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27 September 1985

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BOTSWANA

RESULTS OF DROUGHT RELIEF PROGRAM PRAISED

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 2 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Kegaisamang Tau]

[Text]

RAMOTSWA: Levels of malnutrition are said to be dropping following the improvement in cattle and crop conditions that occurred in the 1985/86 season in Chobe, North East areas, and the two sub-districts of Bobirwa and Tutume.

This observation was made by the secretary of the Interministerial Committee for Drought, Mr Richard Morgan, when he gave a summary on drought relief and recovery programmes at a three-day drought seminar held at Kagiso Secondary School early this week.

He said it was felt that it was no longer necessary to run a full-scale relief programme, but that what was needed was a programme to assist post-drought recovery in those areas.

The recovery programme, he said, was a scaled-down version of the drought relief programme, targetted more accurately on the most needy.

The programme focusses on the recovery of agricultural production, measures to boost rural income, and the direction of food aid to those who continue to suffer, he explained.

However, Mr Morgan continued, the relief programme was now at a critical stage in its fourth consecutive year, due to the cumulative effects of drought and the fact that it would continue to be a full-scale operation until the end of 1986.

Another speaker, the South East District Senior Education Secretary, Mr Meshack Phokontsi, called for an increase in the amounts of cash paid for cattle and smallstock purchased from farmers under the cattle purchase scheme.

Mr Phokontsi claimed that he had received complaints from a number of farmers who felt that the P100 and P25 paid for a beast and a goat respectively under the scheme was too little.

The Senior Education Secretary, who discussed school feeding in the seminar, told participants that the Food Resources Department (FRD) was responsible for the supply of foodstuffs to the 14 district primary schools, which have a total enrolment of 7 026 pupils.

Earlier, during the official opening, F.R.D. Director Mr K.F. Mokobi had warned the personnel concerned with the general distribution of relief to guard against delays and other obstacles to the distribution of food to the needy.

CSO: 3400/1114

BOTSWANA

CATTLE DIE IN LARGE NUMBERS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 26 Aug 85 p 3

[Text]

GABORONE: About 2000 cattle died in western Kgatleng, Mahalapye and eastern Kweneng due to plant poisoning by Paveta Harbora during the period April to July this year.

The Assistant Minister of Agriculture, Mr Geoffrey Oteng was replying to a question in Parliament in response to a question from the Member of Parliament for Mochudi, Mr Greek Ruele last week.

The Assistant Minister revealed that 400 cattle are reported to have died in western Kgatleng in May and June. In Mahalapye about twice as many cattle died. In eastern Kweneng, about 500 cattle are reported to have died during May and June. Mr Oteng added that cattle's death in the Mahalapye District were due to Pasturella and Botulism.

Mr Oteng expressed his worry about this plant poisoning as it is incurable and the animals die soon after ingestion of the plant from the toxic effect of the plant.

The Assistant Minister told Parliament that his Ministry advises farmers to move their cattle from the infested areas, to free areas even though they are aware that it is often difficult for farmers to simply abandon their boreholes to move to other areas. He also advised farmers to sell their animals before they are poisoned. The ministry had been able to organise quotas for such farmers, he said.

Responding to a question about the price of molasses at Livestock Advisory Centre (LAC) also from Mr Ruele, Mr Oteng said that the LAC release prices for commodities that his ministry

distributes at any point in time, depend largely on the offer of prices of agencies which tendered for the supply of the requisite during that year. He said that the situation had now improved considerably. Sefalana tendered for the commodities.

The Member of Parliament for Okavango, Mr Joseph Kavindama had asked the Minister of Agriculture whether they were aware of people who were hired by the Tsetse Fly Control Department from Beetshe who were paid lower than the industrial labourers.

The Assistant Minister said that these people were engaged in the drought relief labour programme. He assured that was the wage paid to people working under that programme and not as industrial class labourers.

CSO: 3400/1114

BURUNDI

TWELVE PRIESTS IMPRISONED FOR CONTRAVENTING BAN

AB092212 Paris AFP in French 0935 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Paris, 8 Sep (AFP)--Twelve Burundian Catholic priests were arrested and imprisoned in Burundi recently, before being released, for not abiding by government directives banning morning masses, a French religious leader disclosed on Sunday. In his weekly Sunday morning reports on a French peripheral radio, Father Jean-Michel di Falco, director general of the national federation of Catholic news and communications organizations, Christians-Media, also cited the arrest of laymen who opposed this decision. He also emphasized that "since February 1985, 95 missionaries have had to leave Burundi because their visas were not renewed."

On 11 August this year, the Burundian interior minister announced the arrests of priests following the seizure of a tract signed "In the name of the Christians of Bujumbura," which denounced the abolition of weekday morning masses, following the government decision. The authorities did not specify the date or number of arrests. Some laymen had also been arrested for having signed the tract. According to Father de Falco who said he received his information from a "religious source living in Burundi," the priests were arrested "for having celebrated mass in the morning."

Among the arrested priests, nine were working in Gitega Diocese, two in Ruyigi, and one in Ngozi Dioceses. However, he was not in a position to specify the date of their arrest. These 12 priests of whom Father de Falco says he has the names, "were released on the eve of 15 August" because "the bishops undertook to stop morning masses."

"Some laymen were imprisoned in the common prisons and had to pay fines on account of their participation in these celebrations," he added. Father de Falco also quoted the terms of a circular from the Burundian authorities dated May 85 which forbade weekday morning masses: "Minister must be warned against any attitude which seeks to incite the public--by any manner whatsoever--to participate in morning mass. Weekday masses will only be authorized from 17 hours onwards, that is, after normal working hours."

The government is trying to reduce the influence of the Catholic Church, which is seen by the authorities as a counterpower in this small east-central African country of slightly more than 4 million inhabitants, a large majority of whom are Catholics.

Lieutenant Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza's government also reproaches the Church for being close to the majority Hutu tribe (80 percent of the population) against the ruling Tutsi minority (20 percent).

CSO: 3400/1116

GABON

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT'S PLANE HELD--Zurich, 9 Sep (AFP)--Gabonese President Omar Bongo's personal plane is being kept here by Swiss local authorities at the request of an American creditor, the airline Swissair said today. The DC8 arrived here a few days ago for an overhaul by the Balair company, an affiliate of Swissair. The creditor, who has not been named, asked Swissair not to release the plane until Mr Bongo had settled his debts. A Swissair spokesman said the airline had suspended flights to Libreville, the Gabonese capital, in case Mr Bongo's government retaliated by seizing a Swiss plane. [Text]
[Paris AFP in English 1042 GMT 9 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/1116

LIBERIA

CONSTITUTIONAL BEARING ON ELECTIONS DISCUSSED

Monrovia SUNTIMES in English 26 Aug 85 pp 6, 10

[Article by C. William Allen]

[Text]

It is not uncommon to hear people say these days, "well, the Constitution does not come into force until January, 1986 so there is no need to abide by what it says until that date..." This statement is true to some extent but it does not mean that we should promulgate rules now or introduce regulations which we know go contrary to the Approved Revised Draft Constitution.

The point here is that the document mentioned above has gone through several stages which cumulated in a national referendum at which time an overwhelming majority of the registered voters in Liberia accepted the Constitution to be the Supreme Law of the land. Thus even though it is true that it will not come into force until January 1986, our actions now should be synchronized with the clauses in this document so as to avoid some of our actions being declared unconstitutional (or in conflict with the Constitution) when it does come into force.

OF JUNIOR & SENIOR SENATORS

It is quite alarming to hear repeatedly on the news that certain political aspirants have been nominated as Junior and Senior Senators respectively! Eventhough the Chairman of The Special Elections Commission (SECOM) has gone on record and said that this practise should be discouraged, his plea seem to have fallen on deaf ears and the same thing is repeated from County Convention to County Convention.

Chapter V, Article 46 of the Approved Revised Draft Constitution on page 21 reads, "Immediately after the Senate shall have assembled following the elections prior to the coming into force of this Constitution, the Senators shall be divided into two categories as a result of the votes cast in each county. The Senator of the first category (senior senator) and the Senator with the higher votes cast shall be the Senator with the lower votes cast shall be Senator

of the second category (Junior Senator); provided that no two Senators from a county shall be placed in the same category. The seats of Senators of the first category shall be vacated at the expiration of the ninth year. **In the interest of legislative continuity**, the Senators of the second category (Junior Senator) shall serve a first term of six years only, after the first elections. Thereafter, all Senators shall be elected to serve a term of nine years."

The key point here is **'in the interest of legislative continuity'**. The men and women who reviewed the constitution in Gbarnga were aware that if every senator served nine years during the first term, at the end of nine years, chances are that the Senate will be comprised of brand new men and women who will not have a total appreciation for the activities of their predecessors. Also, as the presidential term of office of six years, this system would also help to alternate the election years for president and members of the legislature.

Originally, the Draft Constitution produced by the Constitution Commission prior to the convening of the Advisory Assembly in Gbarnga had it that during the first session of the National Legislature, Senators will draw lots and through this determination will be made as to who will be the senior or junior senator. Thus this sense of awareness to separate the senators into two distinct categories is something that is suppose to be common knowledge by now for anyone who has read and understood his Constitution.

OF SOCIALISM & COMMUNISM

Another misleading statement I often hear is that the Constitution says that, "No party with socialist ideology or persons who are socialists will be allowed to run for political office..."

The word Socialism is not mentioned anywhere in the Constitution; neither is the word Capitalism. In short, the Constitution does not mention any political or economic system by name from page one through forty six. What the Constitution does say in Chapter 8, Article 80A is, "Parties or organizations which, by reason of their aims or the behaviour of their adherents, seek to impair or abolish the free democratic society of Liberia or to endanger the existence of the Republic shall be denied registration."

This part of the Constitution is certainly one of those areas that are open to interpretation. The Constitution itself is by no means self explanatory especially considering our low level of literacy. Credit must be given here too for the effort made at publishing a simplified version of the Constitution for people with lower educational level to read. It would be presumptuous of me to suggest here that I could (in such limited time and space) say precisely what the men and women who gathered in Gbarnga intended to convey. However, what we do know for sure is what we are told in Chapter I, Article 3: "Liberia is a unitary sovereign state divided into counties for administrative purposes. The form of government is Republican

with three separate coordinate branches: the Legislative, the Executive and the Judiciary...".

OF LABOUR UNIONS ETC

The Labour Unions have joined other groups in carrying banners and resolutions of support for candidates and political parties. Now, no one is trying to prevent anyone else from exercising his political franchise but it is worth mentioning that such acts should be discouraged because the Constitution says: "...corporate bodies, business organizations and labour unions are excluded from (canvassing for political parties) directly or indirectly in whatsoever form..." Chapter 8, Articles 81 & 82A).

It is very easy for people to get excited during periods of political campaigning and hence allow emotionalism to affect what would otherwise be rational behaviours or statements.

It is equally impractical to ask people not to be emotional at a time like this because politics, if you may, is a game filled with a mixture of rational and emotional behaviours. However, if voters and partisans demonstrate emotional attitudes at a time like this, it is to be expected that professional politicians should keep a level head and seek a rational approach to events.

The point here is that if politicians become as emotional as their supporters, then we will see things degenerate into a situation where shouting matches will replace debates, verbal bouts will replace intellectual discourses, and a

lot of political energy will be burned out on issues that lack substance, thus short-changing the voters in the end.

At this juncture in our history, it is useful for all who can to find time to read his or her Constitution. This author admits that there is nothing like "the interpretation of the constitution," Such a task is reserved for the Supreme Court.

However, the task of acquiring the basic understanding of the document lies within ourselves.

The point is that such an exercise would help readers to develop an appreciation for the important role that the Constitution plays in the conduct of government. It would also help them become more abreast of the fundamental principles on which the powers of government in the Second Republic is organized and limited.

Perhaps it is useful to say a little about my motivation for deciding to write this article. I had assumed until recently that most educated Liberians (especially the politicians) have read and digested the documents but it would appear from some recent state-

ments by prominent politicians that this is not the case.

Thus "UNDERSTANDING THE CONSTITUTION" is an article that has come into being due to a patriotic sense of commitment on my part coupled with my ever burning desire to contribute meaningfully to our nation's development.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

(Mr. C. William Allen is former editor-in-chief of FOOTPRINTS TODAY newspaper. He is currently an Instructor in Journalism at the University of Liberia. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Journalism and a Master's degree in Public Administration).

CSO: 3400/1108

LIBERIA

CONSTITUTION'S PROVISION FOR LEGAL PARTIES DISCUSSED

Monrovia SUNTIMES in English 26 Aug 85 p 7

[Article by Miata E. Sherman]

[Text]

It is often parroted in certain quarters around the country that if all the political parties are not certificated and registered there can be no true democracy in this country.

Others insist that anything short of allowing all those who are desirous of creating political parties from so doing, would deprive the majority of our citizens from full participation in the ensuing elections.

A few even emotionally assert that such acts are tantamount to disenfranchising a substantial number of voters.

In my view, nothing could be further from the truth. While our recently approved Constitution provides for a multi-party system of government, it does not follow and cannot be interpreted to mean that this provision can only be adhered to by the creation of ten or more political parties. No such requirement is stated or can be implied.

Webster dictionary gives several definitions of multi among which are "Three or more objects (sometimes more than one)".

Hence, I do not agree with the detractors and cynics that it is a mockery of the multi-party system to have only two parties in existence at the present time.

The existence of these two parties and with the possibility of others coming into existence legitimizes and gives credit to the present process.

MOLESTATION

Furthermore, the constitutional provision for a multi-party system of government does not mandate or imply that there should be no rules or procedures for the creation of these parties.

Neither does it negate nor relegate other basic, primary and extremely important duties of all governments to assure that peace, stability and unity prevail among all segments of its people throughout this territory.

How can unity be promoted in a small country such as ours with only a population of a little over two million people by the establishment of an excessive number of political parties?

I am of the firm belief that such a state of affairs if allowed to get out of hand could easily denigrate us to the dangerous point of creating political parties consisting of one ethnic or tribal group.

Hence, it is an essential duty of this government as well as all democracies to pre-empt and take all necessary precautions to safeguard such an occurrence if other essential values are to be promoted and protected in the nation.

Democracy demands that people must have a choice and they must be free to make their choice without fear of molestation or deprivation of other fundamental rights.

Again it cannot be assured that this means people must have unlimited choices or that these choices must be available at the expense of civil disturbance or other major upheavals in a nation.

Consideration will first have to be given to the sociological, historical, cultural, economic, political and other such settings of a particular nation.

For instance, it has often been observed that it is difficult to establish true democracies in nations where majority of the people live in poverty and are illiterate (in our case we are considered to be among the world's poorest nations and we have an illiteracy rate of 88 per cent).

A proto-type western democracy could hardly exist here now nor would we be doing any justice to our people by imposing it upon them.

WAY OF LIFE

No matter how beautiful and inspiring the platitudes of democracy may sound and how much we may admire democratic nations such as our longtime and closest friend, the United States of America, our particular setting demands patience and a commitment to gradually educating our people in raising their consciousness to appreciate the values of democracy. Such acts always require time.

Forcing all aspects of democracy on any nation without due consideration of the way of life of the people is not only fool-hardy, but could lead to too much suspicion and aversion for such a system no matter how we perceive it to be the summa bonum of political systems.

Finally, I do not believe that it is any mistake that the great United States which is considered the greatest democracy in the world with a population of 200,000,000 people actually has in essence only two political parties. Can it be assumed that Americans are deprived of fundamental rights, not given any or sufficient choices or that the majority of American citizens must be disenfranchised?

I am of the strong conviction that it is the greater need, urge and demand for unity which impel, encourage and sustain only two major political parties in a great nation like the United States. As our own Zack and Geebah put it in their song "United we stand, divided we fall..."

Hence, we should allow the needs for peace, stability, progress and unity at all times to supercede our personal whims and ambitions during this political process towards civilian rule.

The fact that numerous parties are not yet in existence or may not survive do not make us less democratic or progressive - the essence of democracy cannot only be found in existence of multi-parties.

Therefore, we should not allow others to make us less proud and appreciative of all the momentous, inspiring and historical events now taking place around us.

We must remain committed to the dreams of democracy as it is applicable now to our particular national setting and other circumstances while setting even higher goals for the Second Republic.

CSO: 3400/1108

LIBERIA

PRESS UNION CALLS FOR GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

AB092333 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The secretary general of the Press Union of Liberia, PUL, Mr (Lamine A. Warite), says by working together, Secom [Special Elections Commission], the Interim National Assembly, INA, and the press could go a long way in ensuring a nationally and internationally acceptable transition to constitutional rule. In a position statement issued yesterday in his behalf, Mr (Warite) regretted that the present relationship between the press and public officials seems to be characterized by mutual distrust, suspicion, and even outright hostility.

Mr (Warite) also advised local journalists to adopt a qualitative, more objective and responsible attitude towards events, presently and at all times, but more especially at this critical time in the country's history.

In the same breath he added some of our public officers have regrettably come to view the private press--and by extension the PUL--as a group of biased, self-righteous, anti-establishment radicals. He said while such officials are of course entitled to their opinions, such a sweeping conception of the press and the Press Union is simply not so. The PUL secretary general said the Union in particular is not--and should never be--a partisan organization. He assured all those officials of government who see the Press Union as it is currently constituted as being biased and manipulated that he, (Warite), will be the first to resign his position as secretary general of the Union the minute he is convinced that certain officials or other members of the Union decided to use the Union for their personal ends.

To further demonstrate the Union's sincerity of purpose, the Press Union secretary has expressed the willingness of the Union's Executive Committee to meet with the head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, INA, CIC [commander in chief] Dr Samuel

Kanyon Doe; the secretary general of the INA, Mr Patrick Biddle; the minister of information, Mr Carlton Karpeh; and the press secretary to the head of state, Mr Patrick (Cummins), so as to frankly discuss issues affecting the relationship between the press and the government.

Earlier, Mr (Warite) pointed out that national development of any kind will be hard to achieve in the absence of a positive concerted action between those who formulate development policies on the one hand, and on the other hand, those whose sacred and professional responsibility it is to facilitate the successful implementation of these policies.

CSO: 3400/1098

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

DPRK AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--The ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea accredited to Liberia, Mr Kim Myon-nye, today presented his letters of credence to the head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, commander in chief, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia. Ambassador Kim, who is residing in Freetown, Sierra Leone, replaces Ambassador Kim Pyong-ki, who has been recalled for reassignment by his government. [Excerpt] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 30 Aug 85]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO UN--Acting Foreign Minister Christopher Minikon, has commissioned Mr (Sylvester O. Jallah), Liberia's ambassador to the United Nations, on behalf of the head of state, CIC [commander in chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe. [Excerpt] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 5 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/1098

SIERRA LEONE

OFFSHORE OIL EXPLORATION BEGINS

Freetown WE YONE in English 21 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Exploration for oil has gone off to smooth start in Sulima area, and last week the President, Dr. Siaka Stevens was there to witness the traditional ceremony of pouring libation.

In his welcome address at the ceremony, Mr. Solomon Demby, MP for Pujehun East constituency, explained that the traditional ceremony of pouring libation to the ancestral spirits was for good luck and prosperity, particularly in the drilling exercise.

AMOCO Sierra Leone-Exploration Company which has been Prospecting for oil in an offshore area covering more than seven million acres, started drilling its first exploratory well in the offshore coast of Sierra Leone on August 4, according to the Vice-President for Production Europe and West Africa, Mr. B. C. Holmes.

Speaking at last Wednesday's ceremony, Mr. Holmes said that his company plans to drill a depth of 12,500 metres almost two and a half miles down.

If they didn't find oil, he said the company will continue with its exploration activities.

AMOCO, he said, has the financial and techno, logical resources to move ahead promptly and efficiently with further exploration and development programmes.

In his remarks, President Stevens said that Sierra Leone's policy is to encourage companies willing to share their expertise and finance in tapping our resources.

He expressed profound gratitude and appreciation to the AMOCO officials for their commitment in the search for oil in this country and urged all Sierra Leoneans to cooperate with them.

Present at the ceremony were the new Leader and Secretary, General of the APC, Major-General J.S. Momoh, First Vice President S. I. Koroma, Second Vice President F. M. Minah, and the American Ambassador, Mr. Arthur Lewis and wife.

CSO: 3400/1112

SIERRA LEONE

PETROL DEALERS RECEIVE STERN WARNING

Freetown WE YONE in English 14 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] Petrol dealers were yesterday given a stern warning by the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr. S. B. Kawusu Konteh, against unscrupulous practise which have resulted in artificial scarcity being experienced by a many motorists.

At a meeting with the dealers in Freetown last evening, the Minister disclosed that teams of police personnel and official from his ministry have been attached to various petrol stations, to ensure that fuel is sold to all and sundry without discrimination.

Private vehicle owners he said, should be able to buy at least four gallons of petrol every day, while taxis and poda-podas must be able to buy up to six gallons a day.

In order to ensure that the fuel gets to the motorist, sales into containers will not be allowed, except in the case of kerosene, the control price of which is four leones per gallon.

Over the past two weeks, unscrupulous retailers have sold kerosene at three leones a pint, which out at twelve leones a gallon.

The Minister totally condemned the unnecessary stock-piling petroleum product with view to creating artificial scarcity so as to escalate prices, which has been causing long queues and traffic jams in the city.

He criticised those dealers who sell petrol at night and said that from now on, petrol sales should take place during the day, from 6:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M.

He stressed that the official price is eight leones per gallon and warned that any dealer caught selling at inflated prices will have his dealer's licence seized immediately.

Mr. Kawusu-Konteh said it had come to the notice of the Ministry that some dealers remove electric fuses installed at their stations so as to deceive the public when they do not want to sell.

Apart from the danger involved, the Minister said, this is a breach of electricity regulations.

This he went on is a kind of sabotage on the part of dealers, aimed at creating a bad reputation for the government.

CSO: 3400/1112

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEF

MALIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--The new ambassador of the Republic of Mali to this country, Mr Mohamed Toure, yesterday presented his letters of credence to President Siaka Stevens at State House in Freetown. Receiving the ambassador, President Stevens said his government will continue to cooperate with the Republic of Mali within the regional economic and international organizations to which both countries belong. [Excerpt] [Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 29 Aug 85]

CSO: 3400/1097

SOUTH AFRICA

EASTERN CAPE CONSUMER BOYCOTT TAKES 'HEAVY TOLL'

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 1 Sep 85 p 5

[Article by Amrit Manga]

[Text]

THE consumer boycott in the Eastern Cape is entering its seventh week and showing no signs of easing its grip on white retailers.

An executive of a large retail organisation describes the boycott impact in the Eastern Cape as dramatic. He estimates the drop in sales in Port Elizabeth's North End shops at 40%. Uitenhage and East London have not been spared, sales falling by 30% to 40%.

