelerating inflation rate. But the GST increases and the impact of 1984's declining rand should be discounted to the extent that they will not recur.

Increases

In doing that one is confronted with this year's wage and salary increases, which for most of us will have been below 10%.

But our economic structure remains essentially unchanged, and equally so the willingness of monetary policy (or in its absence the velocity of money) to accommodate the competitive forces once the upturn starts.

A mountain of demands is building up: in public and private pay, in fringe benefit compensation, in white and black aspirations, in Government priorities (consumptive as well as infrastructural).

To win the fight against inflation we require a consensus of which we seem incapable.

Who will be first in the next wage round, the public or the private sector? Or has the export sector never really stopped firing the last cycle's salvos?

SOUTH AFRICA

POPULARITY OF FRANCHISING REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 4 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Ciaran Ryan]

[Text] **FRANCHISING** has reached epidemic proportions in South Africa.

Experts say SA is taking the American route where everything from publishing to exhaust fitting is franchised.

More than 30% of retail sales in the US are made in franchised outlets. The figure is expected to jump to 50% by the turn of the century.

Bath menders

Some unusual but highly successful franchising groups have emerged in SA. Master Maths is a Cape-based educational franchisor as the name suggests and has eight branches.

Mend-a-Bath is a Port Elizabeth-based bath enamelling company which franchises its services throughout SA. It has no branches and is one of the least-known franchisors.

Technimark is an industrial marketing franchisor.

Midas, Unipart and Ray Lite Batteries are rapidly expanding franchisors in the automotive industry.

Kardies and Fotoglaze deal in greeting cards and gifts.

There are now four printing franchise groups: Prontaprint, Minit Print, Jet Line and Sir Speedy Instant Print.

Ice-cream outlets are growing. In the four years that Carvel has operated in SA, it has built up a network of 42 outlets. Milky Lane Ice Cream has operated in SA for

25 years, but has been franchising for only two years and has established eight outlets.

Steak houses

Fast-food outlets and restaurants have expanded in spite of the recession and there are no signs of the trend abating.

Mike's Kitchen opened 27 branches in the past two years, giving it a total of 34. It plans to open seven this year. The group expects to turn over R20-million this year and R22-million next year.

Steers has increased the number of its steak houses from a handful a few years ago to 25. Managing director Johnny Halamandres says the group turns over about R10-million a year and will expand from the Transvaal to other provinces.

Turn 'n Tender is the one blemish in franchising successes. It closed five restaurants, leaving it with 11, all of which are highly profitable.

The group acquired the name "Turn 'n Bolt" after a string of closures, but the franchise is still highly regarded and is potentially a money-spinner. Managing director Dale Alexander denies the group is in trouble, pointing out that several restaurants are about to be opened.

Good sites

A new Natal-based franchise, Mississippi Seafoods, has three outlets, but expects

to grow to seven by the end of the year. The group's outlets have been extremely successful and Mississippi director Rob Tweedie says there may be as many as 20 branches by 1987.

Juicy Lucy has 85 branches and intends opening 12 this year. The group turns over R19-million a year. Marketing director Terry McPhail says expansion is forced on the group to some extent because of the availability of good sites, which if not snapped up by Juicy Lucy, will be taken by competitors.

Captain Dorego, which has 42 branches, was recently taken over by Squires Loft. Kentucky Fried Chicken has 170 outlets with a turnover of about R75-million.

Capital

Wimpy has 185 stores with an annual turnover of R60-million. The group is a subsidiary of Anglovaal and is pitching itself at more up-market customers after establishing a name as a family-type restaurant.

Mr Roosters has 30 outlets and Kwikchips has 12.

MacMunch has 11 branches, only three of which are franchised. It intends pumping another R7-million into the group.

Mike Collins, head of the South African Franchising Association, says it is unusual for a franchisor to raise capital. "Companies franchise when they do not have sufficient capital to expand on their own."

SOUTH AFRICA

MOTOR INDUSTRY INDEPENDENTS SCORE 'NEPOTISM'

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 4 Aug 85 p 30

[Article by Don Robertson]

[Text] **NOW that Anglo American controls Samcor and Sanlam runs Nissan, competition in the fleet area of the motor industry appears to be making way for tied business.**

Independent motor manufacturers are perturbed at what they claim is growing evidence of nepotism.

Middle management at Anglo has for some time been confined in the choice of company cars to Mazdas, Mitsubishi Tredias and Peugeots — the Amcar range.

In the past two months, the range of Fords has been added. Amcar was recently merged with Ford to set up Samcor.

Mine owner

Figures from the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of SA (Naamsa) show that Amcar and Ford have a disproportionately large share of the market in areas where their parent company holds sway.

In the first six months of this year, Amcar had a 36,6% share of the market in the Free State Goldfields where Anglo owns five major mines. Amcar's share of the national market of 10,2%.

Ford sales have also started to benefit. In June, Ford had 24,8% of the market in the OFS Goldfields compared with its national share of 8,8%. Of the 90 small cars sold in this market in June, 63 were Escorts. Ford beat market leader Toyota by two to one.

There is little evidence yet that Nissan has used its Sanlam connections. But managing director John Newbury says Nissan has been offered the opportunity to supply a combined Sanlam fleet of more than 40 000 vehicles.

Avis, which has Federale Volksbeleggings and hence Sanlam as a parent, recently took delivery of Langleys from Nissan. The company has placed large orders with manufacturers with which it

has no association.

Referring to Samcor's large share of the market in the Goldfields, Mr Sterling says the Mazda division was shut out of it for some time. But because of innovative marketing, it has strengthened its position.