"We have not yet felt the boycott in the Pretoria-Johannesburg area. But our Western Cape outlets are feeling the effects as boycott organisers spread their net to include all black communities."

East Rand

Trade-union surveys among its members indicate a drop in business of between 40% to 60% on the East Rand, a Federation of SA Trade Unions (Fosatu) stronghold.

Retailers refuse to quantify the impact of the boycott,

but dispute the union's figures.

Areas with many bargain stores have been worst affected. The Eastern Cape Traders Association (ECTA), representing about 100 retailers in Korsten, Port Elizabeth, reports a 95% drop in turnover.

The ECTA says: "Customer profile in the discount shopping areas has traditionally been almost 100% black, making it the most vulnerable of all areas."

"Many of us are on the brink of insolvency."

"Wholesalers are sitting in the pound seats. Spending normally channelled into low-price supermarkets has been redirected to the wholesale trade supplying black retailers."

Price cuts

The ECTA says price cuts to lure consumers back mean disaster. "Furniture stores have offered huge discounts, but have failed to break the boycott."

Pick 'n Pay's Hugh Herman says there is no telling how long the boycott can be

sustained, but says it has maintained its momentum in the Eastern Cape.

He will not quantify the impact of the boycott on white retailers.

Tony Gilson, chairman of the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, says the boycott continues, but there are signs of a return to city stores.

"Consumers are, however, not taking immediate delivery of goods. The return is not significant and is not an indication that the boycott is at its end."

Weapon

"There has to be a threshold beyond which consumers will not be able to continue their boycott."

Labour consultant Andrew Levy says boycotts have great potential as a shock weapon in the short term. But it is doubtful whether they can be employed with equal impact for a long time.

Some organisers agree, and say they have no plans to enforce an indefinite boycott. According to one source, boycott organisers are debating

a proposal to extract a commitment from retailers supporting political demands. Chambers of commerce in several areas have indicated support for some of the demands.

One white retailer in North End is still being patronised by black customers "because he has made a stand", says the source.

Ruled out

Boycotters are demanding the release of black leaders, to which the Government is unlikely to agree. So the boycott could continue for longer than planned.

The ECTA says: "The new demand effectively rules out the possibility of an end to the boycott on September 15."

Union-inspired boycotts are seen as only the beginning of industrial action related to labour disputes.

Alec Erwin, national education secretary of the Federation of SA Trade Unions, says that if boycotts fail to achieve their objectives, workers will resort to stronger action.

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK SPENDING POWER EXPECTED TO DOUBLE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Aug 85 p 18

[Article by Maud Motanyane]

[Text]

Black consumer spending power is set to double over the next 15 years and that of whites will rise by only 20 percent over the same period, a University of South Africa market research study has shown.

About R40 000 million will be added to South Africa's total purchasing power, with black purchasing power making up 55 percent of the sum and that of whites only 20 percent, the study found.

The predictions, made by Professor M Loubser, research director of Unisa's Bureau of Market Research, are based on the income and expenditure trends in the Republic and national states between 1970 and 1985.

DOWNSWINGS

The first five years of this period showed an initial increase of 5,5 percent in average real personal disposable income per person of whites. This was followed by downswings of 3,6 percent between 1975 and 1980 and 5,8 percent between 1980 and 1985.

For blacks, average personal disposable incomes showed a sharp increase of 27,5 percent during the first five years of the 15-year-period, but began to lose momentum from 1975 onwards.

Black consumers now commanded an average of 35 percent more purchasing power than in 1970 while whites had an average of 4,1 percent less purchasing power than they had 15 years ago.

If the personal disposable incomes of blacks maintained the 1970-1975 tempo of growth, their total disposable income could rise by 120 percent. This would mean an additional R50 000 million on to their purchasing power — an increase of 216 percent.

"The steadily increasing share of blacks and decreasing share of whites in the total personal disposable income was clearly evident from the 15-year-study," Professor Loubser said.

"If we accept that the growth rate of the past 15 years will be maintained over the coming 15 years, we may expect a 50 percent increase in the total personal disposable income," Professor Loubser concludes.

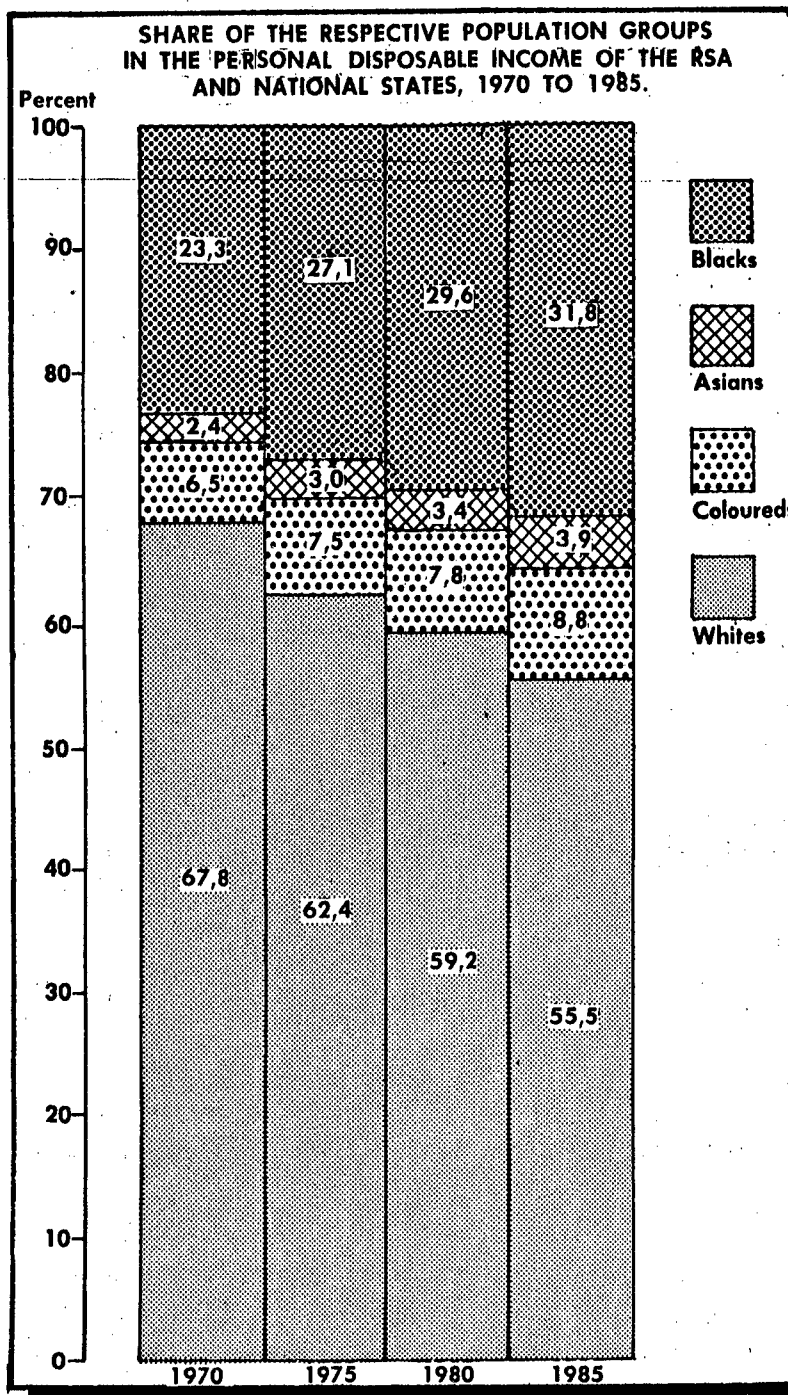
"Black purchasing power will double while that of whites will increase by only 20 percent," he said.

The former group will command R46 000 million of the market while the latter group will hold R48 000 million of the market.

Blacks would enlarge their market share in food, clothing, footwear, alcoholic beverages, washing and cleaning materials, dry-cleaning and laundry markets — areas they already dominated.

In addition they would take precedence in markets for education, furniture, household equipment, cigarettes, tobacco, personal care and patent medicines.

Although white consumers would maintain a slightly greater share of the market for some time, this would decline from the current 55,5 percent to 42,5 percent by the year 2 000.



CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

REFORM ROLE OF 'BIG BUSINESS' STRESSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Sep 85 p 19

[Article by Peter Wrighton, Chairman of Premier Food Industries: "Big Business Must Stand Up and Be Counted--To Break the Endless Spiral of too Little and too Late"]

[Text]

THE astonishing decline in most aspects of the quality of our lives in recent years acts as a summary of the effects of almost four decades of apartheid ideology.

The economy is in tatters; inflation, interest rates, personal taxation and unemployment have all soared; our international isolation is complete in many respects; life in the townships, endemic violence, suspension of the rule of law, have all meant that existence for the black man is sheer life-sapping drudgery. And through it all, there are many who seem almost inured to this litany of woe and misery.

No wonder then, that the black man has decided to exert pressure (violence aside) through the two economic mechanisms that are available to him: the sale of his labour and the exercise of his power as a consumer.

Message

The message to white capital from black labour and the black consumer is now being presented most forcibly. White capital needs to join its lot with black political aspirations. No longer is the disenfranchised majority prepared to allow employer and supplier to take a neutral stance.

At the very least, it will not accept silence.

The leaders of commerce and industry have been extraordinarily slow in articulating their opposi-

tion to a system that, in the end, must inevitably spell disaster for the preservation of white wealth. It is true that we can point to isolated examples where business leadership has criticised and condemned Government policy and it is equally true that there has been an increasing groundswell of opposition from the private sector.

But we should not forget that it was only with the emergence of the Urban Foundation less than 10 years ago that big business started taking a political and social stance. Of course, it must be accepted that business is a conservative force and it is not the responsibility of businessmen to engineer social change.

Nevertheless, in an era when there has been a lack of visionary leadership, the many competent men who run South Africa's largest corporations should perhaps have spoken out sooner and with less equivocation.

The responses are still inadequate. They stop short of conveying to black labour a widespread and meaningful concern.

Such concern must spell out explicitly white capital's requirements and its vision for a more secure South Africa. We need, for example, to hold hands across competitive boundaries, different vested interest camps and breach loyalties bred from separate languages and cultures to call for:

- A specific, phased programme for the abolition of influx control.
- A mechanism for meeting

nousing and settlement programmes over a reasonable period of time.

● Commitment to a unitary system of education and a defined programme for achieving equality in education.

There is much, much more. Black people need a sign from white capital that it is prepared to countenance the removal of mechanisms that are used to entrench white privilege. The mechanisms are short-sighted and useless. Times have changed and change is urgent.

Costly strikes and boycotts will become an ever-present part of regular commercial life until meaningful negotiation takes place.

Rather than condemn strikes and boycotts out of hand, we should recognise them as a measure of political protest that is preferable to violence and that, given goodwill on both sides, is capable of negotiation.

Mistakes

It is all very well pointing to the ultimate harm to employment and job opportunities that is created by strikes and boycotts; it is another thing entirely to come face to face with the reasons, to acknowledge our mistakes and to show a willingness to negotiate for an improvement in the quality of life within the constraints of reason and sound commercial practice.

Certainly, the private sector has done neither itself nor the State President a favour by the co-operative stance it has taken in endorsing

ing one vague and ambiguous statement after another.

Surely it would have been easier for Government itself to concede to the legitimate and responsible demands of a private sector that is essentially conservative rather than to face a stand-off situation on the demands presented by an angry and frustrated black youth (or a fossilised right wing).

Opportunity

Ideas acquire some of their legitimacy from their proponents. A unified single voice from big business demanding far-reaching reform would certainly have carried far more weight with the electorate than the screams that now emanate from angry blacks and frustrated Western allies.

The corporate sector needs to stand up and be counted for the first because it has to break the endless spiral of too little and too late.

At the very least, enlightened self-interest demands it.

Business needs to do so because it has to be seen that collusion and co-operation with ambiguity and dull, unimaginative response damages the fabric of our society.

It needs to come out of the closet not because it wants to get black employees and consumers off its back, but because it wants those constituencies to appreciate that there is "an acceptable face of capitalism", and that the creation of wealth and private ownership is a system that can prevail in South Africa and provides the greatest opportunity for us all.

SOUTH AFRICA

MANUFACTURING IDLE CAPACITY INCREASES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by John Tilston]

[Text]

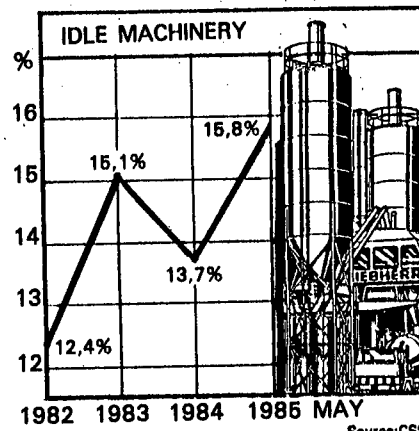
MANUFACTURERS' idle capacity is building up in the face of the dramatic fall in demand.

According to Central Statistical Services figures, total under-utilisation in the sector in May was 15,8%, almost 20% higher than May 1984.

The current situation must be even worse because most analysts concur the general level of demand in the economy has slumped even further in the past two months.

A number of industries have been particularly severely hit by the cutback in spending and these are reflected in the capacity-use figures.

The motor vehicles, parts and accessories sector was operating at only 75% capacity in



May, and even this was slightly better than the meagre 73,1% recorded in February.

The May 1985 utilisation figure fell to 75% from 85,2% in May 1984.

Transport equipment was also particularly badly affected operating at only 78,6% capacity.

Others to suffer include: beverages, which relies on the black market for 70% of sales; spare capacity at 18,3%; rubber products 19,2%; plastic products 19,1%; non-metallic mineral products (excluding glass) 22,3%; metal products excluding machinery 19,5%; machinery and equipment 21,1% and electrical machinery 19,5%.

The good news is sparse. No industry is operating at even close to full capacity.

SOUTH AFRICA

FINANCIAL PLIGHT BLAMED ON 'INEPT MEN'

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 1 Sep 85 p 2

[Text]

THE South African financial environment is changing quickly, requiring response times that are far more rapid than at any time in the past.

By and large, we have learnt to adjust to a quickening pace that demands faster business, investment and even personal decisions.

But something else has been changing too. In our haste to conduct our day-to-day affairs effectively, we tend to lose sight of the subtle underlying changes that are taking place socially, financially and politically.

Although the political and social shifts are of considerable significance, it is the moving financial groundswell that concerns us here.

In seeking the major undercurrents that determine the course of the South African economy, superficialities are hopelessly inadequate. Perhaps, though, they serve as a useful starting point.

What is it, then, that we are able to observe without resorting to a microscope? This is what we're being told:

- The economy is basically healthy.

- Inflation is on the wane.

These are statements which, I believe, we need to query. Let's take them one at a time.

Is the economy indeed healthy? Considerable doubt

must be thrown on this contention. The monetary authorities are seemingly attempting to reflate the flagging economy, the first inkling of such a strategy being the recent drop in the rediscount rate.

But where, one might ask, is the justification for reflating an economy which has been languishing in deep recession when — paradoxically — the inflation rate hovers at an all-time high?

One of the principal reasons for turning the screws in the first place was to cool down the heated inflationary spiral that was bedevilling the country's international trade potential and placing so great a burden on pensioners and low to medium earners.

That such an objective has not been achieved is — let's face it — an indictment of those who are at the helm of South Africa's economic vessel.

The indictment is exacerbated by a policy aimed at placing the economy into forward gear once again when the objective of the initial deflationary strategy is more remote than it was when the downturn was initiated.

Which brings us to the outlook for inflation. In traditional terms, the monetary authorities of any responsible na-

tion embark on a course of reflation only when the spectre of renewed inflationary pressure has receded.

They do so in the knowledge that by imparting a greater measure of buoyancy to the economy, prices will be given an upward twist. But since the downward phase of the business cycle has depressed prices, they have ample room for manoeuvre.

In the context of the South African economy, however, such a cushion does not exist. Sure, inflation might come off a point or two before the resurgent economy takes hold of prices once again. Yet this respite will only be temporary.

Ultimately, if the monetary authorities reflate off a high inflation base, the rate of price increases that accompany the pending upswing will far exceed the level of inflation that ruled in the preceding upswing.

All of which suggests that we are very likely heading for a period verging on the nightmare of hyperinflation — hardly an economic circumstance which can be described as "healthy".

The stock exchange is telling us precisely this. For, in spite of all the politico-economic doom and gloom currently prevailing, the stock market has been surprisingly strong.

One may argue that the stock market has been firm because it is anticipating the benefits that will flow to listed companies from the next upward phase of the business cycle.

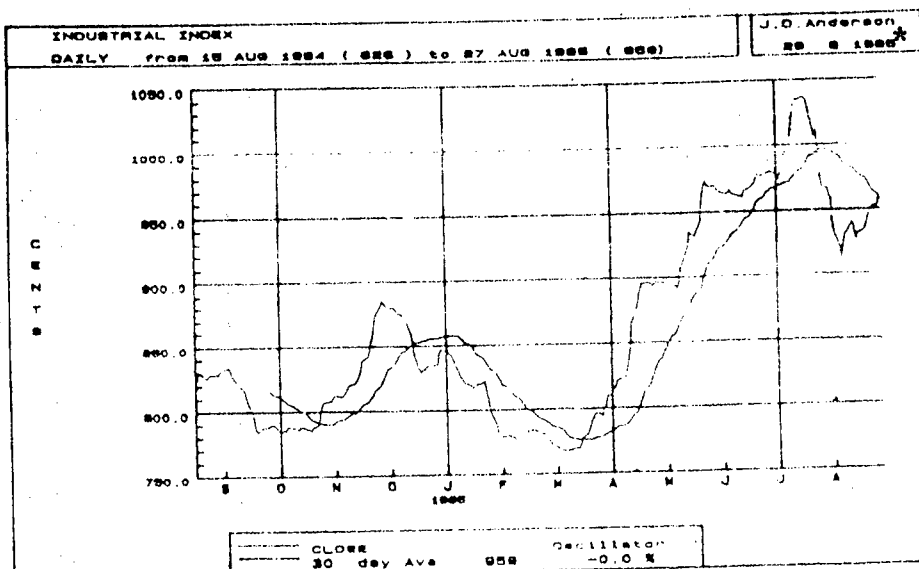
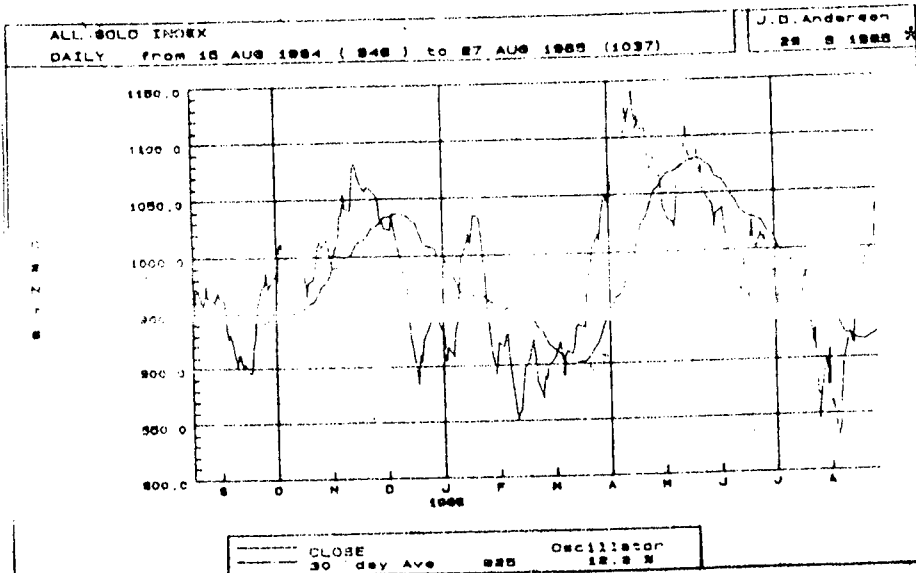
Surely, however, an average return of 4.7 percent (the ruling mean yield on industrials) more than discounts even the most vigorous of recoveries, especially when viewed against the background of South Africa's chronic capital-account problems and corporate balance sheets heavily eroded by forex losses, punitive taxes, sky-high interest rates and governmental interference.

In short:

- Shares are being bought because beneath all the chest-thumping about how healthy the economy actually is, lies much uneasiness. The patient might look healthy but the pallid skin and bloodshot eyes betray an underlying malady not recognisable at first glance.

- Shares are being bought because they represent a desirable hyperinflationary hedge.

- Shares should continue to being bought because when hyperinflation extends its greedy tentacles into the fabric of the nation, shares will offer an antidote. Money will not.



*29/8/1985

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL CRISIS SEEN AS REPLAY OF 1960

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Sep 85 p 6

[Article by Stanley Uys: "I Heard the Same Economic Warnings 25 Years Ago"]

[Text]

THE POLITICAL crisis in South Africa had just slipped down a notch or two in the international media's news ratings when along came the financial crisis.

There is nothing like a financial crisis to arouse everybody's interest.

There seems to be an unspoken assumption that we can live with political crises, but that a financial crisis is some kind of crunch — that when organised business send deputations to the government and top business leaders fly to Lusaka to see the ANC, a day of reckoning is at hand.

Well, is it at hand? I wish I could believe it.

My difficulty is that I have been refreshing my memory of what happened after the Sharpeville disturbances in 1960 and it is like seeing the re-run of an old movie.

Business leaders were just as agitated then as they are now. They issued solemn warnings about the economic disasters that lay ahead unless the government changed course and they marched in deputations to see cabinet ministers. They were extremely worried.

The state of emergency, declared on March 30, 1960, lasted five months (although the worst was over in six weeks), during which time about 1 800 people (among them almost 100 whites) were taken into political detention and almost 20 000 blacks were arrested for pass and other offences. The pass laws were even briefly suspended.

But when the unrest eventually subsided and the country returned to what passes for "normality," pressure in the business community for apartheid changes similarly subsided. Businessmen went back to making profits and SA entered an ice age in relations between the white authority and the black population.

It is instructive to look at the kind of things businessmen were saying and doing after Sharpeville, because the parallel with what is happening now is quite striking.

For example, even before the emergency was declared on March 30, the chairman of the Wool Board, Dr J H Moolman, had weighed in with a call to industrialists to make a joint approach to the government urging it to change its policies.

Will the present chairman of the Wool Board please stand up?

Then a succession of business organisations began voicing their alarm.

The Cape Chamber of Industries saw the Prime Minister and asked for a multiracial commission of inquiry into the causes of the disturbances; the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut rushed off to see the government; and the SA Federated Chamber of Industries presented a memorandum to five cabinet ministers declaring that blacks had genuine grievances and that the only solution lay in consultation with black leaders.