Mr Sterling, however, insists that there has never been an edict from Anglo for its companies to buy Samcor products, although he concedes that "we have an en-tree at Anglo head office."

Target

When Sanlam took control of Nissan through its purchase of a controlling interest in Messina, chairman Fred du Plessis said Nissan would have to sell on merit to Sanlam and its associates. Nissan says this is still the case.

But a Nissan spokesman says Sanlam is a major target market.

Spencer Sterling, managing director of Samcor, says: "We have to earn our sales to Anglo, although there is obviously a desire to support each other."

SOUTH AFRICA

PREMIER METAL-GRADTEK MERGER REPORTED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 4 Aug 85 p 4

[Text]

THE R60-million Premier Metal construction equipment and materials handling company and the R25-million Gradtek construction equipment company have merged to form Premier Equipment company.

The move will have a significant impact on their industry, which is currently worth between R450 million and R500 million a year, down about 25 percent on normal levels.

In a joint announcement Messina Ltd and Delta SA (Pty) Ltd say the merger is a logical result of the merger earlier this year of the companies' overseas principals, Volvo BM and Clark Michigan Euclid, to form VME Construction Group NV in the Netherlands.

The new Premier Equipment company will be the exclusive distributor in South Africa and South West Africa of Volvo BM, Clark Michigan and Euclid products, as well as Hitachi, Coles, Grove and Ford construction products and Clark forklift trucks.

Controlling shareholder of the new company will be Messina Ltd, recently taken over by the Sanlam group, which holds a 50,5-percent interest in Messina through Sankorp. Delta SA will remain a substantial minority shareholder.

The board of the new company will include Mr Tony Buchan, who is also an execu-

tive director of Messina, as executive chairman; Mr Peter Law, currently general manager and an executive director of Premier Metal, as managing director; Mr Paul Smits, chief executive of Delta SA and chairman of Gradtek; and Mr Brian Wright, a director of Gradtek.

"The rationale behind the merger is to combine the strengths of Premier Metal and Gradtek to provide greater efficiency and improved customer service through cost rationalisation and increased financial strength," says Mr Buchan. "The good market positions already enjoyed by Premier Metal and Gradtek will ensure that the new company will emerge as a significant force in the South African construction and materials handling markets, and specifically strengthen its share of the front-end loader market."

The activities of the two local companies have been complementary. Clark/Euclid has been strong in the heavy-duty type of front-end loader and in large mining and construction trucks, while Volvo has sold the small to medium range of front-end loaders and led the market in articulated trucks.

Clark forklifts will continue to be run as a separate materials handling division within the new company.

SOUTH AFRICA

WOOL HERD, PRODUCTION DROPS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 4 Aug 85 p 11

[Article by Ciaran Ryan]

[Text] SOUTH Africa lost about 20% of its wool sheep stock between 1982 and May this year because of drought.

Wool production in the season from August this year to May is expected to remain virtually unchanged because of destocking.

The number of Merino sheep has fallen from 20-million to 16.1-million.

But prices for wool have never been better. Raw wool fetched about 410c a kilogram and clean wool 760c in 1984-85— about 42% higher than in the 1983-84 season.

A spokesman for the Wool Board, Johan Gieselbach, says: "Increased world demand for finer wools and the rand's devaluation have increased demand for our wool. But we are unable to meet demand because of low production."

SA produced 98.2-million kilograms of wool in the 1984-85 season — 3.3% down on the previous season. Australia is expected to produce about 720-million kilograms this season — 7% higher than last season. New Zealand produced about 390-million kilograms of wool this season.

Earnings

The SA Wool Board estimates that production will increase by only 1% in the current season year because of destocking. SA produces about 4% of world demand for wool.

Wool exports earned R410-million in foreign currency from wool exports last season — 39% up on the previous season's R290-million. About 85% is exported.

Mr Gieselbach says: "We have started a campaign to encourage wool production in the summer rainfall areas in all provinces. "It will take a few years before we are able to increase production as restocking is a long process."

Farmers can turn marginal land to grazing to spread their risk. He says there is a need to improve yields and increase the amount of land given to wool sheep.

"Wool is attractive at present because of the high prices it fetches."

CSO: 3400/872

SOUTH AFRICA

GAME FARMS CAUSE OF SPIRALLING LAND COST

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 4 Aug 85 p 9

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text] **PART-TIME** game farmers have again come under fire after a visit to the Northern Transvaal by the Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply, Sarel Hayward.

He claimed in a television programme that professional people buying game farms on the borders were responsible for the spiralling cost of land. He said this practice had to stop.

He said the spread of game farming was not the kind of agricultural development the Government had in mind when it launched its aid campaign for the border areas some years ago.

Victimised

However, game farmers believe they are being victimised for the political bottom-line of getting more whites to settle in the sensitive security areas bordering Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

They say game farming is often the best way to exploit low-rainfall areas in the Northern Transvaal because the land may not be suitable for other kinds of farming. Farmers have left the region because they were unable to make a living from dry-land crop farming and cattle ranching.

Game farmers say the Government requires that the buyer of a farm in the border area should live on

the property. Only farmers living on their land qualify for the border aid packages.

The television programme included interviews with farmers who claimed that more than 90% of the cattle farms in the region were too small, but the price of land prevented them from extending their ranches.

Droughts

They said the heavy investment required for cattle farming had added to their burgeoning debts.

But game farmers say the region should be farmed for game not cattle. Game is adapted to the area with its low rainfall, sparse vegetation and periodic droughts, but cattle are not.

Long after the natural grass has gone and the cattle with it, kudu and impala are still on the veld, living on weeds, mopane leaves, acacia seed pods and thorn-tree twigs.