Amid the vineyards of Paarl, the Association of Trust Companies met to express its grave concern; and a delegation representing the Handelsinstituut, Assocom, the SA Federated Chamber of Industries, the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation and the Chamber of Mines handed a joint statement to the Prime Minister in which they made the illuminating observation that urban blacks should be treated differently from homeland blacks.

High among the grievances of blacks the delegation listed — you've guessed it — the pass laws and influx control.

So it went on. The president of the Handelsinstituut told the government that while separate development was all right in its broad principles, SA should be developed as an economic whole.

Simultaneously, the Cape Chamber of Industries and the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce issued a joint statement in which they criticised the serious lack of economic opportunity for four-fifths of the population and called for changes to — yes, the pass laws and influx control.

A rapid drop in the capitalisation value of shares provoked the president of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange to warn that "confidence in the future of SA is ebbing, and unless immediate and positive steps are taken to restore it, the economic effects of recent events must soon be felt by everyone in the country".

Then Assocom returned to the fray with a further statement, in which it said blacks should be allowed to make the maximum contribution to the economy — no barriers should be placed in the way of anyone acquiring or utilising skills.

One of the most prominent Afrikaner businessmen in the country, Dr M S Louw (then chairman of Sanlam), warned solemnly that many overseas investors had lost faith in SA, and that the country's future was dependent partly on the know-how, goodwill and capital of overseas countries.

'We will have to convince overseas countries that we are able to solve our racial problems satisfactorily," said Louw.

As you can see, the business community rose to the occasion. They knew exactly what was wrong and they said so.

But that was 25 years ago. Why has

so little been done during those 25 years?

In 1976, when Soweto erupted, we went through it all again. Business leaders repeated what they had said in 1960, just as they are repeating it now. It was the same organisations — the Handelsinstituut, the Chamber of Mines, the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, and so forth.

Admittedly, post-Soweto was not the same as post-Sharpeville. Some of the bigger business houses particularly began setting their internal houses in order, and when P W Botha became Prime Minister two years later, the modern reform programme was introduced.

But the changes did not go nearly far enough, as the now endemic unrest in the black townships demonstrates.

The point should be noted, too, that when Sharpeville erupted in 1960 the police were hopelessly unprepared to handle the situation.

Today the police are a modernised force armed to the teeth, and yet they cannot suppress the unrest — which shows how the level of violence has risen in the black communities.

I am not suggesting that Sharpeville 1984 (when the present unrest began) is the same as Sharpeville 1960 or Soweto 1976.

There is a qualitative change in the intensity of the black struggle, in the reaction of whites, in the confusion in government circles and in the responses of the international community (particularly the slide into selective sanctions).

But is there any guarantee that if the political and financial crises in SA abate, the pressures of the business community will not abate, too; that the clamour for change will not lose its sense of urgency; that the cutting edge of the reformist campaign will not be blunted?

What then? The time-span between Sharpeville 1960 and Soweto 1976 was 16 years. The time span between Soweto 1976 and Sharpeville 1984 was eight years.

Will the time span between Sharpeville 1984 and the next black uprising be four years?

And will the chorus of business protests then start up all over again — with delegations to Pretoria, warnings of disasters ahead, demands for "dramatic" change?

Will the old movie be re-run for the third time?

SOUTH AFRICA

WALVIS BAY DETENTION BARRACKS ESTABLISHED

Johannesburg GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 30 Aug 85 p 48

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE

No. 1896

30 August 1985

ESTABLISHMENT OF A DETENTION BARRACKS

I, Magnus André de Merindol Malan, Minister of Defence, hereby establish in terms of the powers vested in me by section 120 (2) of the First Schedule to the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), the premises as set out in the Schedule hereto, as a Detention Barracks to which offenders who have been sentenced to detention in terms of the Military Discipline Code may be committed to serve such sentences.

Signed at Pretoria this 13th day of August 1985.

M. A. DE M. MALAN,
Minister of Defence.

SCHEDULE

Walvis Bay:

Portion 106 of Portion B of the farm Walvis Bay Town and Town Grounds 1, situated in the Municipality and area Walvis Bay, Registration Section F.

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI CONDEMNS ATTACKS BY BLACKS ON BLACKS

MB062047 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1943 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Ulundi, 6 Sep SAPA--The Zulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, today criticized "political illiterates," who he said were behind the recent wave of arson attacks by blacks on blacks and the advocacy of disinvestment.

Opening the Mpumalanga workshop and training center near Hammarsdale, he warned that the R5.5 million complex would be a prime target for those who favored chaos and he called on members of Inkatha "to remove their gloves when it comes to protecting buildings and facilities financed through their own funds."

Chief Buthelezi said the "selfishness" pervading the black political scene was "mind-boggling."

People were advocating strategies they knew would hurt neither them nor their families.

A careful look at the list of black leaders who advocated disinvestment showed that more than 90 percent of them were unlikely to be hit by the escalating poverty that would follow such a policy.

Most of them, locally and overseas, were people with safe jobs, good salaries and pension prospects and insurance policies for their families.

Among these were many who advocated the boycott of facilities available to blacks because, they claimed, they were part of the "system."

Referring to people who urged black children to boycott schools, he said: "You will invariably find that today they have their own children in some of the best multiracial schools, like Epworth, Hilton, Michaelhouse and others."

This was not only selfishness but extreme hypocrisy, especially among the clergy.

He said no more evidence of political illiteracy was needed than that displayed by people "mouthing cliches about the system while taking full advantage of the so-called system."

Chief Buthelezi said it was this political illiteracy that prompted the UDF and the external mission of the ANC to describe those who were providing services to the suffering millions of black people as "puppets" or "stooges of Pretoria."

"It is such political idiocy which prompts the external mission of the ANC and the UDF to incite the politically illiterate among us to destroy facilities which are provided with black money... Everyone of you knows that blacks have no free education in this troubled land and that most of our school buildings are built by the poorest of the poor among us through the pittances that they earn."

Chief Buthelezi said these organizations had "thrown down the gauntlet and we are picking it up."

As president of Inkatha, he was proud of the swift way its members had mobilized to quash "all the mischief which the UDF was formenting" in the Mpumalanga and greater Durban areas recently.

"We have no quarrel with the UDF as Inkatha," he said. "But we are given this Hobson's choice by the UDF when they launch all these unwarranted attacks on our members, on members property and on the Zulu government's property."

CSO: 3400/1107

SOUTH AFRICA

HENDRICKSE INTERVIEWED ON SCHOOLS UNREST

MB111440 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1815 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Interview with Chairman of the Colored Ministers Council Reverend Allan Hendrickse in Cape Town on the "Network" program by Andre Le Roux]

[Text] In the Western Cape nearly half of colored schools and colleges have been closed due to unrest until further notice. Andre le Roux of our political staff interviewed the chairman of the colored ministers council, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, on the reasons for the closure.

[Begin video] [Le Roux] Minister, how would you sum up the situation today in the Western Cape?

[Hendrickse] I want to say that the situation is worrying and as a result we have discussed it in the ministers council. We have consulted parents, people in the teaching fraternity and so forth, and out of concern for the whole education and concern and anxiety about the question of the safety of children, it was decided to close schools in the Cape Peninsula for a period until there is a calming of the unrest situation. We are concerned that our education institutions are not being used for educational purposes at the moment. We are aware that there are persons who are exploiting the situation for ideological aims. We are aware that at some schools pupils attend school in the morning and they plan activities for the day so that there are no leakages of the activities, and so school instead becomes a place where unrest is encouraged, incited and children who are interested in education and who want to further their education are not given the right by others to do exactly that.

[Le Roux] Minister, tomorrow 360,000 children will be let loose on the streets. Will it not aggravate the situation?

[Hendrickse] The problem is that it was a weighty decision, but the question is: do you only close the senior secondary schools? As was the experience in certain cases, those secondary students move to a primary school and demand that the children should come out of school. I think in this case we are aware that these children will not be at school but we hope that they will not be on the streets.

[Le Roux] How can you assure that?

[Hendrickse] All that we can do here is to appeal to the parents, and there are parents, many of them, who are concerned about the situation. The parents who telephone, write, and talk are so seriously concerned and worried that they say something drastic must be done. Now we say to the parents that the time has come that they should make their presence and responsibility felt to see to it that those children who should be at school and who were absent begin studying at home for the end-of-the-year examinations. You see, in the present framework we are aware that the children are being misled, that they are being used for incitement, and that repetition of cliches takes root. For example, they say "liberation before education." There must first be freedom and then education. My own approach is that there should be education for liberation.

[Le Roux] Isn't there among the colored youth the perception that they can bring about political change, constitutional change through violence?

[Hendrickse] No, I do not believe it. I think it is an emotional response. Young people by nature react emotionally and during the past few months their feelings and emotions have been brought into play. They are fed with all sorts of things which is strange to them. In our schools Marxist propaganda is being laid down...

[Le Roux interrupting] How is it possible? How can communist propaganda, Marxist propaganda be laid down at schools under your control?

[Hendrickse] You know, now we must question the issue of control. I think, [changes thought] what we are seeking is not iron-hand control but education must be based on freedom and the freedom is trust in teacher training, trust in the students and so on. This is not just a question of constitutional development. We are sure of the sort of propaganda, the sort of things that are being spread at schools. At one secondary school there was a whole pamphlet attacking the capitalistic system, and the idea that weapons must be obtained and if you do not have weapons petrol bombs should be made, is an indication that things at schools are not right. Therefore, we must act for the welfare of the child and the welfare of the parents and the community.

[Le Roux] When unrest was restricted to black areas, apparently to black areas, it was said there was no unrest in colored and Indian areas because they have parliamentary representation. What do you say now?

[Hendrickse] It is unfortunate that I must say it. I did not want to mention names, but it is a fact that that charge against Dr Boesak came from outside. Following Craddock and his visit to New York, the whole question of where the colored stood was posed to him thereafter, he returned and at the first meeting at the university of the Western Cape there was trouble that afternoon. The meetings at Paarl, Wellington, Worcester and Stellenbosch were all troublesome. As far as I am concerned...

[Le Roux interrupting] Why is Boesak's influence so strong?

[Hendrickse] I feel that if people--I want to recognize his rights in terms of leadership, but then one should not exploit one's leadership position as far as it promotes one's self-esteem and so on. You know it was clearly stated: [changes to English] "I will decide when the consumer boycott ends." [Reverts to Afrikaans] And this sort of thing I questioned in the community when Dr Boesak, for example, as we told the newspapers, causes children not to attend school while his own children attend school, and we are looking at a situation where for example, at (Immaculata) where his daughter attends school, that classroom was attached. Now, in the whole situation there is exploitation, and we believe that we must contribute to a solution and not to further exploitation or further violence. I also do not believe that violence is the answer in our situation because it is a matter... [changes thought] May I just mention, just this morning... [changes thought] The matter of Martin Luther King Jr, and it is perhaps very important that people try to formulate their lives on the model of Martin Luther King--the March from Memphis to Montgomery and, therefore, a march from Athlone to Pollsmoor. But he put it so clearly when he said [changes to English] "Violence is immoral, because it thrives on hatred rather than on love; impractical, because it is a descending spiral, ending in the destruction of all." [Reverts to Afrikaans] And that is what we are trying to say now, that it is not only a matter of opposition. It is the children who are going to suffer under it, and our task, our responsibility, is to prepare for that future. If constitutional changes come, as we are attempting to do, and hope that it will come, then our people have to be ready to move into those positions.

[Le Roux] But, sir, how involved are the colored parliamentarians? Because, if they were involved, would they not have had a greater influence on the unrest situation and been able to calm it down?

[Hendrickse] I think they are very much involved, but in this situation, one has also to look at the fact that even parents have begun to fear their children. And teachers...

[Le Roux interrupting] You mean parents are afraid of their children?

[Hendrickse] Yes. And teachers fear the schools. We have, for example, the case of a headmaster who gave us false information, this information later being found to be false as a result of the things we saw. Then the answer comes: If it is found out that he is informing about these things, then his house is attacked. We have information about the chairman of a school committee, whose own daughter reported him to the student council, and his home and he himself were attacked. There is an atmosphere of violence, callousness, and a don't-care attitude about what is going to happen. So we want to say, these people want to help. There are cases where they have already helped, but we want to say they cannot do what they would like to do, due to the fear of attacks, such as we had over this past week, these people who are in parliament.

[Le Roux] Reverend, a last question. Now that the schools have been closed, what are you going to offer the colored students in order to calm the situation?

[Hendrickse] Well, I think our first call is to the parents. We believe that parental control has to be exercised. Second, we call on the teachers, that after this they should be willing to give more time to the students, and especially those who want to write the examinations, to encourage them. We want to create a situation--and we will do it--within the community where there will again be peace.

CSO: 3400/1107

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE OBTAIN NEW WATER CANNON FOR CROWD CONTROL

MB121328 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1315 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, 12 Sep SAPA--The South African police have taken delivery of a new, locally manufactured vehicle-mounted water cannon for crowd control, the commissioner of the SAP, Gen Johan Coetzee, said here this afternoon.

He told a news conference the vehicle, which cost one and a half million rands to develop and build, would be demonstrated to members of the cabinet in Pretoria tomorrow.

One problem in using water for crowd control had been that there was negligible water pressure in black areas, the general said.

It was for this reason that an "autonomous vehicle" was developed to carry the cannon.

Gen Coetzee said an investigation was being made into the effectiveness of using dye in the water to stain members of a crowd for later identification.

The police were reviewing other methods of riot control, including the rubber bullet, which it was hoped would be more cost-effective.

At the moment, a rubber bullet costs seven rands.

Another move was the removal of heaped-up rubbish in and around black areas, which people were in the habit of burning in unrest situations.

CSO: 3400/1107

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS INTERVIEWED

EA091854 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT
8 Sep 85

["Recent discussion" with ANC National Executive Committee members
Mac Maharaj and Chris Hani; date and place not given]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Compatriots, much has been said from different corners about the current revolt that has spread throughout our country. The imperialist media has tried to portray it as a riotous situation without any direction whatsoever. The racists in Pretoria are blaming everything on hooligans and so-called instigators. But despite that distortion from the enemy, the situation in our country remains one of a maturing revolutionary situation.

The ANC, together with its allies, have consistently called on the people to take the battle to the enemy, to escalate the struggle. In a recent discussion that Radio Freedom held with two members of the National Executive Committee of ANC, Comrade Mac Maharaj and Chris Hani, the first question that was discussed was the nature of the current uprising. In explaining this, Comrade Mac Maharaj stated that our country is in a state of permanent crisis.

[Begin Maharaj recording] Our country is today in a state of permanent crisis--permanent crisis which the regime and its backers refuse to acknowledge. They live in a dream world and refuse to face reality. What is happening is that our people have declared that the system of racist rule is intolerable and that they are not prepared to put up with it for 1 day longer. They are responding to the analysis of the leader of the liberation struggle, the ANC. They are, by their actions--whether they are members of the ANC or as part of the masses not structured into an organization--responding to the analysis and call of the ANC, which states very briefly that our duty now, at this stage, is to make apartheid unworkable, to make the country ungovernable.

The Botha regime has declared martial law over 36 districts. The truth is hidden in those 36 districts, because the truth is that the disturbances, the uprising, the unrest are far wider than the 36 districts. People today find the situation so intolerable that a rise in bus

fares, a wage strike, a problem of rent can spark off a prairie fire in area after area. The fire is spreading through our country; our country is ablaze with revolt.

Now obviously, revolt is a condition which will be found by many to be one of chaos. But there is order in revolt. There is order in revolution. That order is to be found when you clearly understand who are the people and who is the enemy. Within that framework, then, you will be able to understand what is happening in our country. Our people are in revolt and the Botha regime is faced with a situation where that revolt is spreading throughout the country, in towns and in countryside; that revolt is present, simmering, and bursting forth to the surface. [end recording]

[Announcer] The imperialists, together with the racist media, are also trying to conceal the situation by claiming that what is happening is that blacks are killing blacks and that the whites are just sitting and watching. But in the view of our army commissar, Comrade Chris Hani, what is happening is that our people are dealing with enemy agents and collaborators. Comrade Chris also explained that these puppets who are today victims of the popular anger form the vital parts of the oppressive apartheid machinery.

[Begin recording] [Hani] What is the present in our country? The whole [words indistinct] for the last 10 months or 9 months. The mobilization of the people on the present level certainly shows the action by the oppressed majority for their exclusion from the constitutional arrangements in our country. Of course, in addition to this exclusion was also the question of the genocide bills which were announced by Koloff. Our people, you see, correctly decided that they were going to struggle and resist against a constitution that was being imposed by a minority which have no right whatsoever to decide the fate of that country to the exclusion of majority of the people of that country. Now correctly, from the very beginning, the anger of the people has always been directed--it is directed--against the oppressor, against the enemy.

Now you are asking a totally pertinent question: Who is the enemy? The enemy of our people, the enemy of the oppressed people, is the ruling class, the whites: those who make the laws which make life such a misery for our people; those who go in parliament, who legislate; those who decide where our people should stay; those who introduce all the discriminatory measures which exclude our people from taking jobs; those who build those matchbox houses for our people; those who are responsible for the unemployment of more than 3 million; those who remove our people from their homes; those who demolish and destroy with bulldozers our homes; those who have decided that we belong only to 12 percent of the land surface of our country; those who give us inferior education; those who persecute our trade unions, and those who [words indistinct] in the running of that country.

Of course, that sort of people, that class of people, in order to ensure that they have control and hold over us, they have their steel and arms; they have organized a police force; they have organized prisons; they have organized a whole network of administration as measures to keep us as slaves so that [words indistinct].

In addition, we know very well that the whites are in the minority in our country, and we cannot imagine white domination being effective without organizing puppets and servants. The whole history of colonialism, comrades, is full of examples where a minority oppressor coopts the indigenous puppets in order to help his hold and grip over the majority of the people. So in addition to these minority whites in our country, they are using blacks, so that the system of oppression to the effect that, so now you get these black police, the black councillors, the bantustan chiefs, the homeland governments being used, you see, to keep our people in enslavement, in subjection. So all these people, although they are blacks, [words indistinct] active instrument of the whole system of oppression.

Now, what we see in our country is that our people are acting against these people who are actually, in terms of their day-to-day life, are responsible for the implementation of the enemy's oppressive measures of the racist regime. And they deal with them, because it is not the question of color, it is the question of that these people to all intents and purposes are part of the system of oppression. So, our people and militants in our country are constrained to deal with these people. By dealing with these people they are not [words indistinct] with the enemy as well. They are dealing with the enemy, but it is important for us, the vanguard of the movement, the ANC. [word indistinct] national liberation to call upon our people; indeed it has done so.

[Words indistinct] against the enemy must also spread to the white areas. They must begin to deal with the ruling class, deal with the white police, deal with the members of the army, deal with all those who are taking part in the administration of oppression. So, what we're saying, the struggle should be intensified to destroy all those who are oppressing our people, black and white.

[Unidentified speaker] I'll take this point a bit further by means of an example, comrades. The idea of coopting people from the oppressed community is not a new scheme; the system of minority rule and oppressive system uses it everywhere.

In our country, racism [words indistinct] used by the enemy to divide our people to make them be at war with each other. It is a well-known fact in our country that the most oppressed and exploited people are the African people. Even within the African people there are gradations in treatment. The regime, at times, has toyed around

with the idea of treating urban Africans differently [words indistinct] measures vis-a-vis (words indistinct]. In any event, what is better known is that certain better [word indistinct] such as salaries, better conditions, were granted to the Indian community and the colored community, although all of them are a part of the oppressed people of our country. Therefore, they will set up at war with each other on a communal level. [Words indistinct] such as the 99-year leasehold of the so-called land tenure freehold for Africans. It is within [words indistinct] to serve for the maintenance of that system, which is for the benefit of the white ruling class. He then is confronted with the situation of how [words indistinct]. Now the enemy knows that black people are in revolt, and it is already (advocating for peace). [passage indistinct]

Manned by blacks and ordered by whites, these death squads have come into being in order to terrorize the masses of our people. The death squads have already taken a tremendous toll on our people's lives. [Words indistinct] disguised some of those death squads into the form of a UDF-Zaapo quarrel. It used agents, for instance in the eastern Cape, holding [word indistinct] who have risen to a position in Azapo, and therefore try to [words indistinct] not only the ANC but the people at home en masse recognized and saw through this maneuver.

In Johannesburg, in the Vaal trianble in the Eastern Province, the existence of these death squads is well known [words indistinct] but the white community [words indistinct]. Similarly, they have tried to pose [words indistinct] between UDF and [words indistinct]. What is the reality? The reality is that [word indistinct] the mastermind behind all these developments is the enemy, but it is using blacks. It is using them to unleash a situation where we should turn our eyes into our own ranks and therefore give face to the enemy.

[Words indistinct] to move every barrier in our way. But what is happening in Natal, therefore, has another ugly dimension. It is that sections of Inkatha membership in collaboration with the enemy are being turned against [words indistinct] puppets from the Indian and colored communities, and in this case specifically the Indian community, and I refer to the other puppets, because it is going to heppen in other parts of the country--puppets from the Indian and colored community under the control of [name indistinct] who is acting for P. W. Botha are now carrying arms, setting up their own vigilantes, shooting on sight African people so as to transform the situation, they hope, into an African-Indian [words indistinct] is a warning to the ruling class, not just a warning to those misguided puppets amongst the black community but [words indistinct]. What you are unleashing today is [words indistinct]

Today, P. W. Botha may come to the television screen and say that there is no [words indistinct]. He says that because he thinks that white people still sleep peacefully in their beds at night. [passage

indistinct] Therefore, we shall concentrate our efforts to wipe out everything [words indistinct]. They are not wiping them out on the basis of black versus black. They are wiping them out as barriers in order to reach into the heart of the enemy and to destroy them.
[music]

[Hani] [Words indistinct] deludes himself by confessing to the world, as Comrade Mac has said, that it is black killing black. He knows that this is a naked lie. Our people, they have embarked on a [words indistinct]. While it is true that in terms of proportion, it has been the black police, puppets, and the collaborators of [words indistinct] who have suffered. But I want to emphasize this is a battle. Nothing will save those who are primarily responsible for the misery of our people from the same wrath of our people that is even now consuming the stooges and the puppets.

But I think it would be very appropriate also to point out very, very critically that a revolution must follow disciplined lines; that is they must command and control; that the organization, the revolutionary organization, must be able to plan and control the situation and to give proper instructions and directives of that type. It is also important that the advanced elements in our struggle should ensure that our struggle is not polluted by agents provocateurs, and we know very well now that the enemy has sown everywhere his agents provocateurs to taint our noble struggle. They come forward waving the same banners at times, chanting the same slogans; but the [words indistinct] sometimes are those (as it were) sowing maximum confusion.