Cheaper

Game farming is generally cheaper than cattle ranching because of lower operating costs and the initial capital investment is often much lower. In most of the border areas game is already on the farms.

Anyone going in for game farming can cut his coat according to his cloth. If he

wants to bring in foreign hunters and provide luxury accommodation and get permission to shoot all year, capital costs will be high.

However, heavy investment is not required for shooting by SA hunters. Farmers can bring in game-viewers and photographer in the hot summer months when there is little or no hunting.

Income

Profitability of game farming is helped by increasing numbers of people looking for hunting in the Transvaal.

Farmers say that is something Mr Hayward's cabinet colleagues should appreciate — many of them are keen hunters and shoot each year on border farms.

Nature conservation officials recommended the Messina and Soutpansberg magisterial districts be closed to hunting this season to allow the game to recover from the effects of the drought.

However, the areas were declared open after lobbying by farmers who did not want to lose the only remaining source of revenue for many of them.

Game farmers can make money through commercial harvesting of venison by professional culling, by trophy

hunting and by catering for the growing demand for camping, game viewing and photography in the wild.

Less crowded

There is a large potential market for holidays in the bush. Many nature lovers are looking for something less crowded than the Kruger National Park, but few can afford Mala Mala-style private sanctuaries.

In the Transvaal border areas farmers are also making money from trapping and selling live game under nature conservation supervision.

These farms are fortunate in having large numbers of game. There is great demand for game to restock many areas of the Transvaal.

Damage fear

This is another aspect of Government policy for the region which worries game farmers and conservationists.

The Government's efforts to develop what it considers desirable agricultural enterprises could damage the last areas of the Transvaal outside the wildlife sanctuaries where there are big tracts of undeveloped bush and large numbers of game.

The Government has sweeping powers in the region and the South African Defence Force can do virtually what it likes with land up to 10km from the international boundary.

CSO: 3400/872

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW ENERGY PLAN FEATURES 'SWEEPING PROPOSALS'

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 11 Aug 85 p 7

[Article by Jaap Boekkooi, Science Writer]

[Text] SWEEPING proposals to secure South Africa's energy future are contained in a new report.

The reports says that, during the next 15 years, the country must:

- speed up its oil search,
- develop the Mossel Bay gas field,
- buy into oil and gas fields in other countries,
- halt the building of more refineries,
- study and invest in foreign synthetic fuel technology and
- work towards a Southern African electric power grid.

The proposals for the country's first national Energy Plan are to be submitted to Parliament next year.

The aim is to safeguard all the energy resources of the country, put them to maximum use, and strive for future self-sufficiency in liquid fuels.

The proposals are contained in a draft White Paper compiled by the Energy Policy Committee, charged with formulating a national energy strategy by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs last year.

The White Paper stresses that an energy policy is necessary because the country "forms part of the world energy situation in general... and is liable to international political complications and an oil boycott".

In the same way, the White Paper recommends the drafting of a national contingency plan to ensure a continuous supply of coal for strategic industries.

The country must also learn to find uses for discard coal, of which 200 million tons were dumped during the past 10 years, earn more from coal exports and maintain its position as the world's largest supplier of steam coal.

The committee says the exploitation of Mossel Bay gas should be regarded a top priority. If the present viability study on the gas field is positive the field should be in full production by 1990.

Negotiations with other Southern African countries should be started to share in the development of their oil and gas fields.

By 1990, the committee states, electric cars should become commercial following the latest high density-energy battery development.

In short to medium terms, heat pumps could also supply power. But little could be expected during the coming decade-and-a-half from solar, wind, wave, tidal, geothermal and ocean-thermal energy. Daylight saving time would contribute too little to energy saving.

The White Paper is against the construction of new oil refineries because present refineries would remain under-used. It is also in favour of gradual abolition of rebates on diesel oil.

SOUTH AFRICA

RSA USE OF LASERS INCREASES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Aug 85 p 9

[Article by Fred Stiglingh]

[Text] ONCE the stuff of science fiction and James Bond-style fantasy, lasers today are an essential part of our high-tech world and are finding increasing application in South Africa.

In industry, the laser has made its presence felt in fields such as cutting, welding, hole-boring, surface refinement, alloying and marking.

Medical lasers can remove secondary cataracts in as little as 15 minutes, combat coronary heart disease and arteriosclerosis, and are used in endoscopy, radiation treatment and dermatology.

In construction and mining, areas where straight lines are essential, lasers are literally a leading light, and the same goes for trench digging and laying of pipelines.

Scientific uses include holographic stress analysis and particle size analysis, telemetering, surface roughness measurement, microchronometry, mass spectrometry, environmental spectroscopy and process control.

Nasa used lasers and radio telescopes to support the theory of continental drift by beaming signals from a dozen countries to an orbiting satellite.

Communication and information technology has seen the development of the compact disc record player and laser video, holographic memories and displays, reprography, laser printers, and cash register terminals.

South Africa lags behind the rest of the Western world in its use of lasers for reasons which include a cheaper labour force, a shortage of technically trained people, and a dearth of education in the laser field.

But, according to Industrial Laser Systems' sales director Richard Pawley, lasers are "taking off".

He describes his company as the largest independent operation dealing purely in lasers, and says industrial lasers account for 70% of sales.

Industrial Laser Systems is a division of a company in the Trade and Industries Acceptance Corporation, and was started with the backing of President Trading three years ago.

"Unlike other local companies in this industry, our mainstream business is lasers," says Pawley.

"We find it important to educate, because, given that the market knows and understands what it's buying, and that those selling know what they're doing and provide the right back-up, lasers will become more popular."

He admits that, with systems costing between R250 000 and R1,5m it is difficult to educate prospective clients, particularly with widespread scepticism often caused by fly-by-nights unable to provide back-up once a system is sold.

"Now, however, there is more awareness of what lasers can do, and people are beginning to feel the laser is part of the shop floor: it's a technology you cannot avoid."

The company represents 18 overseas principals, the major one being Control Laser, an American company based in the UK.

Apart from industrial lasers (functions such as cutting, welding, surface transformation and alloying and cladding), Industrial Lasers deal in systems for scientific (holographic and particle size analysing), measurement, and medical fields.

Available in their portfolio, but not in demand here, are computer-controlled laser

robots capable of profiling or welding in three dimensions.

Construction and mining lasers are the domain of Afgen, and spokesman John Anderson says their systems can be used anywhere an absolutely straight line is needed.

With rotating lasers it is possible to create not only a straight line but entire planes along which construction can take place with science fiction-like accuracy.

A more down-to-earth use is levelling of a site with bulldozers equipped with sensors connected to the hydraulic system, which means precise control of gradients.

This method is on its way to revolutionising the construction of such things as runways and sportsfields, where correct levels are critical.

Says Anderson: "We sell lasers because they are cost-effective, save time, and cut down on labour.

"There is still a lot of resistance, but once a customer has used a laser and seen what it can do, they don't want to be without it."

Protea Electro Medical Services sell lasers for surgical use, but specialise in non-laser medical products.

Says spokesman Lee Edwards: "It was a long education process, but it is beginning to take off now.

"Most doctors are aware of what is available, but you still have to prove to them what lasers can do."

Most commonly used in SA is the CO₂ laser, described as working "like a hot scalpel". Others are the YAG (Yttrium Aluminium Garnet), helium neon (HN), and argon sources.

"I predict it will be a big market," says Edwards, "lasers will never replace the scalpel, but new fields of usage are opening up every day."

CSO: 3400/872

SOUTH AFRICA

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY USED FOR MARKET RESEARCH

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 4 Aug 85 p 7

[Article by Kerry Clarke]

[Text] GOOD marketing managers can keep informed about their markets by keeping their ears to the ground, but to keep up with competitors they might have to employ an eye in the sky as well.

A Pretoria company, Alan Lindner & Associates Marketing Group, has formulated a method of market research using aerial photographs. It claims the system can identify micro and macro demographic patterns not easily determined by field research.

Computers

Managing director Alan Lindner says the aerial photograph allows the marketer to see the marketing environment in colour, using transparencies, map overlays or computers which can produce digitised maps when synchronised with a stereoscope or scanner.

He says aerial photography is used for ecological research — counting game, for instance — and the principle could be extended to increasing knowledge on urban demographics.

It could give clues on the best areas to drop pamphlets, to target advertising through knock-and-drops, increase

the reach of direct-mail campaigns as well as determining traffic patterns at regional shopping centres.

"The income group of a suburb could be easily determined by analysing housing densities and home improvements, such as swimming pools and tennis courts."

Military

The photographs will be used to compile address lists as well as for targeting market density. The lists will be of use to direct-marketing firms.

Mr Lindner, a former military intelligence officer, has employed a former military photo-interpreter.

He says: "Military planners make extensive use of aerial photography to identify objectives, which is in effect segmentation of the market."

CSO: 3400/872

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

APPLE COMPUTER CO DEPARTURE--The world's second largest computer manufacturer Apple is pulling out of South Africa for political reasons. A company spokesperson says it has been considering the move for some time but the final decision was hastened by the declaration of a state of emergency. He goes on to say that Apple does not want to be associated with what is happening in South Africa. However, competitors accused Apple of making a political virtue out of economic necessity as its sales have dropped badly. American computer giant IBM says it has no intention of following Apple's lead. A leading official of IBM says they are here to stay. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 4 Aug 85 MB]

SCHOOL BOYCOTTS, VIOLENCE CONTINUES--Violence and boycotts involving schools and other educational institutions have been reported from various parts of South Africa. There has been unrest in at least three Durban townships, and Carmel Rickard reports that the Lamontville school had been closed as a result of confrontations between police and pupils. [Richard] Lamontville high school principal, (Philip Ndzobe), said that two police officers came to his school this morning. They asked him whether there were any problems at the school. He told them everything was normal, and they left shortly afterwards. As they did so, he noticed there were several other police officers on the school grounds. Then pupils began stoning the police, who allegedly fired teargas at them. The headmaster said chaos broke out, and he had to close the school. He said he was unhappy at the police coming onto the school campus, because he had not invited them in, and the whole school had been disrupted. Police in Pretoria commented that in terms of the Police Act, they were free to go wherever it was necessary. According to police in Pretoria, there were three stone-throwing incidents in Lamontville. In Kwamashu this morning, there has been stone-throwing, and a bus has been gutted. In Umlazi, buses have been stoned, and a delivery vehicle set alight. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 5 Aug 85 MB]

OPINION POLL ON MIXED MARRIAGES ACT--Johannesburg, 5 Aug (SAPA)--Urban white South African s have mixed feelings regarding the recent abolition of the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts. A recent Gallup Poll, conducted by the Markinor research groups among 1,000 urban whites, reveals that 51 per cent approved of the lifting of the sex-race bar, while 47 per cent disapprove. However, there are great differences of opinion within the various language and income groups, and in different metropolitan areas. Only 35 per cent of Afrikaners support the move compared with 65 per cent of English-speaking