The enemy has always prospered on a divide-and-rule basis. This has always been its strategy--divide the people; to divide the oppressed and their [words indistinct] raise the fears of the Indian Community, hoping that if they feel physically threatened they are likely to go and join the white racists. Our people have got a glorious history of standing and fighting together. The most outstanding factor of our struggle are leaders like (iletu), (Kotadachu) and (totanayka) and (Seata), and those people are held with respect and esteem by our people.

So it is stooges (Raj Bandi), Buthelezi, and others who have got a stake in dividing our people. Now, at this critical time in our struggle, there is the need for a lot of sobriety. The progressives in our community, especially in [word indistinct] are called upon to come together to expose the reactionary elements which went to sow divisions between the Indian and the African, and also to ensure that the criminal element in our society. And we must be frank: This criminal element exists; it is an unfortunate thing they themselves are victims of such vicious society.

[Unidentified speaker] Criminal elements created by that system.

[Hani] Correct; it is the product of that system, this criminal element. But that criminal element must be controlled. They must not be allowed to jump onto the bandwagon of our revolution, and harrass and mutilate our people for their own personal interests. The time has come for us to organize our [word indistinct] in all the townships, our own units to discipline anybody who violates the rules of our [word indistinct] like burning down shops, like burning homes, like robbing people, robbing and pickpocketing the workers coming from work, so that everything must fall into proper line. There must be command, and this command must be followed. And those who break the rules should be punished. [end recording]

CSO: 3400/1107

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO CITES IMPORTANCE OF 'TIMING' FOR REFORMS

MB100910 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Blacks in South Africa"]

[Text] While the view of South Africa subjected to the international community, is that of a country in which the vast majority of black people are intent on revolution and violence as a means of overthrowing the government, the actual situation in this country is quite different. The latest survey carried out among urban black people by an overseas organization, known as CASE [Community Agency for Social Enquiry], shows that nearly 70 percent of the urban black people in South Africa favor nonviolence and peaceful solution to South Africa's problems.

This survey falls in line with and confirms several other opinion surveys conducted in South Africa recently. A Markinor survey conducted in the country showed that fewer than half the black people believed that violence was the answer to South Africa's problems and that adults, in particular, were opposed to violence. But, surveys aside, a multitude of black leaders in South Africa have repeatedly attacked violence as a means of solving South Africa's problems. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the 6-million strong Zulu nation and leader of Inkatha, the biggest black political constituency in the country, says none of his people favor violence. He emphasizes that violence would destroy the economic infrastructure of South Africa and the fact that it would be virtually impossible to restore it, and all would suffer the most ghastly consequences.

What the South African Government is trying to do right now is to create the right climate for the introduction of proper peaceful processes of negotiation. The peak of it, the government has stated its intention to create the machinery for negotiating with all leaders in the country who stand for nonviolent change. Even President Reagan of the United States has described the government of President P. W. Botha as a reformist government, and indeed the actions of the government in introducing reforms in the past few years have gone beyond anything ever contemplated by previous governments.

Two things are of the essence in South Africa right now: time and timing. South Africa needs time to introduce the reforms so desperately needed, however, the timing must be right and this must be left at the discretion of the government, which has the best knowledge of conditions in the country.

CSO: 3400/1107

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO TRUTH CITES VENDA RADIO TRANSMISSIONS

MB081240 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT
8 Sep 85

[Text] In an earlier program we dealt with the ZANU-PF decision to set up a new transmitter at Beitbridge, ostensibly to beam propaganda in Venda across the border into South Africa. The minister suggested that this project was designed to counter Radio Truth, although how the two are related is most obscure.

We believe that there is a very different motive for transmitting broadcasts to the South African homeland. According to the Venda authorities, they are extremely concerned at the number of illegal fugitives from Zimbabwe seeking refuge in their territory. The refugees are said to be crossing the border in search of food and to obtain sanctuary from the constant harrasment by ZANU-PF forces deployed in Matebeleland.

Clearly therefore, the proposed Beitbridge transmitter has nothing to do with Radio Truth. It is being set up to broadcast programs and appeals to Zimbabwe's own citizens, who have sought peace and succor among the Venda people. Our minister of information will not have the honesty to admit the fact. It would undermine the claim that life across the border is intolerable. No ZANU-PF minister would concede that any Zimbabwean could possibly prefer to live down south rather than in an imposed Marxist 1-party state.

The same thing is happening in Mozambique. Thousands of their citizens have braved all sorts of dangers to seek refuge in South Africa. Frelimo are also loath to admit the extent of this exodus and for the same reasons. An acceptance of this state of affairs would sabotage their attempts to isolate South Africa through the OAU and the United States.

CSO: 3400/1107

SOUTH AFRICA

NAUDE COMMENTS ON UNREST AT INTER-REGIONAL WCC MEETING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Sep 85 p 4

[Text]

HARARE. — Unrest in South Africa would continue and the situation would not return to normal unless the Government gave full political rights to the majority, the General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, said in an interview published in Harare yesterday.

He said: "My impression is that the level of anger on the part of the people, especially the young, has risen to such a degree that although the system may temporarily suppress their action . . . we will have one wave of resistance after another, increasingly gaining strength until it will no longer be contained."

Dr Naude arrived in Harare on Monday night to take part in a week-long inter-regional meeting of the World Council of Churches and the commission on churches' participation in development.

Delegates to the meeting are from Asia, Latin America, Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Europe and North America.

Asked to clarify the

position of the SACC on the use of violence as a weapon against apartheid, Dr Naude said all churches in South Africa continued to advocate non-violence.

"But the SACC has recognised it can no longer condemn those who have decided to enter into the violent struggle because of their convictions," he said.

If the situation worsened and the Government thought the emergency could not be contained, there would be no alternative but to move towards military rule in South Africa, he said.

Dr Naude said he was certain President Reagan's sanctions would be "ineffective" because the US leader still wanted to operate within the framework of the apartheid system.

On that basis, he said, Mr Botha would be willing to make reforms required by Mr Reagan. "But such reforms would not be adequate to meet the expectations and demands of the majority of the people of our country." — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/1120

SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL PARTY PLANS TO SCRAP BAN ON INDIANS IN OFS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 85 p 8

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN.

—The National Party of the Orange Free State has agreed to recommend to the Government that its antiquated laws banning Indians and Chinese from the province be scrapped.

The new leader of the Free State NP, Mr Kobie Coetsee, made the announcement after a two hour debate in committee.

The recommendation of a special committee to investigate that chapter 33 of the old Orange Free State statute be scrapped was carried with only six votes against in a congress of 458 delegates.

The old statute put an absolute prohibition on trade, farming and property rights for "Arabs, Chinese, Coolies or any other Asians."

Mr Coetsee called a brief Press conference after the debate and said that an important factor in arriving at the decision had been the vagueness and confusion contained in "extinct terminology."

This had also left some doubt regarding the legality of chapter 33 of the

statute.

"The continuance of the Orange Free State statute would mean, and had in fact in the past meant, that the central Government had to administer two laws, the statute and the Group Areas Act.

"Another important consideration was the fact that Dr Verwoerd had given Indians permanence in 1962 and that they now fully shared in the constitution and our Parliament.

"It is clearly unacceptable that a separate and different law should apply to a community which shares the same Parliamentary structure," Mr Coetsee said.

He said the statute had been created during the days of the old Free State Republic, when unemployment, for instance, had not been an issue.

In recent times, 10 Chinese businessmen had invested in the Free State, creating many new job opportunities.

He believed the Group Areas Act could be amended and approved but the principle could not be changed without altering the constitutional foundation of separate

"own" residential areas and schools.

Mr Coetsee said it was interesting that no one possessed any property in terms of the old statute.

It was also important that citizens of South Africa were all subject to the same laws, as the White man was subject to the Group Areas Act, he said.

The commission investigating the statute had been appointed under his chairmanship by the former Orange Free State leader, the late Dr Nak Van der Merwe.

This committee, under Mr Coetsee's chairmanship, had begun its investigation before the new dispensation had come into being.

In other words, Mr Coetsee said, the Free State National Party had taken the initiative.

Mr Coetsee told the Press conference that his committee's recommendation had been unanimously accepted on Monday by the party's executive, comprising Members of Parliament, members of the Provincial Council and members of the President's Council.

The recommendation had then been submitted

to the congress by the executive yesterday and had been accepted by more than 400 delegates, with six votes against.

Judging by the mood of the congress, he believed that those who had voted against the motion would accept the majority decision.

He had not been surprised by the support received because prior to the discussions, various organisations had revealed "a broad understanding of the issue."

It was his personal view that for many years the old statute had not been applied visibly and had been virtually ignored. As a result, there would not be a sudden, dramatic change now, Mr Coetsee said.

In Durban, the leader of the Solidarity Party in the House of Delegates, Mr J N Reddy, said he welcomed the move, adding that the way should now be clear for Northern Natal to be opened up to Indians.

He said the opening of the Free State to Indians had always been seen as a bigger obstacle than the opening of Northern Natal. — Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

RAJBANSI WELCOMES DECISION TO REPEAL BAN ON INDIANS LIVING IN OFS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 85 p 8

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, Cabinet Minister and leader of the majority National People's Party in the House of Delegates, has welcomed the decision to repeal the ban on Indians living permanently in the Free State.

"This augurs well for the tricameral Parliament, for the Indian community and for South Africa," Mr Rajbansi told The Citizen yesterday.

"This is a significant step in respect of the removal of apartheid and comes closely on the announcement by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, that discriminatory provisions in the Aliens Act will be repealed."

Mr Rajbansi said he was sure the decision of the National Party congress in the Free State would be followed by similar moves to open Northern Natal to Indians.

He pointed out that the Natal leader of the NP was Mr Stoffel Botha.

"Quiet diplomacy by the House of Delegates has paid dividends," Mr Rajbansi added.

"After a public debate on the issue in the House, we realised that there were problems which confronted the other side (NP).

"We felt that having obtained a declaration of intent from Minister F W De Klerk, the then Minister of Home Affairs, it was best for us to pursue our negotiations at a low key, knowing we were making progress."

Mr Rajbansi said he wished to thank Mr De Klerk, Mr Stoffel Botha and Mr Kobie Coetsee, Free State leader of the NP, for their roles in eliminating this aspect of discrimination against Indian South Africans.

CSO: 3400/1120

SOUTH AFRICA

JUDGE ORDERS DETAINED CHURCHMAN TO BE FREED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Sep 85 p 17

[Text]

DURBAN. — A judge yesterday declared the detention of the director of the Diakonia church group, Mr Paddy Kearney, unlawful and ordered that the Security Police release him immediately.

Mr Justice R N Leon granted an application by Mr C Nicholson, for the Archbishop of Durban, the Most Reverend Denis Hurley and Mr Kearney's wife, Mrs Carmel Rickard, for an order putting Mr Kearney's release into immediate effect.

The judge granted the police leave to appeal.

The application for the release of Mr Kearney, held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, was made last week by Archbishop Hurley and Mrs Rickard.

Mr Justice Leon last week reserved judgement after hearing argument from Mr David Gordon SC and Mr Jan Com-

brinck SC for the police on whether the court had jurisdiction to hear the application for Mr Kearney's release.

In the judgment yesterday, Mr Justice Leon said the case raised matters of great constitutional importance affecting the liberty of the subject, the security of the State and the jurisdiction the courts.

"It is necessary to remind oneself from time to time that the first and most sacred duty of a court, when possible, is to administer justice to those who seek it — high and low, rich and poor, Black and White."

He said the issues in the case raised the important question of jurisdictional review of administrative action and to what extent intervention was prevented by legislation.

The judge said the police relied on Clause 6 of Section 29, which stated that no court of law should have jurisdiction to challenge the validity of the detention of a per-

son under this section.

In terms of the law, a police officer can arrest and detain a person under Section 29 if he has reason to believe that he has or intends to commit an offence as defined in the section.

Mr Justice Leon said it had to follow that, if the officer authorising the arrest did not have reason to believe this, action would not be taken in terms of the section.

In his opinion, the grammatical meaning of the phrase was "belief upon reason", which meant that the police officer involved must have a factual basis on which to base his belief.

Mr Justice Leon said he was satisfied that Clause 6 of Section 29 did not preclude the court from investigating whether the necessary jurisdictional facts objectively existed.

He said it was an often neglected fact that the Supreme Court would exercise its inherent power to review in regard to ex-

cessive legislation on the part of the administration.

Mr Justice Leon said both Archbishop Hurley and Mrs Rickard had given detailed reasons for their statements that no reasonable man could have cause to believe that Mr Kearney could have withheld information from the police.

Colonel Coetzee of the Security Police had declined to furnish the facts upon which his belief was based and had not said when and where the information was withheld by Mr Kearney.

Granting the order for Mr Kearney's immediate release, Mr Justice Leon said that, if the police appeal could have been heard within days or weeks, he might have been disposed to refuse the application.

But from experience, he said, one knew that it could be several months or even a year before the Appellate Division heard the appeal. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/1120

SOUTH AFRICA

COETSEE WARNS AFRIKANERS OF SURRENDER ATTITUDE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Sep 85 p 8

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN. — The leader of the National Party in the Orange Free State and Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, yesterday rejected what he termed "an attitude of self-reproach and atonement through surrender" being advocated for the Afrikaner.

"If we give in to this the Republic of South Africa will soon be the most popular corpse in history," he told his party congress in Bloemfontein yesterday morning.

Mr Coetsee criticised "prominent White leaders" who insisted that the White man, particularly the Afrikaner, was guilty of "a mass of mistakes" which he had to admit and atone for by way of surrender.

"This is a syndrome without foundation and is aimed to break down self-

confidence in what has been achieved here."

This "collective insanity" was part of a three-part strategy to:

- Break down the will and energy to resist and make South Africa vulnerable;

- Create a climate for negotiations, the result of which would be pre-determined and any alternative rejected; and:

- Keep South Africa on the defensive and ensure it was kept so busy on the local and international fronts that it would only react to circumstances created from outside.

"This gives a particular meaning to the present unrest which is created artificially among school-children at the age of 12 and younger by agitating for political rights," Mr Coetzee said.

This strategy was aimed primarily at the collapse of the present constitutional structure and of every political party that participated in it as well as the collapse of all the Black states that co-operated in creating a Southern African bulwark against Russian expansionism. —Sapa.

CSO: 3400/1121

SOUTH AFRICA

MEDIA CRITICIZED FOR ENCOURAGING BLACKS TO EXPECT LIBERATION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Sep 85 p 18

[Article by Otto Krause]

[Text]

HOWEVER much the Roman circus has been condemned by Christian civilisation, one must admit the Romans had a point.

They knew that pampered people with time on their hands love few things more than gory spectacle. They loved it then; they love it now — just give them the chance.

Nowadays it is as freely provided as it was in Nero's day. But, of course, in a much more civilised manner.

You don't have to go down to the Coliseum to betray your blood lust, for you are offered such spectacle on your screen at home. They call it television news; and to give some tone it is usually offered with moral guidance (according to prevailing doctrine).

As we all know, this has become a major phenomenon in the West, at least since the affluent sixties; and there was nothing that so much brought home its ugly aspects — or its political potency — as the Vietnam war.

Since then the electronic media have mastered the technique of presenting news as spectacle.

It is possible that the South African Government has not quite registered the harmful impact of this phenomenon overseas, for it has surprisingly allowed a grim, condemnatory TV spectacular to be beamed from these shores for no less than a year — much to the detriment of us all.

Grievance

And since it is now just on a year after the start of our time of troubles, a.k.a. the continuous South African media event, something of an assessment is due.

Looking back to its beginnings during the coloured and Indian elections of September last

year, one must keep in mind that Government, in seeking credibility for that poll, had given rein to the radicals.

On another level, after years of Western pressure, it had given the international media full run of the country.

Both ways it was acting in a liberal manner.

In the event, the radical left saw a clear opportunity, and set out to make trouble in the ripening circumstances.

To this must be added an observation about the oft-repeated circumstance in which South Africa's "underpeoples", blacks today and the Afrikaners of yesterday, vent their anger in violence.

What is striking is that they only do so when they think an outside force is coming to liberate them.

So it was in two World Wars when many Afrikaners, chafing under English hegemony and full of grievance, dreamt (quite naïvely) that Germany would free them. In anticipation, they made trouble.

A similar dream touched blacks after the RSA's withdrawal from Angola. Blacks then thought the Russians and the Cubans would come and free them. This helped trigger Soweto '76.

Fortuitous

The point is, such hopes of foreign help have never been realised.

Now there is no need in this observation to point out that we should not rely on our own government to liberate them.

One sees in such continuing

sult of underpeoples being locked into a fortuitous balance of forces.

We have always had this kind of balance in South Africa, between English and Afrikaners, between white and black, or, one could say, between talent and numbers.

Hence the wishful thinking of underpeoples that outside power would enter the equation and tip the balance in their favour.

But the hard fact is such internal balance applies as much at present as it did in earlier times.

White South Africa is today in as strong a position to prevent a black takeover as was the English interest in two World Wars in warding off those radical Afrikaner bids.

All these aspects came together in the troubles that started last September.

First, there was a rising black awareness and anger at the slow pace of reform.

Second, black alienation — because of the priority given to a settlement with the brown people.

At the same time the radicals were placed in the position of being able to set an ugly media event in train.

Then, as it got under way and the anti-apartheid reactions of the West increasingly poured in, blacks could find reason to believe that this time round it would be the West that would liberate them.

For in words, and in

words, the West manifestly fostered such hope.

Maybe blacks, like many Afrikaners formerly, have been naïve; but that cannot remove the onus of knowing from a morally-minded West.

Again, it must be recognised that black grievances are real, very real; but grievances, again as with the Afrikaners of yesteryear, are known to boil over most furiously when supposed succour is in sight.

Violence

Being different meant being news. Having trouble meant making news.

This time round the radical left created TV news with a vengeance. Particularly of the violent kind that television, knowing its market, has pleasure in presenting.

The violence then fed upon the media, and fed upon itself.

For the radicals this was exactly the way to pull in outside pressure.

America's radical left also fed upon the violence. It seized the issue of South African apartheid as a new vehicle for its own purposes.

In this way anticipation grew, both in the RSA and the West. Something would surely be done to bring down apartheid (and much more).

One cannot blame South Africa's blacks for believing so. After all there has been a year of loudest condemnation, as never before.

And some Western coun-

tries appear to be acting more and more at the behest of our leftist radicals.

The West's supportive actions are now reaching a high crescendo and South Africa is in the pits.

But somebody should ask the vital question: is the West indeed going to come and liberate South Africa's blacks?

One may start the answer by pointing out that a media event is but a media event.

True, this one has succeeded in bringing down the world upon the RSA as though the roof is falling in. And sadly, the spiral of violence it spawned has also polarised us whites and blacks to a degree we shall long rue.

But after every media occasion comes reality, sometimes confounding reality, like walking out of a movie and finding your car has been stolen.

Hopeful blacks and nervous whites should then keep in mind that the course of governments is seldom determined by media events.

They act in terms of perceptions far shrewder than those purveyed by selective TV cameras. They look to national interest.

Though public opinion engendered by the media may push them, it is difficult to shove them over the brink — particularly when they see only divisive political difficulties and enormous cost ahead.

One should next ask how exactly the West would

come and liberate South Africa's blacks.

Are the British going to land paratroops in Pitsani (now Pitsana) in Botswana and advance on Johannesburg from there?

Are the Americans going to ring our coasts with scores of warships to seal us off from the outside world (as a Carnegie study once found would be necessary)?

Is the West really going to starve us all into liberalism? Or actually knock us into noble shape?

Scenarios with such purpose have already been thought through in the West. They offer only frustration, and usually end up with the Soviet Union fishing in troubled waters and/or a Marxist government in Pretoria.

Nerve

On the other side of the coin one must ask: is the South African Government going to crumble, or at least lose its nerve and placate the West with concessions that would herald the beginning of the end?

Both ways the answer must be No, because we've been through that bit before, and a leadership that lost its nerve would simply be replaced by one with nerve.

For Pretoria the choice can only be to build its strengths, tell it like it is and how it could be, maintain law and order, sit out the crisis, take its lumps, prepare its citizens for

tougher times, and above all prepare itself for a hopeful day of chastened sanity.

It is equally imperative that it should move forward on its path of reform, push it even faster, and never confuse reform with concession (as do our verkrampies).

It must also keep up the negotiations with black leaders that it has already begun.

These will have to continue in private. For by now Pretoria is surely aware that for the present scarcely any open or reasonable political business can be done with credible black leaders.

Chaos

That will only occur when South Africa's blacks in general decide for themselves that the West (or the Soviet Union for that matter) is not coming this long way to liberate them.

Besides, in the current climate in which intimidation accompanies anticipation, few black leaders dare be reasonable.

Western governments therefore owe black South Africa a decent answer. So far they have just been dragged along by the great South African media event and pressured by the public opinion that followed in its wake.

They have simply taken the cheap and easy course of condemning Pretoria.

What they do falls far short of liberation, and only brings on chaos and impoverishment. For Western governments actually to liberate black South Africa would require much, much more of them; and they know it.

They must hence start thinking of either putting up or shutting up, lest they one day be seen as accomplices of a false anticipation. For in time the curses could be switched.

Or is it that the West just gives gestures and doesn't give a damn?

SOUTH AFRICA

TOWN OF PORT ALFRED MODEL FOR BLACK-WHITE COOPERATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Aug 85 p 13

[Article by Michael Valpy]

[Text]

PORT ALFRED — Twenty kilometres past the turn-off to Kaffir's Drift on the Eastern Cape Indian Ocean highway is the town of Port Alfred, population: whites 4 000, blacks 13 000.

At No 56, Van der Riet Street, Charles de Bruin (43) was sitting in his office at Kowie Marine Services with 36-year-old Gugile Nkwinti — a small town, white Afrikaner businessman with a very politicised black community worker turned law student.

They were on a high, laughing over Cokes, asking each other in mutually congratulatory rhetoric if what they have created in this fishing and holiday community can be taken to towns and cities across their country.

Visited by police

What they have created is so near to being revolutionary in racist, violent, angry South Africa that even Mr de Bruin, head of the local chamber of commerce, is not really surprised at having been visited professionally — for the first time in his life — by the South African Security Police.

What they did was to recognise that their two racial solitudes in Port Alfred are part of a single, communal whole. To understand the gulf they had to bridge is to understand what is happening in this country today.

Other communities in the Eastern Cape are experiencing black boycotts of white stores, black school boycotts, nightly riots, violence, arson, murder in black townships, savage black confrontations with white police, black work stoppages.

In Port Alfred, there are no boycotts. A joint black and white community committee is drawing up public works projects to make use of an anticipated R1 million Government grant to combat the town's 70 percent unemployment rate.