South Africans. The poll also shows that the higher the income, the greater the approval. Support rises steadily from a low of 42 per cent for households earning under R1,250 a month, to 70 per cent for those over R3,500. Reaction to the abolition varies greatly from city to city. Most support comes from Johannesburg (64 per cent), while the adjacent Beef/Vaal area only half as many people (36 per cent) approve. In Cape metropolitan centres, 50 per cent support the change, followed by Durban (55 per cent), Bloemfontein (53 per cent) and Pretoria 41 per cent). Approval is higher among men (56 per cent) than among working women (50 per cent) with housewives trailing at 42 per cent. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1328 GMT 5 Aug 85 MB]

FRANCE AID TO BLACK MAJORITY--Paris, 3 Aug (AFP)--France will step up its aid to South Africa's voteless black majority, with cash for medical and educational facilities, French aid Minister Christian Nucci announced here Friday. Some 46,000 dollars would go to help build a clinic sponsored by Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, at her home town of Brandfort, and to buy medicine for makeshift hospitals in the black city of Soweto, near Johannesburg. The same amount would be contributed to help set up the first free black university, in Johannesburg and Cape Town, along with financial help from the Ford Foundation and the University of Indiana, in the United States. The families of political prisoners would get about 20,000 dollars, Mr Nucci said. Through the Paris Chamber of Commerce, France would also help train blacks for management. A program of medical and legal aid, technological and business training and cultural exchanges would be drafted soon to take effect from the beginning of next year, he said. Last May, French Premier Laurent Fabius announced that France would double to 300,000 dollars the value of scholarships it gave to South African students. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0224 GMT 3 Aug 85 HK]

LONDON PAPER BOYCOTT CALLED OFF--London, 2 Aug, SAPA--The United Democratic Front has called off its boycott of East London's DAILY DISPATCH newspaper and withdrawn its demand for the resignation of the editor, Mr George Farr. This follows the publication by the DISPATCH of a front-page "announcement." It said: "The DAILY DISPATCH concedes that certain references and terms used in some of its articles could have caused offence to a large section of its readership. It further wishes to emphasise that although its editorial policy was assumed in some quarters to be pro-apartheid, it has no such intentions. The DAILY DISPATCH now restates its total opposition to a policy that is abhorrent to all freedom-loving people, and reaffirms its intention to continue its proud tradition as an anti-apartheid newspaper, a tradition which it has followed for the past 37 years. The DAILY DISPATCH recommits itself to a policy of fairminded, objective reporting and to being a forum for various schools of thought." It was reported at the time that the boycott was prompted by an editorial in the DISPATCH in which Nelson Mandela was termed a "criminal." Today the DISPATCH denied it had ever referred to Nelson Mandela in an editorial as a criminal. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1321 GMT 2 Aug 85 MB]

STELLENBOSCH PETITIONED TO OPEN UNIVERSITY--Cape Town, 31 Jul, SAPA--A Stellenbosch University student is petitioning for a referendum to test students' opinion on opening the university to all races. Final-year industrial engineering student, Mr Gerhard Smit, began his campaign on Monday and hoped to have 1,000 signatures by today. The petition, supported so far by more than 500 students of the Afrikaans-medium university, states: "We, members of the student body, express our concern at the political crisis. We believe it is our duty to try, to the best of our ability, to make reconciliation possible between South Africa's people. Accordingly, we ask for a referendum to test the principles of the student body relating to the academic and social opening-up of the university." He needed at least 1,000 signatures before a referendum would be called by the student's representative council, Mr Smit said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1338 GMT 31 Jul 85 MB]

KENDAL POWER STATION--The Titaco Group has won its third Escom contract for the installation of the low-pressure services for the R3,600-million Kendal power station. The R14-million contract calls for feeding systems for the boiler and turbine sets. The piping will carry diesel oil, water, compressed air and effluent. About 50km of piping will be used, and there will be 65 pumps and 3,500 valves. At one stage it was thought that the government's tight monetary policies would delay the start of work at Kendal, the latest dry-cooling station in the Escom network. The Titaco Group's association with Escom was cemented after the company's success in bidding for the low-pressure systems and services at Tutuka. The contract was worth R25-million. The new contract will be handled through Titica Contracting. [By Don Robertson] [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 4 Aug 85 p 15]

ALUSAF COMPUTER SYSTEM--Alusaf, the R375-million a year aluminium producer expects to save R2.5-million annually on its plant maintenance bill with the installation of a computer system. The R1.1-million Hewlett-Packard-based computer system, called Alumips, is being installed. Alusaf will use it to schedule maintenance jobs more efficiently, make better use of scarce skilled manpower, cut repair material stocks and improve purchasing. Alusaf believes that improved maintenance of the R450-million plant will lengthen its life. Alusaf expects the system to cut spares and consumable store holdings from R8.4-million to R5.2 million, saving R40,000 a year in interest and increasing stock turn. Roy Hulton, Alusaf's general manager, finance, says: "If we can reduce our spares use by a conservative 2 percent a year, we will save another R768,000. We expect that by improving our buying decisions by 2 percent we can get a similar saving." The system is expected to improve labour productivity by at least 5 percent on a R9-million a year maintenance wage bill, saving an estimated R445,000. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 4 Aug 85 p 30]

PRODUCTION RECORD--Sappi's major expansion project at Ngodwana in the Eastern Transvaal has achieved a production record. The plant notched up 1,604 tons of products in a day, beating the previous record of 1,200 tons. Production was made up of 990 tons of pulp, 350 tons of newsprint and 264 tons of kraft linerboard. An international laboratory has passed the Ngodwana pulp as being prime, which means that Sappi can export pulp from the mill in the knowledge that it compete with the best in the world. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 4 Aug 85 p 30]

SYNFUEL PLANTS--New synthetic fuel plants are unlikely to be based on agricultural products, such as sugar cane or sunflower. The White Paper on South Africa's energy policy released by the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs says production of synthetic fuels from biomass--any material of biological origin--should not be considered except in a crisis. This policy stance has been taken because of the high cost, SA's erratic weather and the potential shortfall in food production. State assistance for a biomass fuel project is unlikely to be forthcoming and the White Paper says financial aid seems essential for most of the proposed synthetic-fuel projects. Several schemes have been proposed by the private sector, but have been suspended because the government has not set out what assistance it is prepared to give. The White Paper indicates that the government should make up its mind this year. "Evaluation of the various synthetic fuels project proposals should be completed during 1985 so that a decision can be taken in good time on the scheduling of projects to make it possible to reach the level of self-sufficiency aimed at by 1990." A key policy is to change the petrol-to-diesel demand ratio more in favour of petrol. The government proposes to do this by the imposition of levies and duties on petrol and diesel in proportion to the energy value of the products and by gradually abolishing the selective rebates on diesel. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES [Business] in English 4 Aug 85 p 11]

SLABBERT QUESTIONS--There would be a grim future for free enterprise and reform in South Africa if the government could not answer "yes" to three questions put by young Blacks, the leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday. Speaking at a meeting of the Diamond Club in Johannesburg, Dr Slabbert said much had been said recently about the government's commitment to free enterprise and reform. However, the government should be able to answer "yes" to a young Black man asking three questions: Can I get out of the township I was born in and live wherever my own ingenuity and talent enable me to live? Can I move as freely as anyone else in the land of my birth to find work? and: Am I in the same position as any other South African to call to account the government that takes decisions that affect my daily life? If there were negative answers to these questions, then "the future of free enterprise and reform is very grim indeed in South Africa."--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 85 p 13]

OLD COUNCILS FOR NEW--Cape Town--Divisional Councils, as they are presently constituted, may be scrapped when the new Regional Services Councils come into operation, the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, told the Congress of the Association of Division Councils this week. Opening their 70th annual congress in Cape Town, Mr Louw said this would probably be the last Divisional Council congress of its kind. It was still uncertain how rural areas would be represented under the new system or when it would come into operation.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Aug 85 p 12]

'WHITES HISTORICAL ROLE'--Scores of Portuguese immigrants to South Africa yesterday [26 July] applauded South African Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel in Lisbon when he stated that, quote The Whites have no intention of relinquishing the historical role that they are called upon to carry out, unquote. Nel, who was speaking at a reception connected with the inauguration this Sunday of a monument to the Portuguese immigrants to South Africa, was commenting on the consequences of the sanctions that certain Western countries are imposing on his country. He said that the policy of sanctions or disinvestment in South Africa would appear to be based on the notion that the blacks must be punished until the whites surrender. [Text]
[Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 27 Jul 85 LD]

AUSTRALIA-RSA 'CONTACT' FAVORED--Australia is speaking in terms of a policy of constructive contact with South Africa as a means of getting this country to change its internal system. Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden expressed himself in favor of contact with South Africa after talks in Canberra with his government's ambassador Mr Robert Birch who recently was recalled home from Pretoria. He made it clear that there were no plans to withdraw the ambassador from South Africa and said Mr Birch would be returning to Pretoria. At the same time the foreign minister disclosed that the Australian Government was to meet on Monday to review future ties with South Africa and that sanctions would be one of the options discussed. [Text]
[Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Aug 85 MB]

SURVEY SHOWS PUBLIC SKEPTICAL--Johannesburg--The South African public is "sceptical" and "disbelieves" many people in positions of responsibility. This emerges from a recent survey, which shows the public is not well-informed, at least in respect of journalism and TV news. According to the survey carried out by Market Research Africa, 70 percent of white urban adults believe that TV newsreaders "tell the truth." But journalists are least trusted--less than 20 percent believe journalists "generally tell the truth." What the public doesn't seem to realize is that TV newsreaders merely read news prepared by ... wait for it ... journalists. The survey, carried out last year on a sample of 1,000 representative urban white adults, showed "a high degree of scepticism in South Africa in that many statements made by those in positions of responsibility are disbelieved." Judges and the clergy were given the best rating--78 percent and 75 percent, respectively, of adults questioned generally trusting them to tell the truth. Next came teachers (71 percent) and TV newsreaders and doctors (70 percent). Government ministers (41 percent) fare better than business leaders (30 percent). Least trusted are politicians and journalists with only 20 percent believing them.--SAPA [Text] [Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 9 Jul 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/886

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN-TANZANIAN ECONOMIC SESSION--Dar es Salaam, 6 Aug (BTA)--With satisfaction Bulgaria and Tanzania noted the increase in trade between the two countries and gave a high assessment to the state of bilateral cooperation, a joint communique reads. It was published after the end of the eighth session of the Bulgaro-Tanzanian Joint Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation held in the Tanzanian city of Arousha. Bulgaria and Tanzania support the liberating struggle of the peoples of the southern part of the African continent against colonialism, racism and apartheid, the document reads. The two countries expressed support for the struggle of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]--the only legal representative of the people of Namibia, for the liberation of the country from southern African occupation. A decision was adopted for the next session of the committee to be held in the second half of 1986 in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 6 Aug 85 AU]