The white business community has made unofficial representations to the local police commander and his staff about police behaviour in Port Alfred's black township — including meetings with the police after Mr Nkwinti was arrested (and more or less quickly released) under South Africa's current state of emergency.

The same white business community has endorsed the black community's proposal that Port Alfred become a single, non-racial, fully democratic municipality — something absolutely unheard of in South Africa.

Within the space of 48 hours, separate entrances for blacks and whites in Port Alfred's stores were abolished. "And the moon didn't fall in," said Mr Nkwinti. "I must say, it's very, very nice, and I like Mr de Bruin for that."

The black community's voiced concern that its white employers treat them as nothing more than (in Mr Nkwinti's words) "work entities" has led to some surprising changes in white attitudes.

Mr Nkwinti spoke of one black worker describing his employer, previously rude and aggressive, as behaving "like a lamb." He quoted a kitchen maid as telling him: "Now I can sit there and talk to my madam about problems in the black township."

Most significant of all, in terms of the racial politics of not just Port Alfred but all of South Africa, when the white business leaders went looking for Port Alfred's black leaders to talk to about the town's situation, they went to what Mr de Bruin called the "acknowledged" and "accepted" black leaders — members of the United Democratic Front, not people whom the black community had rejected as Government puppets and collaborators.

The debate — cosmic in South Africa — is about whom the Government will deal with if it ever sits down to negotiate a political future for blacks. In Port Alfred, the debate is past history.

How did it begin? And why here?

It began at the beginning of June when the Government announced it was going to make available about R5 million for employment projects in the economically bleak Eastern Cape. The money was to be given to white municipalities which, in conjunction with local chambers of commerce, would propose projects — something very much like winter works in Canada.

Mr de Bruin and other Port Alfred white leaders went looking for black leaders to consult on what projects should be proposed. It is the blacks whom unemployment affects the hardest.

Racial solitudes

And it is a statement about South Africa's racial solitudes in a small town like Port Alfred that the white leaders did not know who the black leaders were — living apart in their separate township, their "location", described as one of the worst and most impoverished in the region.

There was no Government-established black local authority; the community had kicked it out nearly a year before. The white group assumed that the township's clergy would be the de facto leaders and arranged a meeting with them. The clergy explained that they were not the accepted leaders.

"We found ourselves with a dilemma," Mr de Bruin said. "We didn't know whom to talk to."

Eventually, Mr Delys Sparg, a white trader and farmer with links to the black township, suggested names: Mr Nkwinti's and a few others, all members of the UDF, an organisation the Government considers to be a front for the banned African National Congress.

But before the white leaders — who by this time had formed themselves into a joint business and municipal government group called the Employers' Federation — could meet the black leaders, the black community declared a boycott of white businesses.

The reasons for the boycott were many: discontent with black education, black living standards, black political rights, white attitudes. Mr Nkwinti's summary: "It was part of our struggle for liberation."

The arithmetic of a black boycott of white business in Port Alfred is simple: 13 000 Blacks; 4 000 whites. As Mr de Bruin said yesterday: "A lot of us started caring when we started hurting."

It took eight days from the formation of the Employers' Federation to the identification of "acknowledged" black leaders to the first meeting between the two groups.

Mr Nkwinti's group called itself the Civic Organisation. It had representatives of black students, black industrial and domestic workers, black pensioners and farmers. It presented the Employers' Federation with a list of 20 grievances or demands relating to the boycott.

The list was a catalogue of the detritus of apartheid: demands for a new school; demands that the police and troops get out of the township; demands for the release of several young people and students held in detention; demands that a beer hall in the township be closed down and the building turned over to the community for a combination community hall,

crèche and vegetable shop; demands for an end to separate entrances in white shops; for a more humane attitude toward black workers by white employers; for a single, non-racial municipality; for a forgiveness of rent arrears on the Government houses in which blacks live.

The list was presented at a town hall meeting — in itself newsworthy. The white group had to go to the local magistrate to get permission to meet black leaders.

Three groups

The whites took the list, went out of the hall for half-an-hour, studied it, and came back with their reply. They had separated the demands into three groups: moral and socio-economic issues; Government-administrative issues, and political issues.

On the moral and socio-economic issues, such as the beer hall, white attitudes, separate shop entrances, job creation, the whites pledged immediate support and action.

On the administrative issues, such as the new school, the rent arrears, they said they would make representations and set up meetings with the appropriate Government agencies.

On the political issues — police activities, detentions, an amalgamated, non-racial democratic municipality — they used careful wording to say they wouldn't reject what the black community was asking for but neither would they speak on the black community's behalf.

They also pledged to work with the black community for a better joint community life, a pledge that was to carry beyond the lifting of the shops boycott.

Nkwinti's group took the white reply back to the township. More than 6 500 (of the 13 000 total men, women, children) turned up for a community meeting. The boycott was lifted.

It is possible the boycott was lifted as much because of the white response to the black grievances as because of something else Mr de Bruin told the black leaders at their first meeting:

"I told them that I admitted with shame that we knew what conditions were like in the black township."

"One of the leading businessmen from Queenstown telephoned me this morning and asked me what it is that we were doing right and they were not."

"I said: 'Look, you've got to eat humble pie at this stage. Because if you tell me as a businessman in Queenstown that you were unaware of what was going on in your black township where you get most of your income from your bottle shop, then I'll tell you you're a liar. That is the first thing you say — that you're bloody ashamed.'"

Mr de Bruin said: "And that unfortunately is it. We admitted that at our first meeting."

The results since then have been impressive.

There has been the end of racially separate shop entrances, the reports of a changed attitude among white employers.

Mr de Bruin's group arranged for a joint black-

white community meeting with the top regional official of the Government who administers black affairs. The junior primary school is to be built this year. The scrapping of rent arrears and a rental ceiling for black pensioners of five rand has been accepted by the Government official in principle. The amalgamated municipality has been proposed.

The police issue has been the most fascinating. The whites refused to make formal representations to the police about their activities in the township.

What they did was "network". They talked to their friends, brothers, sons who were in the local police detachment. They had discussion meetings with the local commander. "What I and others did behind the scenes," Mr de Bruin said, "was basically try to create goodwill and understanding."

Sudden change

"The police now are very friendly in the township," Mr Nkwinti said. "There has been a sudden change of attitude from the police side."

What is to be said about Port Alfred?

On the white side, businessmen and municipal politicians from other communities are calling Mr de Bruin for advice. He laughs when he tells the story about the security policeman visiting him in June to ask what exactly he was up to.

He also talks about Port Alfred's whites being proud of the attention their town suddenly is receiving.

On the black side, Mr Nkwinti said his community is not going to be compromised on its goal for black liberation "simply because we have established some good rapport with whites".

But he adds this: "Port Alfred is not an island in South Africa." He means that what painstakingly, step by step, is being attempted here, 20 km from a place called Kaffir's Drift, is going to be noted across the country. "The Government keeps saying things can't change easily. We've shown how easy it can be."

SOUTH AFRICA

SAP CRITICIZES CALL FOR INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION

MB100719 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1845 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, 7 Sep SAPA--The police divisional commissioner of the Western Cape, Brigadier Gert Odendaal, today slammed recent editorials in two major Cape Town newspapers as part of an "antagonistic campaign...against the security forces."

The two editorials called for independent investigations of allegations of police brutality, many of which have emerged during recent unrest.

The full text of Brigadier Odendaal's statement reads:

"It is apparent from newspaper editorials, and I refer particularly to that of the ARGUS dated 4 September, 1985, and the CAPE TIMES dated 9 September, 1985, that my official assurance that all complaints of misconduct on the part of any member of the South African police will be thoroughly investigated, is being questioned.

"I can only conclude that this is part and parcel of the antagonistic campaign presently being waged against the security forces for stepping in to prevent South Africa being turned upside down and ending in complete chaos.

"Consequently, I feel compelled to publicly repeat my assurance that all police stations are open day and night to receive and attend to any legitimate complaint against any member of the force. It is incumbent on all policemen receiving such a complaint to take a detailed sworn statement from the complainant, for onward transmission to higher authority for the purpose of a thorough investigation, and thereafter to lay the whole dossier before the attorney-general.

"To advocate that this is a ludicrous assurance or response on my part certainly speaks either of ignorance or some form of male-fide.

"Justice is so wide that the whole legal profession as well as the whole judiciary is at the disposal of any complainant. Even if the attorney-general declines to prosecute, the particular individual is entitled to institute a private prosecution.

"I challenge anybody to deny this. How then can one be so naive as to suggest that there should be 'some other body or person independent of the police to whom the public could turn,' or that a complainant 'cannot expect real justice when required to seek redress from the very people he is complaining about?'"

"I trust the press will now stop making any unsubstantiated allegations as though they are facts. Any newspaper reporter and for that matter, any other person who is in a position to give sworn evidence as to any misconduct or breach of duty by any policemen, must come forward with his statement.

"Such statements can be sworn to before any commissioner of oaths and even forwarded by post," Brig Odendaal said.

CSO: 3400/1107

SOUTH AFRICA

ELECTRICITY PRICE HIKE EXPLAINED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 1 Sep 85 p 6

[Article by Stephen McQuillan]

[Text]

BIGGER increases in electricity prices were averted thanks to a mini-boom in sectors of the economy which last year brought in a bonus of at least R130 million in power sales alone.

Escom says at the very least the 10-percent increase in the price of electricity, announced on Friday, was delayed by three to four months because of this boom and other factors.

The increase should not have a devastating effect on inflation, according to Volkskas economist Adam Jacobs. The overall inflation rate should increase by only 0,05 percent as a result.

But the electricity sales boost — for export-led industries — would not have occurred without recession in South Africa.

As Western economies recovered in 1983 from the worldwide slump, the rand/dollar exchange rate plummeted, leading to a dash for profits by South African concerns eager to cash in overseas.

Mining operations, iron and steel-making plants and ferro-alloy producers boosted activities as managements scrambled to take advantage of inviting market opportunities.

As export-related industries produced more, a greater demand was placed on the Railways to transport raw materials and finished products, which in turn created a demand for electricity.

South African Transport Services increased its consumption of electricity in 1984 by 11,1 percent over the previous year. In 1983 SATS recorded a 6,7-percent decrease.

Increased activity in these industries led to rocketing growth in sales for Escom.

In 1984 the power utility recorded a growth in

sales of 8,8 percent over the previous year and is predicting about 5 percent this year — but the lower figure is not because export-led industries are not doing as well.

"It's simply that we are reaching a saturation point," said Mr Rob Reilly, Escom's assistant power-sales manager. "What is required now is investment."

Growth of electricity sales to ferro-alloy producers in 1984 meant an increase in revenue for Escom of R56,3 million over the previous year; in mining it reflected R45,3 million; electrified railways, R20,8 million and in the iron and steel sector, R11,1 million.

Without the boom, the growth would not have been as high. Without the growth, Escom would have run into major problems.

"A larger increase in Escom's accumulated deficit and consequent big increases in electricity tariffs would have been inevitable had it not been for this mini-boom," said Mr Reilly.

"The fall-off in electricity sales that would have resulted would have hit Escom hard. There would have been a problem because our costs are fixed."

Escom's capital expenditure is based on expected growth in

demand. Remove the growth, and the cost price of electricity soars.

Growth/cost link

"Apart from that," said Mr Rilly, "for the past five years the cost price of electricity to the consumer has been lower than the cost of production."

Escom has been borrowing money on local and overseas markets to make up the difference.

"During 1983 — the low point of the world recession — Reaganomics started to work and provided employment," he said. "The measures stimulated American industry into a more healthy state. Europe and Japan followed the American recovery."

"As a result, mining, which is not really impacted by the domestic economy, was influenced by what happened in those countries and sales increased. The industry was also affected by the favourable exchange rate."

The competitive advantages offered by the exchange rate also boosted ferro-alloy producers (ferro-chrome, ferro-silicone and ferro-manganese) and iron and steel makers.

Iscor was running at capacity, keeping employment in South Africa and establishing themselves in overseas markets.

Said an Escom spokesman: "During the 1983 recession there was a very small increase in the amount of electricity sold — only 2,2 percent."

"Since the tail end of 1983 and in 1984 specifically there has been a large recovery. Part of the healthy growth in electricity sales that we have experienced up to now in 1985 can be attributed to this 'coming out of the depression' by the ferro-alloy and allied industries, which are largely dependent on the export market."

A ferro-alloy producer's furnace could use half the power required to run a town the size of Witbank.

Platinum sales grew by 18 percent in 1984, partly due to recovery in the United States

where the metal was used as a component in car exhausts, said the spokesman. It was also used in jewellery in Japan.

"The mining sector of Escom's sales has much inertia and is dominated by gold-mining, which is not sensitive to the economy as such, but is influenced by the world gold price."

"Gold-mining is electricity intensive compared to other mining industries such as coal. The supply of electricity to the mining sector is remarkably high in South Africa compared to Western economies."

About 72 percent of all electricity supplied to the mining sector is used by gold mines. About 10 percent goes to platinum mines and six percent to coal-mining.

The mining sector has recorded a 4,2-percent average growth in electricity demand over the past five years.

Biggest consumer

A large gold mine can have an electricity demand a third as big as Durban's — Escom's largest single consumer with a peak demand of 1 000 megawatts. (Escom's record demand at any time is just under 18 000 megawatts).

Johannesburg and other cities use less because they partly supply their own power.

In the industrial sector, Escom has a small number of large consumers, one being Sasol 2 and 3 in the eastern Transvaal.

After Sasol come the iron and steel industries. One Iscor plant can use up to 300 megawatts.

This sector recorded a growth of 11,9 percent in 1984 over the previous year. In 1983 it was only 4,3 percent.

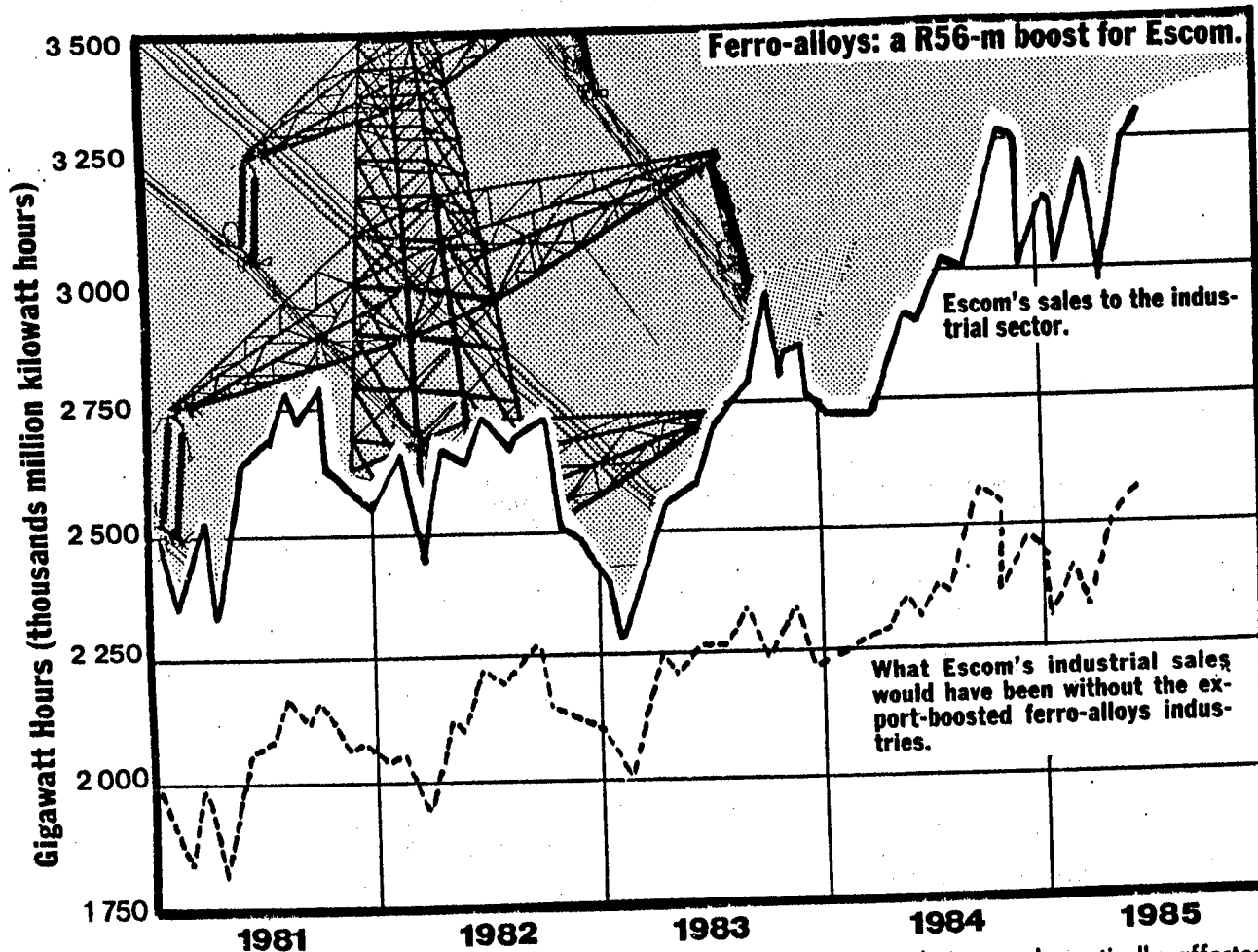
The export-led ferro-alloy industry — now competing more often with producers in developing countries — had a 32,2 percent increase in demand in 1984 over the previous year.

Escom, one of the 10 biggest electricity utilities in the world with 27 power stations operating and five under construction, has a higher growth rate

to cope with than developed nations.

Despite the recession, Escom's 5-percent expected growth this year is still much higher than that of, say, the UK where consumption rose last year by only 1,8 percent over the previous year.

Escom sells 60 percent of all electricity in Africa and more than 90 percent of all electricity in southern Africa.



How export-led industries boosted Escom sales. The ferro-alloys group — the most dramatically affected by the boom in Escom's industrial sales sector — has demanded more electricity since the recovery of major Western economies in early 1983. The graph shows the dramatic sales increase from the first quarter of 1983 to mid-1985.

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

REASONS FOR MONEY-MARKET DECLINE GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Sep 85 p 20

[Article by Daan de Kock: "Who Knocked Out the Money Market?"]

[Text]

THERE was a huge outcry over recent years to free South Africa's monetary markets and a lot has in fact been done to achieve this. Last week the money market received a knock-out and the question now is, who did it?

It seems we have to put the free market principle for the time being on the ice, the managing director of Trust Bank, Dr Chris van Wyk, said at the regional congress of the AHI in Kempton Park yesterday.

Dr Van Wyk compared our markets with a huge railway junction through which many things were flowing. They were not independent, but interdependent and one was influenced by the other.

Taking into account our political set-up and our dependency on exports — just to name two — one should ask oneself the question whether the markets should be as free as recommended, in the De Kock report, for example.

The question is whether some of the rec-

ommendations in the De Kock Commission report are politically feasible.

Looking at the future the decision to intervene in the markets or not, will depend on a host of factors. The most important ones are:

- Political and social developments
- The financial demands of the new political set-up
- Inflation

Dr Van Wyk put a lot of emphasis on the inflation problem. He said inflation had already become an endemic component of our economic life — partly because we basically had a war economy.

The greater the inflation problem, the greater the instability, and the greater the instability, the greater the chances we have to intervene in the free market system. D de K.

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPLANATION FOR INTERNATIONAL REJECTION SOUGHT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Sep 85 p 20

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

INTERNATIONAL markets have rejected South Africa — a country also following the free market system — and we should ask ourselves why, Mr Jack van Wyk, former senior general manager of Sanlam and past president of the Afrikaans Handels-instituut (AHI) said at the regional congress of the AHI in Kempton Park yesterday.

On the free market system, Mr Van Wyk said

what was needed now was a plan with measurable objectives within a given time-span in order to rectify the situation.

We should ask ourselves why the free countries used double standards when it came to South Africa. There must be a reason for this and we must try to establish this reason as soon as possible.

We must use our various institutions more to make a better job over-

seas to inform people what was going on in South Africa.

On the economic front our biggest problem at the moment was undoubtedly inflation. He accused the Government of doing too little to fight this evil.

We put too much emphasis on things like the money supply and interest rates to curb inflation. There were many other measures we could use. We must also start to look at our cost structures.

Mr Van Wyk said South Africa went through three serious crises in the past 13 months. In the first place there was the monetary onslaught from the Reserve Bank in the form of austerity measures. Then we had announcement of a State of Emergency not so long ago and last week we were plunged into a financial crisis because we cannot pay our debts.

Mr Van Wyk said these three crises hurt, but now we should regard them as frantic signals to get our house in order.

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

TUCSA SEEN SHEDDING RIGHT-WING IMAGE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Sep 85 p 15

[Text]

Signs of the turbulent times South Africa is living through are evident on the agenda for the 31st annual Tucsa conference, which opens on Monday.

It will be opened by Professor Nic Wiehahn, director of the School of Business Leadership at Unisa.

Tucsa (Trade Union Council of South Africa) is the country's largest union co-ordinating body with 45 affiliated unions representing 340 464 members. Three-quarters of the members are black (including coloured people and Indians).

This year Tucsa has invited a broad range of unions, including emergent ones, to attend the conference.

Having been accused in recent years of being a middle-of-the-road organisation with right-wing leanings, its agenda this year appears to want to wipe out this image.

Conspicuous are a host of quasi-political issues ranging from South Africa's reform timetable to concern about abuse of police power.

A resolution submitted by the National Union of Clothing Workers calls on the Government to make a sincere and forthright commitment urgently to fundamental change in South Africa; to make plain its intentions so that these can be discussed and negotiated openly; and set a clear timetable for the changes and reforms which are necessary.

FEARS OF VIOLENCE

The resolution suggests that unless such change takes place urgently, South Africa could face escalating inter-community violence and the transition to a just and peaceful future would be made more difficult.

The Garment Workers' Union of the Western Province has a hard-hitting motion regarding police action. A softened version of the motion, taking the country's emergency regulations into account, is suggested in an amendment to be debated.

The garment workers say they are perturbed by the actions of the police in the pursuance and execution of their duties, and are of the opinion that the police do not in all instances act in a protective and supportive manner towards the general public.

The workers claim that certain members of the

police make themselves guilty of power abuse.

Two other resolutions will ask the Tucsa conference to reaffirm the organisations' commitment to the rule of just law, and single out detentions without trial and the banning of people as contrary to the concept of just law.

The early abolition of influx control, the scrapping of the Group Areas and Black Labour Acts, the introduction of a national health service, the need to extend freehold rights to all races, the provision of sufficient sub-economic housing, and the establishment of one unitary education system are other issues on the agenda.

There is also evidence of deep concern about economic issues.

UNEMPLOYMENT CONCERN

The Sweet Workers' Union will propose that local authorities should not evict residents from their homes when the breadwinners are unemployed. Suitable arrangements should be made for arrear rent to be paid off after work is obtained again.