CSO: 3400/836

UGANDA

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY DETAINS JOURNALIST--Kampala, 7 Aug (AFP)--The editor and publisher of the weekly UGANDAN REVIEW, Francis Odida, is being held by the country's new authorities, government sources said here today. The sources said Mr Odida's detention was not connected with his work as a journalist, but they could not [words indistinct] detained. There has been no official confirmation of the arrest. He is believed to have been arrested on Saturday, a week after the government of President Milton Obote was toppled in a coup. The UGANDAN REVIEW has not been published since the July 27 coup that toppled President Milton Obote. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1519 GMT 7 Aug 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/836

ZAIRE

BELGIAN MILITARY TRAINING COOPERATION REPORTED

Brussels VOX in French 30 May 85 pp 11-13

[Article: "Belgian Military Technical Cooperation: Its Role in the Training of Zairian Officers']

[Text] The contribution of the Belgian army, both in men working in the field and in financial and logistical means, to assist the Zairian army in training its officer corps is little known, not only by the Belgian population, but also by the majority of our military personnel who do not realize the importance of the role taken on by our cooperating staff in the area of the scientific instruction and military training of young Zairians with an officer's vocation.

Military Schools

At the end of the 1960's, the future officers of the Zairian army (Congolese at the time) were still mostly trained in foreign military schools, particularly in Belgian schools (Royal Military School, Air Force, Navy, and Police Schools).

The technical assistance agreements of 1968-69 concentrated Belgian military cooperation on the training of cadres, particularly officer cadres. As a result, the Military Schools Group (GESM) was created under the command of a Belgian senior officer. The continual training of officers is carried on there on two levels: basic training for second lieutenants at the Kananga Officer Training School (EFO) and the training of prospective officers at the Command and Staff School (ECEM).

In the past, other intermediate level schools have been integrated with the Military Schools Group, including a school of instruction for police officers, a school of instruction for administrative officers, and a military language institute.

These three share the same location with the Command and Staff School on the campus of the Kinshasa Higher Military Center.

The Belgian officers and noncommissioned officers of the Military Technical Program are in charge of the various instruction and training departments in the different schools.

At the moment, 23 cooperating staff members teach at the Officer Training School, and 11 at the Higher Military Center.

The number of students graduating from the Officer Training School totals approximately 200, and that from the Command and Staff School over the last few years between 60 and 80 pupils.

The focal point of military training is located in Kananga in the Officer Training School where basic training for noncommissioned officers is carried on. Recruitment of these officers is organized in such a way as to allow for two categories of students: noncommissioned officers, and civilians who have completed their studies at secondary level.

Kananga Camp is dominated by the Nganza plateau.

The site was chosen at the end of the 1940's for the Central School, and was progressively modernized by the addition of new quarters, and in 1957 in particular by the construction of an orphans' school.

This school, the equivalent of the metropolitan cadets' school, provided a program of secondary studies to prepare the children of Congolese military personnel for an officer's career.

At the moment, the complex includes basically three camps: the Officer Training School (EFO) camp, the Administration and Radio Transmitting Schools camp, and a battalion camp.

In addition, there are several housing areas for military families. For size and layout, it can be compared to the Camp Eisenborn installations.

The Officer Training School inherited installations from the Orphans' School, completed by the construction of a few blocks of classrooms and housing quarters. Under normal circumstances, the complex is designed to accommodate 300 students.

The Central School installations are occupied by the Radio Transmitting School and the Administrative Services School.

The battalion camp is presently unoccupied.

Training of the Student Officers

The present task of the Officer Training School has three aspects: character and moral training, general and academic training, and military training.

Character and moral training is the most important; its goal is to inculcate in the student officers a sense of commitment to Zaire, and the practice of moral and civic virtues.

The courses given to the student officers have been divided into general training and military training; the student officers alternatively receive a week of general training, then a week of military training.

These dual faceted activities are to permit the development of their intellectual abilities and general culture, the assimilation of new knowledge in the military domain, the maintenance of their physical fitness, and the molding of their character.

General Training

The general training department comprises four areas: arts, human sciences, applied sciences, and military sciences.

The arts division aims to improve the students' ability for attentiveness, comprehension, expression and reasoning, as well as correct French usage.

The goal of the human sciences division is to provide a better understanding of contemporary human, social, political, economic and ideological problems.

Special attention is given to development problems.

The applied sciences division has as its objective to equip the student officers with the necessary abilities for understanding and solving the technical problems they may encounter during their careers.

The military sciences division basically trains in concepts of regulations, organization, administration, staffing technique, and tactics, and determines the military cadre in which the student officers will be active.

At the present time, the courses are taught by civilian Zairian professors and Belgian military assistants.

The first year of studies is made up of some 650 hours of courses (including study and sports) and 800 hours in the second year.

Military Training

The goal of military training is to train the student officers with respect to character, as well as morally and physically, at the same time equipping them with the military knowledge necessary to any noncommissioned officer first of all, and then to any commissioned officer.

Military instruction takes place in three phases:

The initial military phase occurs in permanent bivouac, at the end of which the student officers should have a thorough knowledge basic military instruction.

During the first year, the student officers increase their tactical and technical knowledge, in order to become capable platoon commanders. Instruction therefore centers on the study of arms and materiel, as well as on platoon level tactics.

During the second year, the student officers are trained as platoon commanders and as instructors.

They also receive information on all the weapons used by the Zairian Armed Forces.

In the area of tactics, the emphasis is placed on conditions peculiar to Zaire and to service in the field.

The Role of the Military Cooperating Personnel

In the context described above, it is obvious that the responsibility of our cooperating personnel extends to both scientific instruction and military instruction, which remains of vital importance.

Not only does the foreign assistant prepare his courses, direct exercises, evaluate the level reached by the students, but by his example of perseverance, wisdom and good sense, all the while carefully respecting the local traditions, he helps these young Zairians become the future leaders of the army.

Moreover, he usually has one or several additional tasks relating to the administrative needs of an officers' school (library, print shop, equipment, workshops etc.).

It is absolutely necessary for the instruction given to be upgraded constantly.

The level of the students varies from year to year, the necessary means are not always available, and class size changes constantly.

This requires those responsible for teaching and instruction to adapt the content of their courses regularly, allowing them to exercise their qualities of initiative, imagination, and energy.

Living Conditions

Proper housing is guaranteed for cooperating technical personnel.

The houses are spacious, and relatively large by comparison with European houses.

Whereas the water supply is virtually certain in Kananga, the supply of electricity is the number one problem.

The living quarters have power for an average 5 to 7 hours per day.

Electrical generators have been provided by the military command.

A personnel auxiliary generator often proves useful.

Among leisure activities in Kananga, sports take pride of place.

Hunting is open to those who have a jeep, a rifle, ammunition, and a hunting permit.

The Katende falls (with drops in level over a stretch of 17 km) on the Lulua are a spectacle not to be missed.

After traveling over unforgettable trails, a tranquil "healing" lake can be seen, 90 km from Kananga.

Extended weekends make it possible to enjoy fishing, canoeing, water skiing, sailing, and swimming.

One of the wonders of the world, Lake FWA, is 40 km from Lake Mukanga.

9824

CSO: 3419/456

ZAIRE

GRADUATION OF CIVIL GUARD CLASS REPORTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 14 Jun 85 pp 1, 7

[Article: "The First Contingent of the Civil Guard Named 'First Battalion Mobutu Sese Seko'"]

[Text] On Wednesday morning in Maluku, Citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, president of the civil guard, gave the parting address and conveyed the warm congratulations of the president and founder of the MPR, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, to the recruits of the first contingent of the civil guard which will henceforth be called the "First Battalion Mobutu Sese Seko."

If the first contingent of the civil guard comprising 350 people bears the prestigious name of Mobutu Sese Seko, Citizen Mandungu declared, it is to show the importance which the father of the nation attaches to this new elite corps which he wishes to be composed of the country's best sons and daughters.

We are convinced, he emphasized, that all those in the First Battalion Mobutu Sese Seko are the best because they were able to give the best of themselves by meeting the rigorous intellectual and physical conditions imposed by the recruitment committee on all candidates without any distinction.

"Always the best the better to defend and serve the leader of the party and the Zairian people," the motto of the civil guard, Citizen Mandungu noted, is the first lesson that all members of the civil guard must learn by heart, and that should characterize their behavior in any place and at any moment.

Given the responsibility of establishing this new elite paramilitary corps, Citizen Mandungu, who personally accompanied the young recruits to their training camp set up in Maluku, made a point of explaining to them the objectives and the mission of the civil guard as they are defined by statute No 84-036 of 28 August dealing with its creation.

The young members of the First Battalion Mobutu Sese Seko, impeccably dressed in green uniform, the party color, listened

attentively to their president general who gave them much advice, insisting on discipline and esprit de corps.

He then presented to them their commander, Captain Lango Tokpwi, who will be assisted by Lieutenant Ayurambi and Second Lieutenant Gwato. The German instructors are expected to arrive soon.

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CSO: 3419/456

ZAIRE

CHINESE MEDICAL TEAM ENDS MISSION

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 15-16 Jun 85 p 10

[Article by Odio-Ons'Osang]

[Text] A few weeks from the end of their 2 year term at the equator, the members of the third delegation of the Chinese medical mission in Mbandaka have turned in a satisfactory performance.

As a matter of fact, in 4 months, from January to April 1985, the Chinese medical corps of the Mama Mobutu-Mbandaka hospital have carried out 33,326 consultations, a monthly average of 3,315.

In the same amount of time, of 2,483 patients hospitalized in that medical institution, 1,981 recovered. In addition, 396 surgical operations were carried out successfully, during the day as well as at night, often by flashlight.

To this record must be added 180 serious illnesses treated. The head of the Chinese medical mission in Mbandaka, Dr. Zuo Zhulin, who is returning to his country next September, had nothing but praise for the considerable assistance given by the Zairian staff and workers of the Mama Mobutu hospital in Mbandaka. In the matter of collaboration, the Chinese doctors will be able to leave the hospital with the satisfaction of knowing that the job has been well done. The population of Mbandaka continues to benefit from their services. The same is true for the Zairian doctors and nurses who work together with the Chinese. They will continue to benefit from the experience of the former.

In this context, one may recall the series of conferences which they organized for the benefit of their Zairian colleagues and friends of the Mama Mobutu hospital, with the frequent participation of the Zairian doctors of the Mbandaka clinics. The nurses of this medical center profit greatly from Chinese traditional medicine.

Moreover, speaking of the relations which exist between the Zairians and Chinese at the Mama Mobutu hospital, the head of the Chinese medical mission, Dr. Zuo Zhulin, stated that Chinese and Zairian doctors should collaborate more closely in order to serve their friends, the people of Zaire.

Finally, the six Chinese doctors who are leaving the equator next September will be immediately replaced by 6 others who are coming to join five Chinese doctors whose term in Mbandaka continues.

9824

CSO: 3419/456

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

VICTORIA FALL COUNCIL SEAT SPLIT--ZANU-PF and PF-ZAPU shared seats equally in the Victoria Falls town council by-elections held on Saturday. The town council secretary, Comrade (Martin Gasela), said both parties won two seats each. The ruling party won the seats in the low-density suburbs and PF-ZAPU won in the high density areas. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 Aug 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/821

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