Another proposal asks that general sales tax be abolished on foodstuffs so that "the poor and the unemployed can be spared the cost of this extra tax burden".

The Textile Workers' Industrial Union proposes an appeal to the Government to make funds available "so that all unemployed persons can receive some subsistence for survival in these times of unprecedented unemployment".

They will also voice concern about the need for import controls. They claim unrestricted imports have destroyed thousands of South African workers' jobs over the past year.

Among the important labour matters on the agenda is a proposal that the Labour Relations Act be amended to afford protection to legal strikers, and the reduction of fees for affiliation to Tucsa.

Whether or not a new Tucsa general secretary will be elected is still in the balance. Since the death of Mr Arthur Grobbelaar last year, Mrs Ruth Imrie has been acting general secretary.

A national executive meeting on Sunday — before the conference — will decide the election question.

SOUTH AFRICA

FARMERS STRETCH CREDIT TO PLANT CRITICAL CROPS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Aug 85 p 4

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

MAIZE farmers are preparing for their R1,7bn gamble with the weather.

This, according to the National Maize Producers' Organisation (Nampo), is what it will cost to plant and cultivate the 1985/86 crop which is expected to cover 3,5-million ha.

For many the coming season will be make or break.

Hammered by three consecutive years of severe drought and rocketing input costs, many will stretch their credit to the limit to plant the new crop.

Much of the estimated R1,7bn will come from the Land Bank, via the co-operatives, but substantial amounts will also come from commercial banks.

Farmers' financial plight was greatly aggravated by the refusal of government to grant a maize price increase for last season's 7-million-ton crop.

This, farmers claim, deprived them of

at least R100m.

Land Bank sources said facilities were made available by the bank to co-ops in April-May of each year, including provision for funds to pay farmers for the current crop and for production loans for the new season.

In 1984 the co-ops drew about R879m from the bank to pay farmers for the 1983-84 harvest.

Production loan facilities were "elastic" and related to what the co-ops assessed as farmers needs, it was stated.

Co-ops, according to a Land Bank official, sometimes paid interest at a rate lower than the prime rate.

The banks' rate to co-ops now, however, co-incided with the current 21% prime.

Farmers paid slightly more to compensate co-ops for administrative costs.

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

SALES SLUMP FORECAST FOR DURABLES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by Liz Rouse]

[Text]

THE durables sector of the retail market is set for a record decline of 40% in the September quarter.

The forecast is contained in an analysis of the retail sector by the planning resources division of the 67-store furniture chain, Morkels, a Federale Volksbeleggings subsidiary.

The gloomy forecast follows the 30,5% real decline in durable goods sales recorded in the June quarter.

The analysis — prepared by Derek Russell, general manager, planning resources — predicts real private consumption expenditure will decline by 3,7% in 1985.

This contrasts sharply with the 3,1% average annual growth recorded from 1980 to 1984 and reflects the impact of declining real average incomes, high unemployment and the dramatic deterioration in consumer confidence in the past 12 months.

This picture is presented against total retail sales at December of R29,04bn of which R3,25bn, or 11,4%, was contributed by the furniture industry.

By December 1985 total retail turnover is expected to show a growth of 12% to R31,8bn. But the furniture industry expected growth to drop to 10,6% and, at R2,9bn, will account for only 9% of total sales.

Projected into the first quarter of 1986, furniture sector sales as a contributor to total retail sales are expected to drop to 7,5%, the lowest on record.

The report says that, historically, the durables sector moves in advance of an economic downturn. The trend in the present recession has been exacerbated by Draconian measures introduced in August last year in the wake of the GST increase to 12%.

"Currently this represents a massive

overkill. The authorities refuse to recognise that natural forces at work in the market are sufficient to prevent a credit-generated sales boom and, therefore, their failure to return to the Ladofca controls on deposits and terms to pre-August 1984 levels will ensure that these excessive trends persist to the detriment of the durable and furniture industry."

The latest available employment data for the furniture industry show there are 115 000 employees in retailing and 31 979 in manufacturing. There have been 13 758 lay-offs in the retail sector and 6 753 in the manufacturing sector, with 6 446 on short-time.

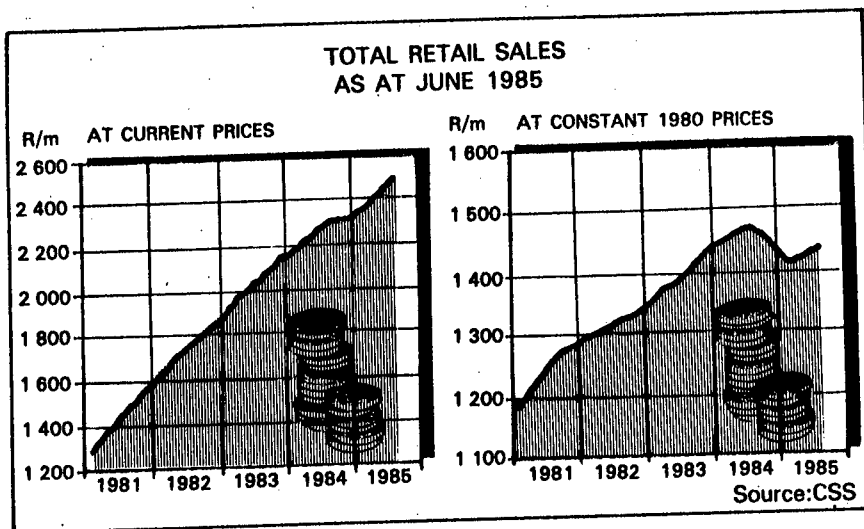
The analysis notes that in the first quarter the brunt of reduced spending has been borne by the motor sector, with new car sales down by 35% in real terms. Furniture sales were 17% down. But this situation was likely to change in mid-year, with furniture sector results likely to decline at a faster rate than those of the motor industry.

In the semi-durable sector (clothing and footwear), in which the Morkels subsidiary Totalsports chain operates, there had been a 7,6% decline in sales. Though real sales growth rates were forecast to improve towards the end of the year, flash results from retailers for the second quarter warned against "unfounded optimism" of an upturn.

During the first quarter of 1985 all retail categories other than groceries and pharmaceuticals recorded a decline in contribution to total retail sales.

Even the retail liquor industry had recorded a compound rate of decline over two years of 5%.

The report notes that depressed consumer demand is exerting some pressure on price rises. In furniture, price



increases for the past two years to June 1985 have been contained below 12%, quite inadequate to counterbalance the massive increases in costs brought about by the shock price rises in petroleum products, high interest rates with consequent pressure on housing costs, and the almost uninterrupted upward momentum of the consumer price index over 16 months to 16.4%.

Discounting present political pressures, the CPI was expected to decline into 1986

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

REUNERT COMPUTER PRODUCTION, EXPORT REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 1 Sep 85 p 5

[Article by Kerry Clarke]

[Text]

A REUNERT company is a jump ahead of the rest in South African manufacture and export of computer equipment.

Saco Systems has shipped a container of SA-made computer equipment to Chile, and expects to increase exports to "significant volumes" in the next year. South America and Europe are the target markets.

The first shipment was worth about R10 000, and Saco managing director Steve Millard is visiting South America, drumming up more business.

Card reader

Operations director Mike Horan says Saco has supplied Anglo American mines in SA and Chile with personnel access and information systems, and copper mines in Chile are interested in buying them.

The access system is

based on the card reader concept. Each worker — in a mine, factory or office building — possesses a magnetic card punched with holes and enabling the computerised reader to identify the card holder.

The reader is linked to a computerised personnel system which has all the worker's personal details on file in the database. The computer will also have information on whether the worker is allowed to enter premises after hours and if he is authorised to do overtime work.

Saco says more than 300 000 workers use its access systems in SA. Saco claims the largest share of the computerised access control market in SA. ICL and IBM also have systems in the market.

Saco makes about 80% of the system in Johannesburg and is looking to increase SA content. It is investigating

the possibility of manufacturing a memory-based device instead of importing the magnetic storage systems.

Mr Horan says the SA systems are competitive in both price and quality with imported products.

"We have the technical competence here, and we also have good labour that is cheaper than in the US and UK. That is why we can compete.

Benefits

The company began manufacture of its full computer processor and data collection terminal range and access control products at the beginning of this year and has built up production to a value of about R360 000 a month.

Steve Millard, managing director of Saco Systems, says: "We have found we are

able to produce a product whose quality is at least as good as the imported equivalent without causing price increases to the end user.

"We believe we can make better products for our applications than can be imported.

"There are also many benefits from our customers' point of view. They have a secure future, knowing that we can continue with our product line, irrespective of embargoes. They will have on-going support and stable prices.

"Before going ahead with our manufacturing plans, we completed extensive research to make sure that the move was justified. We did this when the rand was at 52US cents, and had favourable results."

Andromeda, a sister Reunert company, specialising in sophisticated computer equipment, also began manufacture of computer terminals at the beginning of the year. It is producing about 100 computer terminals a month.

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

COMPUTER INDUSTRY PRICE INCREASES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 1 Sep 85 p 15

[Article by Kerry Clarke]

[Text]

MONDAY is D-Day for SA's computer industry.

Most computer companies say the rand's performance tomorrow will be the deciding factor on price increases. A weak rand will mean large price increases.

IBM has already announced price increases of between 15% and 30% on its computer equipment. Dealers expect most other computer companies to follow suit. But several companies, including ICL, Persetel and Olivetti, say definite decisions will be taken tomorrow.

To the wall

The latest increase means that certain IBM personal computer products have risen in price by about 40% since January. The IBM PC XT, for example, increased 16% in price in January, 5% in May and 15% this week. The IBM PC AT-2 increased

by 16% in January, 10% in May and 15% this week.

The price of IBM's large central processors this week increased by 25% — many had gone up by 15% in May.

Where stocks are high, typewriters, for example, prices will not go up.

Gideon Malherbe, of the Computer Shop, a large IBM microcomputer dealer, says: "About 10 to 15 small computer dealers will not survive this knock."

"The small dealers with low volumes will have an excellent few weeks as they sell stock, but things will get difficult when they try to sell at the new prices. They do not have the money to tide them over."

Mr Malherbe believes microcomputers are getting close to a psychological price barrier when it will become increasingly difficult to sell.

He says IBM has withdrawn its standard, bottom of the range PC which sold for about R4 200. The cheapest IBM PC, which is more powerful than the previous bottom-line model, will now cost about R6 200.

"PCs are becoming an expensive commodity, and prices of peripheral equipment and software are also going to soar."

Olivetti, which sells most microcomputers in SA after IBM, has no plans to put up prices within the next week as it has adequate stocks. However, if the rand is still weak tomorrow, the company will start thinking about increasing prices.

Forward cover

Hewlett-Packard has adopted a novel approach to fluctuating currency rates.

Personal computer products director Willem van Tonder says: "We believe the exchange rate will improve and therefore we cannot go into further forward cover as we would be covering at too low a level."

"We have changed from covering all our orders to dealing with the floating quotation."

"If we take forward cover when filling an order from a customer it will be detrimental to the client. We will fix the price of the computer equipment according to the exchange rate on the day of delivery."

"If we had decided on a blanket price increase, we would probably have had to charge a third more."

Microcomputer dealer Dirk Leeuw, who is also head of the Computer Dealers division in the Business Equipment Association, says: "Everyone will follow IBM's price increases, no matter where the equipment comes from, because the dollar, the pound and the yen are all strong against the rand."

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

SELECTED TABLES, LABOR STATISTICS FOR JULY 1985

Johannesburg IIR INFORMATION SHEET in English Jul 85 pp 16-20

[Excerpts]

TABLES AND STATISTICS

PLEASE NOTE: All facts and figures which appear in the following tables are based on newspaper sources as well as contact with the organisations involved. In some cases it is impossible to obtain further details.

RETRENCHMENTS – JULY 1985

COMPANY	SECTOR	REASON/S FOR RETRENCHMENT	T.U. INVOLVED	NO. RE-TRENCHED	SEVERANCE PAY	WILLINGNESS TO RE-EMPLOY	SOURCE
SA Stevedores	Transport	Low cargo volumes	GWU	74	Unknown	Unknown	Daily Dispatch 3/7/85
Holiday Inns	Services	Low demand for accommodation	-	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Daily Dispatch 3/7/85
W & A	Manufacturing	Competition and recession	-	2 000	Unknown	Unknown	Business Day 9/7/85
Baldwins Steel	Manufacturing	Recession	SEAWU	56	Unknown	Unknown	Sowetan 9/7/85
Rex Trueform	Manufacturing	Recession	CLOWU	±70	Unknown	Unknown	Cape Times 11/7/85
Grahamstown Potteries (Continental China)	Manufacturing	Closure of Pottery	-	170	Unknown	5 monthly paid employees to be placed within group	Daily Dispatch 19/7/85
HexBox Textiles	Manufacturing	Recession	-	800	Unknown	Jobs to be phased out between now and October	Daily Dispatch 18/7/85
Argus Group (The Friend)	Manufacturing	Continued losses	-	80	Unknown	Efforts will be made to place staff at other branches	Business Day 30/7/85; Citizen 30/7/85

RECOGNITION AGREEMENTS – JULY 1985

PARTIES	SECTOR	MONTH	CONTENTS OF AGREEMENT	SOURCE
Rowen and NAAWU	Manufacturing (Motor)	July	Agreement includes clause whereby company undertakes not to dismiss strikers for 4 weeks, provided they have adhered to agreed dispute procedures	Financial Mail 19/7/85

ARRESTS AND DETENTIONS JULY 1985

NAME OF PERSON	ORGANISATION	MONTH OF DETENTION	COMMENTS				
			STILL IN DETENTION	RELEASED	BROUGHT TO TRIAL	OTHER	SOURCE
Nomonde Mguname	GWU	July	X			Held indefinitely in terms of Internal Security Act.	Daily Dispatch 4/7/85; Sowetan 11/7/85
85 mineworkers		July				Arrested on charges of public violence during strike at Lonhro.	Daily Dispatch 4/7/85

WORKSEEKERS IN RSA ACCORDING TO (a) OCCUPATION GROUPS AND (b) AREAS AS AT THE END OF MAY 1985

(a) OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS	WHITES	COLOURED	ASIANS	BLACKS	TOTAL
Professional and semi-professional	1 019	71	108	98	1 296
Technical	350	63	66	8	487
Managerial and Executive	993	150	110	13	1 266
Administrative	4 586	283	657	140	5 666
Clerical	5 715	2 436	1 470	2 395	12 016
Sales and Related Work	2 922	1 236	622	1 256	6 036
Tradesmen	3 775	4 180	974	2 071	11 000
Apprentices	225	98	43	294	660
Mining Industry	251	12	—	134	397
Transport, Delivery and Communication	408	944	346	2 655	4 353
Operators and Semi-Skilled Workers	2 264	11 537	4 194	10 661	28 656
Services	1 838	792	280	9 684	12 594
Farming Machine Operators	14	—	1	9	24
General Farm Workers	23	4	—	149	176
Unskilled Workers	582	3 791	580	19 647	24 600
Sheltered Employment	323	14	1	40	378
Unclassified	173	82	85	1 706	2 046
Total	25 461	25 693	9 537	50 960	111 651

(b) AREAS	WHITES	COLOURED	ASIANS	BLACKS	TOTAL
Johannesburg	9 967	4 698	960	13 567	29 192
Cape Town	4 075	10 559	10	821	15 465
Durban	4 419	1 974	8 412	16 995	31 800
Pretoria	2 169	264	59	8 330	10 822
Port Elizabeth	2 103	4 997	61	5 515	12 676
Bloemfontein	1 538	697	—	2 056	4 291
East London	584	368	18	3 064	4 034
Kimberley	269	1 525	17	597	2 408
George	337	611	—	15	963
Total	25 461	25 693	9 537	50 960	111 651

(Department of Manpower 12/7/85.)

STRIKES, DISPUTES, WORKSTOPPAGES, LOCKOUTS JULY 1985

PLEASE NOTE: The tables must be viewed with the following considerations: Accurate information for tables is difficult to obtain because:

- (a) The figures only represent an analysis of strikes reported in the press; and
- (b) They are, at best, superficial indicators of trends rather than an in-depth representation of actual causes and reasons (i.e. not only are strikes reported on subject to the vigilance of the press, but also overt public reasons may differ considerably from "underlying causes").

COMPANY/ TRADE UNION	ISSUE	NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED	DURATION	AREA AND SECTOR	EVENT AND OUTCOME	SOURCE
Gencor – NUM	Unilateral implementation of wage increases	27 000	Unknown	Transvaal	1543 workers fired. Remainder returned to work.	Daily Dispatch 5/7/85; Citizen 2/7/85
Lonrho	Unknown	4 000	Unknown	PWV	85 workers arrested for public violence. Management claimed remainder back at work except 200 who 'disappeared.'	Daily Dispatch 5/7/85
Baldwins Steel – SEAWU	Refusal to negotiate retrenchment	Unknown	4 days	PWV	56 workers retrenched.	Sowetan 9/7/85
Silverton Engineering – NAAWU	Management unilaterally implemented SEIFSA wage increases	500	Unknown	PWV	Initially workers dismissed then returned to work after management increased its offer.	The Star 3/7/85 Financial Mail 5/7/85, 19/7/85
Volkswagen – NAAWU	Company's offer of 12 Kombi's to SARB for All Blacks' tour	3 000	± 3 days	Eastern Cape	Workers returned following management decision not to release buses.	Business Day 12/7/85, 17/7/85; Citizen 11/7/85
Vitro Building Products	Wages	650	2 days	PWV	Workers dismissed.	Citizen 4/7/85; The Star 4/7/85
Siemens – MAWU (5 factories)	Wages	1 250	± 5 days	PWV	Workers dismissed and majority reinstated.	The Star 15/7/85, 16/7/85; Business Day 26/7/85
Steer Afrovan	Wages	250	1 week	East London	Workers returned to work.	Daily Dispatch 16/7/85
Ford – NAAWU	Implementation of wage increases	–	Unknown	Port Elizabeth	Workers returned after plant closed for a week.	Star 18/7/85; Citizen 26/7/85
General Motors – NAAWU	Disagreement between White supervisor and worker	–	–	Port Elizabeth	Workers returned to work. Negotiations continuing.	The Star 18/7/85; Business Day 18/7/85; Citizen 19/7/85, 23/7/85
Volkswagen – NAAWU	Pension Scheme	3 500	–	Port Elizabeth	Workers returned to work. Negotiations continuing.	Business Day 18/7/85; Citizen 23/7/85
Letaba Busaf – GWU	Wages	2 000	–	Gazankulu	Union leaders held for questioning after police intervention.	Sowetan 17/7/85
Durban Master Bakers' Association – SFAWU, NBIEU, FBWU and BAWU	– Wages – Service conditions	1 800	–	Durban	Union spokesman has appealed to Management to resolve dispute as soon as possible.	Citizen 23/7/85; Star 22/7/85
Scotford Mills – GWIU	Wages	1 500	4 days	Ladysmith	Workers returned after management agreed to negotiate with representatives.	Daily Dispatch 18/7/85
Gillis Mason	Wages	1 600	4 days	Lethabo Power Station	Workers dismissed and half of workforce subsequently re-employed.	Citizen 30/7/85
Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery – SFAWU & NUWSAW	Representation	180	Unknown	New Germany Natal	Unknown	Fosatu Press Digest 7/7/85
Winding Wires – EAWU	Wages	Unknown	Unknown	Springs	Police called in to evict striking workers.	Fosatu Press Digest 7/7/85
Storm & Co.	Dismissal of colleague	200	Unknown	Umbilo Durban	Workers returned. Petition signed to have dismissed worker reinstated.	Fosatu Press Digest 7/7/85
Reef Plastics – SEAWU	Retrenchments	100	Unknown	Krugersdorp	Unknown	Sowetan 31/7/7/85
3M – CCAWUSA	Retrenchments	–	Unknown	PWV	Go-slow. Normal work resumed while negotiations take place.	Sowetan 31/7/85

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY –
COLOUREDS – AS AT MARCH 1985
(IN 000's)**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL POPULATION	2 836	1 400	1 436
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	1 785	760	1 025
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE			
– TOTAL	1 051	640	411
– WORKERS	963	589	374
– UNEMPLOYED	88	51	37
– % UNEMPLOYED	8.4	8.0	9.0

(Central Statistical Services 9/7/85)

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY –
BLACKS – RSA AND NATIONAL STATES
(IN 000's) – AS AT FEBRUARY 1985**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL POPULATION	18 604	9 579	9 025
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	12 356	5 420	6 936
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE			
– TOTAL	6 248	4 159	2 089
– WORKERS	5 737	3 924	1 813
– UNEMPLOYED	511	235	276
– % UNEMPLOYED	8.2	5.7	13.2

(Central Statistical Services 26/6/85)

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY –
BLACKS – RSA AND NATIONAL STATES
(IN 000's) – AS AT MARCH 1985**

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL POPULATION	18 648	9 601	9 047
NON-ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	12 372	5 429	6 943
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE			
– TOTAL	6 276	4 172	2 104
– WORKERS	5 769	3 945	1 824
– UNEMPLOYED	507	227	280
– % UNEMPLOYED	8.1	5.4	13.3

(Central Statistical Services 18/7/85)

APPLICATION FOR CANCELLATION/REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS/EMPLOYER ORGANISATIONS/INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

LABOUR RELATIONS ACT, 1956

INDUSTRY/TRADE	COMMENTS	G.G. NO.	DATE
United Mining, Metal and Allied Workers Union of South Africa	Registration as a Trade Union.	9806	28/6/85
Orange Free State and Northern Cape Clothing Manufacturers' Association	Application for variation of scope.	9806	28/6/85
Industrial Council for the Local Authority Undertaking of the province of the Cape of Good Hope	Application for registration.	9806	28/6/85
Industrial Council for the Hairdressing Trade, Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage	Applicaton for variation of scope.	9830	5/7/85
National Industrial Council for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry of South Africa	Applicaton for variation of scope.	9830	5/7/85
Trunk and Box Workers Union (Transvaal)	Cancellation of registration.	9830	5/7/85
Industrial Court	Appointment of additional member.	9830	5/7/85
Rustenburgse Vereniging van Boubase en Verwante Bedrywe	Cancellation of registration.	9838	12/7/85
Spoorbond	Application for variation of scope.	9838	12/7/85
Johannesburg Municipal Combined Employees' Union.	Applicaton for variation of scope.	9485	19/7/85
Industrial Court	Appointment of additional member.	9869	26/7/85

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

STANBIC: QUANTIFY SOUTH AFRICA'S LIABILITIES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Sep 85 p 4

[Text]

DURING the next four months, while the repayment of foreign debt is suspended, the authorities should try to quantify the country's foreign currency liabilities and establish the net forward dollar positions of all dealers.

This step is recommended by the Standard Bank Investment Corporation (Stanbic) in its *International Comment*.

From this it will be possible to estimate the potential net supply of foreign currency to the economy on the basis of the projected current account surplus.

This projection of total supply of foreign currency will be facilitated by the elimination of major categories of capital outflows up to the end of this year, as for example, short-term foreign credits and portfolio disinvestment through the reintroduction of the financial rand.

From next year capital outflows will be determined on the basis of the negotiations with foreign creditors but it can be assumed that repayments will be effected in an orderly, predetermined schedule over a number of years.

This exercise of establishing the total supply and demand of foreign currency is vital because it materially affects the country's growth prospects and has serious implications for the local money and capital market conditions.

The authorities should take note of the following factors when allocating the available foreign currency funds:

- ☐ The extent to which dollars will be supplied to the market to stabilise the rand/dollar exchange rate;
- ☐ The Reserve Bank should specifically consider what rand/dollar exchange rate is in the national interest.

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS ON CSIR RESEARCHERS GIVEN

Marshalltown SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENCE in English Vol 81 Jul 85 p 344

[Text] South African researchers have been classified by independent assessors. The distribution of the most highly regarded varies widely from university to university.

THE PHILOSOPHY and manner of operation of the CSIR's new Main Research Support Programme were outlined by its chief architect, Professor Jack de Wet, in an article in our March issue (p. 106). In this report we indicate how the research funding cake for 1985 has been divided up among the different institutions in accordance with this scheme.

The funding scheme exists to support full-time members of staff of universities and museums. There are no favoured fields of research, and grantholders are free to choose and pursue their research in the way they think best. Assessments of project proposals no longer play any role in the decision whether or not to support a candidate, and the level of support depends solely on the outcome of an evaluation of the individual, based on his record at the time of assessment.

Evaluations are made by eleven three-man committees, in association with Professor de Wet, the CSIR's Research Grants Adviser, which comprise leading authorities in their disciplines, and covered the following fields: Animal sciences (the evaluators were Professors G.N. Louw, V.C. Moran and D. Mitchell); Biochemistry (Dr D.P. Botes and Professors C.J. Reinecke and C. von Holt); Chemistry (Professors J.C.A. Boeyens, R.J. Haines and C.W. Holzapfel); Earth sciences (Professors R.V. Dingle, A.J. Erlank and G. von Gruenewaldt); Engineering (Professors R.P. King, J.B. Martin and J.D. van Wyk); Mathematics and computer science

(Prof. K.A. Hardie and Dr D.H. Martin); Microbiology (Professors O.W. Prozesky and D.R. Woods and Dr D.W. Verwoerd); Museum sciences (Drs C.K. Brain and B.R. Stuckenberg and Prof. J.A.J. Meester); Plant sciences (Professors C.F. Cresswell, O.A.M. Lewis and B.H. Walker); Physics (Professors R.H. Lemmer, J.P.F. Sellschop and A.D.M. Walker); and Statistics (Dr D.M. Hawkins and Professors F. Lombard and J.H. Venter).

Members of these committees will serve for three years, after which there will be a cyclical replacement, with one member retiring each year. In this initial evaluation exercise, it is reported that none of the committees had any difficulty in achieving consensus over the merits of the candidates presented to them.

Nearly 900 applications were received for assessment, of which slightly over 500 qualified for awards. As far as the management of the scientific research effort in South Africa is concerned, these evaluations, though not inclusive of everyone eligible for research grants (there were those who chose not to apply for funding), highlight the relative strengths of the research community and, equally important, those areas where we seem to be weak and require remedial measures.

The committees recognised the following classifications of researcher: Category A — Researchers who are without doubt accepted by the international community as being amongst the leaders in their field; Category B — Others, not in category A,

but who nonetheless enjoy 'considerable recognition as independent researchers of high quality'; Category C — Proven researchers who have maintained a constant level of research productivity and whose work is regularly made known internationally.

Two other categories were created for applicants who did not make the grade for an award, and a final group, category Y, who do receive support, on the grounds of being 'young researchers who are potential high fliers'.

Summaries of the category ratings by field and institution are shown in the tables.

Centres of excellence

Two research groups have been accorded the status of centres of excellence by the CSIR. This distinction arises primarily from recognition of the calibre of the two research leaders concerned, their international standing as scientists and their success in attracting top quality staff and students and international collaboration with overseas institutions.

They are the Wits/CSIR Schonland Research Centre for Nuclear Sciences at the University of the Witwatersrand (formerly the Wits Nuclear Physics Research Unit), whose director is Professor J.P.F. (Friedel) Sellschop, and the Centre for Microbiology at the University of Cape Town, which is headed by Professor Claus von Holt.

The Y-team

Six scientists have been selected by the CSIR as the first participants in a newly instituted support scheme known as the President's Award for Young Researchers. The awards recognise achievement at the doctoral and early post-doctoral stage, and candidates must be less than 35 years of age and on the full-time permanent staff of a university or museum. The awards are valid for three years only and make financial provision for the appointment of research assistants and the recruitment of post-graduate students, travel and running expenses.

This year's award winners are Dr F.C. Botha, a lecturer in botany at the Univer-

sity of the Orange Free State, whose research interest is the regulation of carbohydrates by plant tissues); Dr B.M. Herbst (applied mathematics, UOFS, numerical techniques in the solution of linear partial differential equations); Professor W.J. de Wet (a biochemist at Potchefstroom University); Dr M.S. Potgieter (physics, Potchefstroom University, cosmic rays); Dr E.P. Rybicki (microbiology, University of Cape Town, how simple viruses cause plant diseases and how these can be combated); Dr C.L. Vaughan (biomedical engineering, University of Cape Town, ultrasonic techniques to permit the three-dimensional study of movements of the human body).

Category ratings by institution/university

	A	B	C	Y
Cape Town	13	33	50	2
Witwatersrand	7	36	60	0
Fort Hare	0	1	3	0
Potchefstroom	2	7	9	2
Rand Afrikaans	2	6	15	0
Rhodes	0	12	19	0
Natal	3	14	50	0
UNISA	3	4	8	0
Free State	1	4	31	2
Pretoria	2	6	30	0
Port Elizabeth	0	6	13	0
Stellenbosch	0	3	20	0
Western Cape	0	0	2	0
Durban-Westville	0	0	9	0
Museums	2	8	6	0
Others	0	0	2	0
	35	140	327	6

Category ratings by fields

	A	B	C
Physics	10	22	47
Mathematics	2	11	37
Biochemistry	1	2	13
Earth sciences	3	19	39
Statistics	2	5	11
Plant sciences	0	12	34
Engineering	3	11	25
Museum sciences	4	12	11
Animal sciences	3	15	41
Chemistry	6	25	49
Microbiology	1	6	14
Others	0	0	6

SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBILITY OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 1 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by David Carte]

[Text]

THE economy is set for recovery after short-term foreign debt problems have been sorted out.

This emerges from the Reserve Bank's economic report and Governor Gerhard de Kock's speech to the bank's annual meeting this week.

"There is little to be gained by depressing domestic economic activity still further," said Dr de Kock, after highlighting several dramatic improvements in the economic fundamentals.

Globe trot

Before setting out on his fund-raising globe trot, Dr De Kock pointed out:

- A year ago there was a large deficit on the current account of the balance of payments. But now, thanks to austerity and soaring exports, there was a large and growing surplus.

- Public-sector and private-sector spending had been curbed and South Africa was no longer living beyond its means. Private savings had risen dramatically.

- The money supply was under better control

- Government finances were in much better shape.

- The maize crop was better than expected and imports would not be necessary. (Indeed, there could be a small surplus for export.)

Dr de Kock said: "A foundation now exists on which a sound economic recovery can be built."

Signalling its less restrictive intentions in spite of the debt crisis, the Reserve Bank has allowed the prime overdraft rate to fall by 6.5 percentage points.

HP eased

In addition, hire-purchase curbs were slackened to give the hard-pressed furniture and consumer durables sectors relief.

Barclays Bank's chief economist, Johan Cloete, said yesterday: "I think we are in

a position to stage a fairly robust recovery."

The psychologically traumatic closures of the foreign-exchange and stock markets were caused by a "run on the currency" that few nations in the world could have withstood.

Australia

Another economist said: "Australia is in good shape, but if it faced similar debt repayment demands it would also have been unable to comply."

A Johannesburg Stock Exchange analyst said: "It was not unlike all the customers of even the strongest bank in the world withdrawing their money at once. It would simply collapse."

Ironically, the trouble-

some capital account of the balance of payments showed a big improvement in the quarter to June. In the last quarter of 1984 and first quarter of 1985, there was a net outflow of R4.8-billion.

As the rand sagged, importers and exporters stopped betting against the currency, the leads and lags turned positive and the alarming net outflow was reduced to R9 000 in the second quarter. This, together with the current account surplus ensured an overall surplus on the balance of payments.

Exports

Economists said immediately foreign loan repayments tailed off in the wake of this weekend's package, the proceeds of the current account surplus would reach the domestic income stream, reduce interest rates and get a soundly based export-led recovery under way.

Standard Bank economist Nico Czipionka said technical factors, such as the current account surplus, would automatically result in a short-term lift-off.

But he called for quick implementation of a "confidence-inspiring economic blueprint" to look after long-term growth.

It would have to incorporate changed social policies, positive urbanisation, the scrapping of the decentralisation drive, influx control and laws hampering small business development.

SOUTH AFRICA

METAL INDUSTRY FACES STRIKE THREAT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Sep 85 p 8

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA'S metal industry is threatened by the largest industrial action if managements refuse to negotiate wages and conditions of employment with unions at shop-floor level.

In an unprecedented move the Fosatu-affiliated Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) has threatened to take strike action at more than 100 Transvaal companies in an intensification of its demand for plant-level negotiation.

This demand follows an increasing frustration with the National Industrial Council which Fosatu unions regard as employer-dominated and unrepresentative of black workers.

The strike, which might hit the heart of South Africa's metal industry, is scheduled to start at the end of September or early October, according to union sources.

• **ANOTHER** Fosatu affiliate Paper, Wood and Allied Workers

Union has resigned from the paper and pulp industrial council — a move which has been described in trade union circles as "a fight against apartheid structures."

Most black emerging unions are not in favour of the industrial council system and prefer to negotiate wages at plant level.

• IT is almost certain that thousands of black mineworkers, who went on strike on Sunday on the country's coal and gold mines will be dismissed, according to union sources.

This action by employers might spark off much resentment from various organisations, including the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) the United Democratic Front (UDF) and several trade unions.

Warned

The black miners, the National Union of Mineworkers, has warned that the mass firings could provoke sympathy strikes at mines belonging to mining

houses which have met wage demands.

A union source said the hardline approach adopted by Gold Fields of SA, Gencor and Anglovaal is geared to rid their mines of union influence.

• **THE** inaugural conference on the federation of six major trade unions with combined membership of about 300 000 is due to be held at an undisclosed venue on November 30 and December 1, it has been announced.

Following their annual conference in Cape Town at the weekend, the general secretary of the Food Canning Workers Union, Mr Jan Theron, said the union had been committed to the federation's conference as "it was felt that there could be no delaying this important step."

Courses

• **THE** Black General Workers union is to hold shop stewards training courses at the Lutheran Church Mission Centre in Seshego from Sep-

tember 7 starting at 8 am.

The courses will deal with a co-ordinating committee bureau, constitutions of unions, the importance of a trade union and other issues, according to Mr Yasser Rasethaba, the union's national organiser.

• **THE** BGWU has also signed a wage agreement with two companies in Pietersburg following "hard negotiations" which ended at mediation. The agreements between the union and Fafco Bakery and another bakery has been seen as a major breakthrough for workers.

• **THE** BGWU has also put another feather in its cap when it managed to secure the reinstatement of 150 women workers dismissed after a strike action at Gronner Passi goods production in Pietersburg.

As the recession takes its toll, General Motors Company in Port Elizabeth is to retrench 340 hourly paid and salaried staff this month, because of what manage-

ment termed "the impact of the economic recession on the motor industry."

- THE bursary fund of the national Union of Clothing Workers has helped about 200 students to further their education during 1985, according to union sources.

Most are at universities — a total of 93 at all the major universities in southern Africa. The largest single group of 20 students is at the University of the North.

Application forms for the bursary are available at the union's offices (Garment Centre, 75 End Street or write to PO Box 6779 Johannesburg).

- THE annual conference of the Trade Union Council of South Africa starts next Monday at a Johannesburg hotel. Members are requested to attend.

- THE Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) will hold an important meeting in Johannesburg on Friday. The conference will discuss several issues, including the trade union unity talks, the state of emergency trade union reports and the future of the federation.

- ON Sunday, September 15, the National Union of Clothing Workers, will hold its annual national conference. This is the annual meeting of delegates from all branches of the union.

- THE Federation of South African Trade Unions and Cusa have condemned the detention of trade unionists and the ban on Congress

of SA Students, and called on the Government to lift the ban.

At least six trade unionists are reported to be in detention in terms of the state of emergency regulations. They are: Mr Samson Mtombeni, Mr Sehloho Neer, Mr Samuel Ntuli, Mr King Mashobane, Mr Ndulela Mali and Mr Maholomola Skosana.

- THE End Rand Community Advice Bureau has moved its premises to 90 Argosy House, second floor, room 211 at the corner of President and Spillbury Streets, Germiston.

Advice

The bureau runs an advice centre for workers, assists and advises on unemployment benefits, leave and notice pay, industrial and state pensions, insurance, unfair dismissals and encourages workers to join trade unions.

- THE consumer boycott in the Eastern Cape and Transvaal is entering its seventh week and showing no signs of easing its grip on white retailers.

An executive of a large retail organisation describes the boycott impact as dramatic. He estimates the drop in sales in Port Elizabeth's North-end shops at 40 percent.

Uitenhage and East London have not been spared, sales falling by 30 percent to 40 percent.

Trade union surveys among Fosatu members indicate a drop of business of between 40 percent to 60 percent on the East Rand — Fosatu's stronghold.

SOUTH AFRICA

COST OF ANGLOVAAL'S DEEP SHAFT PROJECT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Sep 85 p 19

[Text]

ANGLOVAAL'S antimony producer Consolidated Murchison expects that the deepening of its Monarch East shaft, aimed at accessing additional ore reserves, should be completed during 1987.

The scheme, whose estimated escalated cost is

put at R15,5-million by chairman Cecil Carrington in the annual report released today, has already absorbed about R8-million.

Mr Carrington's review covers the 18 months to end-June, for which Cons

Murch earned 166c and paid 130c. Annualised, these come to 110,7c and 86c respectively, compared with 110c and 100c in calendar 1983.

Over the 18 months,

however, the group spent almost R14-million on its mining assets, including further exploration, with somewhat mixed results.

Sales of antimony over the 18 months produced some R45,5-million (R18,2-million in 1983), the metal's price in US dollars peaking in fourth quarter 1984. Since then it has fallen about 20 percent, thanks to aggressive Chinese marketing rather than to market weakness, says Mr Carrington. The company, however, began the current year with only 1 287 tons of concentrates in stock.

The continuation of a comparatively high capex rate is reinforced by the fact that shareholders are to be asked to raise the group's borrowing powers by R4-million to R25-million. It has no borrowings at present, but may have to finance some capex via loans.

Cons Murch shares currently stand around 1 175c sellers, to yield 7,4 percent on the annualised dividend.

SOUTH AFRICA

OPPOSITION SPOKESMAN ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, REMEDIES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Sep 85 p 19

[Article by Harry Schwarz, MP]

[Text]

POLITICS and economics, businessmen and academics tell us, should be kept apart. In theory this may be correct, in reality in South Africa it is impossible.

The closing of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and the suspension of foreign exchange transactions are acts caused by the state of our foreign exchange reserves and liabilities — their cause is, however, substantially political.

In the perception of certain banks and other investors South Africa has become a country in which they prefer not to invest.

This does not mean that those who have made the decisions necessarily disagree with the politics of the governing party, though many of them probably do.

It is rather a perception of a society in which there has now been unrest for months, in which the opposing forces appear utterly irreconcilable, in which there seem to be no practical and realistic plans to resolve the existing and even greater potential conflict.

It is the perception more than the reality which is important.

How has this perception come about? South Africa has acquired a high profile in the news media of the West.

Instability

Recently in London I monitored news broadcasts on television; day in and day out there was virtually no news bulletin on all four channels which did not contain some news about South Africa, and almost every item left an impression of violence, disorder and instability.

If there was nothing new to report there was a feature programme, an interview or an old film clip.

The newspapers were much the same, not a day passed without some item concerning South Africa.

This high dosage of instability-news has its impact on even a hard-nosed banker who relies upon his own investigations and reports.

The international banker has many avenues for investment, and many have burnt fingers from past experiences. They want stability, not necessarily democracy (they lend, for example, to east bloc countries).

They want to be sure, not only that the interest comes in on due date, but that the capital is safe. They fear potential exchange controls which affect repayment and are afraid of rescheduling of debts because of changed economic circumstances.

Criteria are laid down for borrowers — each bank has its own, but books have been published and are used as guides.

It is not only gross national product, trade, balance of payments and other economic factors which

determine a country's risk, but also politics which can influence stability and so investment decisions.

In the case of corporate borrowers it is not only their own financial image which is at issue, but the country in which the debt arises, and the likely availability of currency for repayment, usually in dollars, Deutschmark, Swiss francs or yen.

South Africa has to date an outstanding record as debtor, both in respect of State and parastatal borrowings. It has never failed to make an interest or capital repayment on due date and has never rescheduled its debts.

Certainly loans are rolled over, the new loans raised to repay those due, but that is normal international financial practice.

So why do we now have to take this drastic action, which, of course, only gives us a few days' respite? Before the period ends there must be some new plan to remedy the problems, otherwise the action will be in vain.

Is it that South Africa and its banks have borrowed too much short-term money and it is now being called up?

Is it that some long-term lenders are looking at their agreements to see if there is not some clause which would enable them to demand early payment?

Is it that investors want to off-load shares because they fear crippling strikes, or other adverse conditions?

Let us look at the investors as opposed to the lenders. While we had the financial rand — and investors had got used to it whether they

liked it or not — if any foreigner wished to sell his investment, he could only receive the foreign currency if some other foreign investor bought South African securities.

Exchange

In the result a sophisticated arbitrage market arose, but whatever else happened, no sale could affect the reserves and the country could not run short of foreign exchange if there was selling pressure.

What it meant in practice was that the gap between the commercial or ordinary rand and the financial rand increased.

The authorities abolished it and with it exchange control for non-residents. At the time there was excess liquidity in our monetary system and some outflow of capital was regarded as desirable, and it was said to be a step on the road to eventual complete abolition of exchange control.

The option of allowing South African institutions to invest in overseas securities which could be sold and brought back in time of need was rejected.

When the political risk element was raised it was rejected by the authorities. Exchange control was socialist, so it was said, the free market and market mechanism was the answer.

It was, however, never explained why the financial rand was a socialist tool and exchange control for residents was not, but that is just by the way.

Turning to loans, there are two issues: first, excessive short-term borrowing is always dangerous.

The hope of renewal of the loans, i.e. roll-overs, in normal circumstances can be realised, but when things go wrong, the maxim that a banker lends you an umbrella when the sun shines and asks for it back when it rains applies.

The second aspect is overseas

borrowings by the banks.

When banks were given greater power in this regard, the then Minister of Finance was asked for assurances on the degree of exposure which would be permitted and the monitoring by the authorities.

Assurances were given, but only recently was a monitoring committee appointed.

Certain banks (not all, I understand) have substantial short-term foreign exposures; prior to the new Banks Act, some of these, which consisted of loans obtained for large corporate customers, were regarded as off-balance sheet, even though the bank was liable.

Now comes the day of reckoning. The rand is low, the cost of repayment in rand terms is high, not all indebtedness is covered and foreign exchange is not unlimited.

What role has politics played in precipitating the crisis?

The perception of South Africa's political future to which I have referred is material.

The agitation against the country, particularly in the USA, the threatened sanctions legislation, the "hassle" factor of shareholders asking questions at meetings, and the threats of picketing all play a role.

There was a build-up of expectations prior to the State President's Durban speech.

One can debate the merits and demerits of the speech, but the issue is not whether the judgments were right or wrong, but how the speech was perceived and what reaction it caused.

It would, however, be unfair to pin all the fault on the speech, as the question of short-term loans and their non-renewal and of selling South African investments was a talking point in financial circles abroad long before the speech.

But what now? Rescheduling debt on the part of the State would spoil a record which has existed since the establishment of the Union in 1910 and would have long-term repercussions.

Problem

Our world political position is unique, and for us rescheduling, if available, could have serious long-term consequences.

We need to find other measures which will enable our creditworthiness to remain beyond question.

The problem is, however, that if we use our resources to pay off foreign loans, if overseas capital available is reduced substantially, it will affect our ability to solve our internal problems.

The fewer jobs that are created for an increasing population, the more unemployment, the greater the instability, and the more both internal and external pressure accelerates.

So there is a need for new political hope. There is a need for bankers and investors to have more confidence that South Africa's unrest can be ended and lasting political solutions can be found.

The people need to be off the streets and at work, the children need to be at school, the leaders need to be sitting at a conference table and evolving a means of peaceful co-existence.

If this perception can be conveyed to the foreign bankers and investors, then there will be quite a different approach to the renewal of loans and even fresh facilities and to long-term investments.

Politics have wrecked financial plans, but they can, if played right, bring our economy back on course. So how about it?

There are far more reasonable people in South Africa than there are revolutionaries and reactionaries.

Forget about fears of right-wing reactionaries and let's get the reform train back on the rails. Let not only the world outside, but our own people, see that we are serious in our endeavours to find peaceful solutions.

SOUTH AFRICA

GROWTH OF ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY FORECAST

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 9

[Text]

Electronics in South Africa is on the threshold of substantial growth which should reverse the recessionary trends in the industry.

This is one of the many findings of a market survey commissioned by the Standing Committee of Electronics (SCE) and seven major electronics groups, which predicts a growth rate of 15% up to 1990.

The balance of the findings will remain confidential until they are considered by the sponsors — Altech, Siemens, Federale Volksbeleggings, Reunert, Grinaker, TMSA, Plessey, Philips and SCE.

SCE chairman Carel van der Merwe released some details of the survey at a Press conference last week and confirmed that "the State is the electronics sector's biggest customer, with about 40% of the total market".

The SCE was established at the request of the Cabinet last year and its main task is to assist government agencies to use the buying power of the State as a means of encouraging and developing a healthy and viable electronics industry in South Africa.

The electronics industry, however, will not be competitive as long as the majority of products are mere copies of goods manufactured elsewhere at a lower cost.

Innovation

Innovation and export orientation are of utmost importance.

The SCE will play a judicious role of stimulating the electronics industry in South Africa without trying to lay down a masterplan for its development.

The policy of the SCE to promote the local electronics industry is based on the following key strategies:

- The introduction of a special uniform system of modest price preferences based on local content and design;
- The co-ordination of the State's buying power so that it is economical for approved South African suppliers to manufacture and, where appropriate, design selected product lines and multi-user products which will be required by the State in large volumes for a number of years;
- The encouragement and support of concerns to develop and produce innovative products which can

also compete successfully in selected market niches overseas. Venture capital is available in certain cases;

- Financial assistance, on a highly selective basis, for the establishment of key infrastructural technologies and facilities; and
- Investigation of and assistance with the manpower and educational requirements of the industry.

A single uniform system of price preferences is now available to the electronics industry, whereas various different systems are applied by different State corporations and departments.

Two price preferences are applicable to electronics, one based on local content and the other on local design. A sliding scale of preferences applies, with companies being awarded 25% preference for 100% local content and 10% for 100% local design.

At present, 50% of the electronics equipment purchased by the State has a local content of more than 75%. However, only 20% has a reasonably high local design content and two-

thirds no local design content at all.

One of the reasons for the low local design content is the increasing tendency worldwide for electronic systems to be manufactured virtually entirely from small integrated circuits made out of silicon.

It is, therefore, of prime importance that suitable infrastructure exists for key products such as integrated circuits to be designed and manufactured locally.

By co-ordinating public-sector buying, the SCE believes it will be able to stimulate local production at an acceptable premium.

An example of how this will work is in the local production of data terminals. The SCE published a specification for which nine suppliers tendered.

These were narrowed down to five — Andromeda, Comtec, Datakor, Siemens and Technetics — which have been asked to submit production models for evaluation by December. Two or three "preferred suppliers" will then be selected.

SOUTH AFRICA

SEARCH FOR GOLD INTENSIFIED

Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English Aug 85 p 24

[Text]

The search for gold in South Africa was intensified during the past year, chiefly in the Transvaal and Orange Free State, say the directors of Anglo American Corporation in their review for the year ended March 31, 1985.

"The Vibroseis survey, started last year as an aid to establishing the main geological structures and assessing the depth of possible reefs, was extended to other areas. To the south

of the OFS goldfield, drilling for further delineation of reefs continued and returned encouraging values. Deep drilling was accelerated in the area south of Vaal Reefs and continued on a small scale for extensions of reefs south of Western Areas.

"Initial results from the drilling south of Simmer and Jack are interesting. Other exploration in the northern and western Transvaal has progressed and drilling is being increased in several localities. Prospecting in other areas is not sufficiently advanced to comment on the potential of the projects," the directors say.

Exploration for base metals was carried out on a reduced scale in various parts of South Africa and SWA. Drilling so far has failed to intersect economic grades, especially at the current depressed metal prices.

The coal exploration programme continued as planned in several areas of the Transvaal, Natal and the OFS and was maintained at the tempo of the previous five years. The group's reserve position was further strengthened by the acquisition of additional holdings through purchases and exchanges of coal rights.

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

DEVELOPMENT OF ZULULAND ANTHRACITE MINE PROGRESSES

Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English Aug 85 p 87

[Text] **Work on the development of Trans Natal's new anthracite mine, Zululand Anthracite is progressing according to schedule. The mine in Kwa-Zulu will produce anthracite as from October this year. The property's planned economic life is 22 years. This period is likely to be extended following on further exploration work.**

At full production the total sales tonnage will be 850 000 t/a of which 700 000 t will be exported via Richards Bay. The remaining tonnage will be sold on the local market.

The export coal will be an 8 % ash product, destined for European household consumption. The products will be despatched by means of road transport to a new rail siding at Nqolothi, some 28 km distant from the mine.

Discards will be compacted and

vegetated. Right from the mine planning stage, Trans Natal has made sure that mining will in no way affect the environmentally sensitive area. Comprehensive measures have been introduced to act as a safeguard against pollution. Mine management and the Cabinet of KwaZulu and the Natal Parks Board have, from the outset, worked in close consultation in order to eliminate all practices which might be to the detriment of the environment.

Zululand Anthracite is a stone's throw away from the Umfolozi Game Reserve. The mine is reached via Ulundi.

The Zululand Anthracite team is led by mine manager Ben Barnard. At first, mine personnel were housed in caravans, but more permanent living quarters in the form of prefabs, have now been provided. Supplies are brought in from Ulundi, approximately 50 km distant.

The mine falls within the constituency of the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi. Workers at the mine will commute daily between the mine and their homes on a five day per week basis. A training programme for employees is being implemented.

SOUTH AFRICA

CRANES ORDERED FOR NEW TANK FARMS

Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English Aug 85 p 113

[Text]

Three large mines have ordered tower cranes from Liebherr-Africa for the erection and maintenance of new tank farms. The tank farms will be erected at Western Deep Levels, Grootvlei and East Dagga-fontein.

The orders follow the use by Ergo of two Liebherr 180HC tower cranes, for construction and maintenance work on its new carbon-in-leach tank farm in Vlakfontein Road, Witpoort, in Brakpan.

The cranes were locally manufac-

tured apart from the hoist gearbox and slewing ring. They have a hook height of 31 m, a lifting capacity of 16 t at 15,5 m radius, and 4,2 t at a maximum reach of 45 m.

The cranes were used for the construction of the tanks, installation of the agitators, pipework and all ancilliary steelwork platforms. This obviated the use of many mobile cranes that would have been necessary on a steeply sloping and congested site resulting in considerable savings in the cost of construction.

The cranes are now used for maintenance work and therefore no steel superstructure with association lifting was necessary in the design of the plant.

"Plant personnel are highly satisfied with the versatility and ease of control of these cranes for maintenance purposes," an Ergo spokesman said.

Liebherr cranes were purchased because of price competitiveness and fast delivery — within six weeks of the date of order. Another important aspect was local manufacture, states the company.

The Ergo tank farm which uses the new C-I-L process, is the largest plant of its type in the world.

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

BABCOCK MOXEY WINS ASH CONVEYANCE CONTRACT

Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English Aug 85 p 131

[Text]

Babcock Moxey, the new competitor on the bulk handling scene in South Africa, has carved a significant niche for itself in just 18 months, with an order book amounting to some R69 million. Babcock Moxey is a division of Babcock Industrial Contractors (BIC), part of Babcock Africa.

The latest order to be awarded to Babcock Moxey is for a R16 million overland ash conveying system for Escom's Matimba power station, near Ellisras, Northern Transvaal.

The contract covers the design, manufacture, erection and commissioning of 7 km of conveyors with widths of 750, 1 200, 1 350 and 1 650 mm to transport conditioned and coarse ash from the power station to

an ash dump at a rate of 1 650 t/h. The ash dump itself is a separate contract under the control of others.

Babcock Moxey work teams moved on site in May and the entire main portion of the project has to be complete by April 1986 with the addition of boiler sets 2-6 at yearly intervals thereafter.

The Babcock Moxey contract provides for the

manufacture, supply, erection and commissioning of the entire conveying system inclusive of belting, idlers, conveyors for both coarse ash and conditioned ash.

Local content will be high, reports Babcock Moxey manager Dave Owen. The project will be managed and designed by Babcock Moxey.

Babcock Moxey's sister company, Babcock Claudius Peters, has received a related contract from Escom for an ash conditioning system at the power station. This latter contract is in keeping with Escom's commitment to reducing the use of water at its power stations. Previously ash has been sluiced away hydraulically.

The Claudius Peters installation will condition precipitator fly ash before being transported by the Babcock Moxey conveyor. Value of the Claudius Peters contract is a further R3 million and its award follows similar contracts for Escom's Lethabo power station. Claudius Peters will manage the contract on a turnkey basis. REF 8.15

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

IMPACT OF PRIVATIZATION OF HOSPITALS NOTED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 2

[Text]

The privatisation of State hospitals is expected to set off a stampede for medical aid by the huge black workforce, resulting in an added drain on sapped industrial income.

In a recent statement at the University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, Dr C F Slabber, chief director of health services and welfare of the administration of the House of Assembly, stated that privatisation is under discussion and must eventually come.

This will leave many without subsidised health cover.

Professor Margarethe van Huysteen, president of the South African Nursing Association, told EngineeringWeek: "Because some will be without the resources to adapt to this change, a method of cover in use in America is being considered.

"The indigent patient is subsidised by the government direct and not through the institution.

"Of course, this still leaves numbers of people without the services they are used to. Hard-

est-hit will be the blacks."

Most whites who are eligible for medical aid cover, (85% of the workforce) have it, according to the chairman of the Association of Medical Aid Schemes, John Erntzen, and this will serve to temper the wind for them.

Black medical aid membership stands at 81 554 in a workforce of 3 058 317 (excluding domestics and agricultural workers). This places the number of potential black medical aid scheme members at 2 976 763.

In most schemes where blacks belong, they are rated as low claimants. Thus, in one large, established medical aid scheme, a white member earning R800 a month, with two children, is paying R153 a month. A similarly-placed black member pays only R46.

As black members make more use of benefits and their contributions increase so will concomitant employer contributions.

According to the secretary of an industrial council medical aid scheme, "specialist facilities taken for granted by whites, extending to the purely cosmetic — the opportunity to opt for contact lenses instead of spectacles, for instance — are a compelling incentive".

The employer is bound by law to supply medical aid if the employee requests it.

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

MINE SEISMOLOGY USE OF COMPUTERS EXAMINED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 12

[Text]

Computer application in mine seismology is lagging behind developments in oil exploration and earthquake studies.

So says Dr Steve Spottiswoode, group seismologist and technical services advisor for Rand Mines.

He explained that, in the area of mine seismology, work would be virtually impossible without the use of computers.

Computer programs are used for planning reduced levels of potential energy changes as a way of reducing the incidence of rockbursts and for planning the placing and protection of service excavations.

In most mine systems, underground geophones pick up rock vibrations which are transmitted by analogue systems to surface computers and recorded at a rate of 1 000/sec. The computer then decides on which information to store and discards the rest.

The information about where, when and how large earth tremors are, is used to predict hazardous areas in the medium and long term.

Dr Spottiswoode is also working, in conjunction with the Chamber of Mines, on a new parameter — excess shear stress — for predicting

rock bursts by determining force/stress acting on the rock.

As safety-based mine seismology is an area of co-operation, as opposed to oil exploration, which is highly competitive, the aim is to work towards standardised ways of expressing data which will lead to its successful application.

"There are about 15 seismic networks across the country observing mine tremors and we want to be in a position to optimise the use of data," said Dr Spottiswoode.

In the past analyses were done on a one-off basis, whereas the objective is to apply these to most accumulated data.

The Chamber of mines has given the green light to these proposals and has also agreed on some of the design principles.

The added success is that more people, especially scientists as opposed to engineers, will be working in this area.

The idea would be to have gigabytes stored on magnetic disks and Dr Spottiswoode is confident that, within the next year, it will be possible to apply the techniques to more than one set of data.

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

RHODIUM REEFS MINE TO COME ON STREAM IN 1987

Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English Aug 85 pp 61, 63

[Text]

Rhodium Reefs, a new vanadium/platinum mine will come on stream in 1987. By the time production commences, a considerable improvement in the vanadium pentoxide market is anticipated.

By the time Rhodium Reefs, the new vanadium/platinum mine being established by East Rand Consolidated at Kennedys Vale in the Eastern Transvaal, comes on stream in two years' time, the market demand for vanadium pentoxide should have bounced back to satisfactorily high levels. The metal is being increasingly popular in the steel industry because of special characteristics conferred in alloy (U.S. demand shot up by 42 percent last year) and in the aerospace industry as a strengthening agent alloyed with titanium.

The influential Shearson Metal Survey notes that "during the first four months of 1985 a remarkable degree of stability appears to have developed in the vanadium market and, in somewhat thin trading, the free market for vanadium has moved up to virtual parity with Highveld Steel and Vanadium's quote which remains at \$2,41.

"The market leader seems indeed to have re-established its control for the moment," comments Shearson.

On the predicted price front, the

prospects for Rhodium Reefs are also optimistic. Feasibility studies by the consultants, Mining, Financial and Technical Advisers (Pty) Ltd, were based on a price of \$2,32/lb and Shearson forecasts \$2,60 this year (with a possible high of \$3) and an average of \$2,70 in 1986.

Comments a Rhodium spokesman: "If the rand continues to be soft against the dollar, the price Rhodium can expect will provide us with a pleasant working bonus."

Rhodium has already received supply requests from local metal agents, agents in Britain, Europe and Japan and also directly from end-users. "One end-user even wanted to take all we could produce," he adds. "But despite these numerous request to supply end-users, Rhodium does not entertain any idea of creating an imbalance. Rather we will try to produce within the parameters of supply and demand," he adds.

The Shearson Survey refers to the dominance in vanadium of the South African producers, particularly Highveld, which has been increased markedly this year as a result of the withdrawal from the market of 6 000 t/a of vanadium pentoxide through shutdown of two Finnish mines.

"South Africa is by far the largest Western producer from conventional mine sources and its output has normally substantially exceeded that of the USSR. It also enjoys the largest reserve base in vanadium."

In the Republic, Umetco Minerals (a subsidiary of Union Carbide) and Transvaal Alloys each operate mines that produce vanadium pentoxide solely, while Highveld produces vanadium slag and its Vantra Division directly treats concentrates for the production of pentoxide.

Adds Shearson: "East Rand Consolidated intends to develop a new vanadium mine at Kennedys Vale extracting as much as 3 000 t/a of pentoxide from titaniferous magnetite. This operation is targeted to come on-stream within two years."

Total South African production of pentoxide and slag peaked in 1981 at an aggregate 12 800 t vanadium content, falling sharply to 8 200 in 1983 out of a total capacity of 14 000 t. 1984 saw a recovery to an estimated 10 000 t which is expected to increase this year.

Vanadium consumption, notes the Shearson Survey, expanded sharply in the United States last year reaching 4 012 t, an increase of almost 42 % over the very depressed 1983 level. The majority of this increase came from substantially greater vanadium consumption in HSLA steels which between 1983—84 expanded by 68 %. These steels are also specified for oil and gas pipelines, especially those laid in arctic conditions.

The major factor behind the big-

ger demand for HSLA steels was the 17 % rise in motor vehicle production. Consumption in titanium alloys and in catalysts for producing sulphuric acid and other chemicals also improved considerably.

The addition of small quantities of vanadium significantly increases the strength of ordinary carbon steel as well as its toughness and ductility. Small amounts (less than 0,2 %) added to structural steel improves load-bearing characteristics and results in weigh-saving because less steel is needed.

The automotive industry has for many years used vanadium alloy steels for frame bolts and springs and the development of dual-phase steels and other types of HSLA steels has led to the increased use of vanadium in larger automotive components such as door panels.

Vanadium added to some cast irons increases wear resistance by preventing graphitisation, while steel castings containing vanadium also display substantial shock and wear resistance and are used in crank shafts and heavy duty gears. The strength and workability of titanium alloys is also improved by the addition of vanadium. Alloys containing around 4 % vanadium are widely used in undercarriages, wing structures and aircraft engines.

SOUTH AFRICA

FLUIDEX OIL PURIFICATION TECHNOLOGY DESCRIBED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 29

[Text]

The purification of transformer and switchgear oils is well known to the electrical industry.

Less well known however is that general industries can similarly purify the even larger quantities of hydraulic, lubricating, turbine, quenching, cutting and other oils they employ.

Ed Povazan, managing director of Fluidex of Edenvale, said South African technology for purifying oils is more advanced than anywhere else in the world.

He says his company offers the largest selection of oil purifying equipment world-wide, at half the cost of the equivalent US equipment — and this would hold true even if the SA equipment was manufactured in the USA.

Oil purification can result in dramatic savings to industrialists, he said.

The removal of solids, water, light hydrocarbons, sludge and acidity on a regular basis leaves oil free from harmful contaminants and extends its life by five to 10 times and, in many cases, indefinitely.

It also reduces the rate of equipment breakdowns, 80% of which are caused by

contaminated oil.

Examples he gave are:

- At Iscor's Vanderbijl park works, the main bearings on the steel pressing rollers were being replaced every four to six weeks, at a cost of R20 000 for new bearings and R40 000 for loss of production.

After installation of a filtration system, no bearing failure was experienced for nine months, he said.

- MCG Plastics was spending R12 000 a month replacing contaminated oil used on its plastics moulding machinery.

The installation of a purification system has made further oil replacement unnecessary, giving a one month payback period for the equipment.

- An R80 000 system was installed on the crushers at Rustenberg Platinum, and the price for bearing-type spares on the plant dropped from R330 000 to R45 000 a year.

The original heat-vacuum

process for purifying oil was developed in the USA 25 years ago.

Povazan has, however, advanced the technology so that while the Americans use two or three pumps, he uses only one. While the Americans employ sophisticated level control equipment, he simply uses a positive level control system.

In addition, he employs a fine fibreglass filtration system with numerous sharp points which shear the oil-water emulsion found in dirty oils. In the case of the lighter oils, this allows separation to take place without heat treatment.

The machines are virtually maintenance free, and incorporate self-diagnostic equipment. When any action — like changing the filter or cleaning the strainer — is necessary, the equipment shuts down automatically and a burning light indicates what has to be done.

Povazan says the purification of heavy oils is such a new concept that he is doing considerable pioneering work to find new applications for the process.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW LIQUID FILTRATION SEPARATOR INVENTED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 29

[Text]

Two South Africans have invented what they claim is a revolutionary new separator for liquid filtration, which is said to be way ahead of any other in the world.

"It's incredibly simple, but it is probably the biggest development in filtration in years," say Richard Batson and Peter Chapman of Benoni-based Water Renovation.

They say their recently-patented floating media separator acts as a flocculator, settler and filter in one, and can separate virtually any suspended solids from liquids.

The only proviso is that the solids are of a density greater than that of the carrier liquid.

Batson and Chapman say their invention solves all problems associated with previous state-of-the-art technology for separating very fine particles from liquids.

Previously this had to be achieved through the use of a settler tank, followed by a series of sand filters.

The floating media separator eliminates these processes, and overcomes traditional problems caused by the slow-settling velocities of particles, by their tendency to block filters,

by the large volumes of water normally required for backwashing and by the instability of sludge blanket clarifiers under various flow conditions.

The filtration media consists of fine particles with a density less than that of the liquid. The particles float to the surface of the separator tank, where they are retained by a fine mesh or other means.

When liquid to be filtered is introduced into the separator, heavy and large particles drop directly to the bottom.

Smaller particles are carried upwards by the velocity of the water to make contact with the base of the floating media where they

form a layer of collected particles, which acts as a pre-coat filter, giving extremely fine filtration.

Batson says the separator has been tested on lime-softening sludges, heavy metal hydroxides, river sediments and coal fines, amongst other impurities, giving perfectly clear, filtered water in all cases.

He says even carbon black, which is considerably finer than coal fines and which would block any normal filter, is effectively removed by the separator.

The device requires very little maintenance, he adds.

The particle layer which accumulates beneath the media drops to the bottom of the separator when the

throughflow is stopped, allowing its removal through a sludge outlet.

A media washing system can be employed to agitate the media and release particles adsorbed on the media surface with minimal use of backwash water.

Batson and Chapman have tested the system with tank diameters from 200 mm to 3 500 mm, and with flow rates from 120 l/h to 40 m³/h.

The size of the units is limited only by transport criteria, making multiple units in some cases more economical than ultra-large units.

The system is already in commercial use at Distillers Corporation, where it will reclaim virtually all the water used at the plant, Batson says.

SOUTH AFRICA

ACID RAIN RESEARCH EFFORTS NOTED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 24

[Text]

The acid rain problem could prove as disastrous for South Africa as it has for certain parts of Europe, says Geoff Craig, vice chairman of the Gas Cleaning Association of South Africa.

He says Germany's Black Forest is already doomed, and the forests of the eastern Transvaal could soon face the same fate.

Countries most affected by the problem have differences of opinion about the causes of the problem, says Craig.

West Germany and the Scandinavian countries believe sulphur emissions are largely responsible, while the British and Canadians consider the problem to be caused by far more complex atmospheric chemical reactions.

In spite of Canadian reservations about the sulphur emission theory, their government is promoting

reductions in sulphur levels in emissions, Craig said.

He feels South Africa should adopt the same approach.

Research into the acid rain problem in South Africa is currently being conducted by at least six bodies.

"It is ludicrous to fragment our research on a problem as big as this. We should be getting a steering committee together, and pouring all our research funds into a central body like the CSIR.

"We should be spending something like R10-million a year over the next 10 years, because 10 years from now we should be building the plants of the future," he says.

Flue gas de-sulphurisation is becoming standard practice worldwide, and South Africa should follow this trend, he adds.

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

INCONSISTENCY OF POLLUTION CONTROLS CHARGED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 24

[Text]

The quality of South Africa's air is deteriorating.

This is the unanimous opinion of the 21 member companies of the Gas Cleaning Association of South Africa, who were canvassed recently by the association's vice-chairman, Geoff Craig.

The majority of the association's members feel air pollution control regulations are being applied neither satisfactorily nor consistently, he said.

They further indicated that the situation should be remedied by fining offenders or closing their plants.

Craig said there has never been a case in South Africa of a plant being fined or closed down for failing to meet emission standards.

"That is quite an indictment of the authorities," he said.

Companies involved in air pollution control are in real jeopardy because of this lack of enforcement of existing legislation, Craig said.

"Trained engineers are disappearing from the industry, and what is left will not be able to handle the future.

"When the economy revives, we will be back to the disastrous era of 15 or 20 years ago when a lot of badly engineered plants were installed. Industry will have to pay twice for its emission control, which will be in the interests of neither the taxpayer nor the end-user.

"The industry is in a dangerous state, and has a lower level of activity than is acceptable if we wish to see any improvement in what we believe is an appalling state of deteriorating air quality."

Only one company is still training technicians, and some have reduced staff levels by as much as 60%, he said. There are now only about 100 engineers and technicians employed by members of the association, which is probably about the same number as are employed monitoring and controlling air quality in South Africa.

He is, however, encouraged by recent moves to set standards for dust counts

in the mining industry.

South Africa's deteriorating air quality will necessitate a major clean-up of older plants, including power stations, and rigorous enforcement of air pollution control legislation, if serious environmental and health problems are to be avoided in future.

Respiratory problems caused by air pollution already cost South Africa millions in lost man-hours every year.

A survey is being conducted by the CSIR and the Wits Medical School into the health of schoolchildren in various parts of the Transvaal, and Craig feels this will reveal significant health differences between polluted and less-polluted areas.

New developments are taking place to make both bag filters and precipitators far more efficient, Craig said.

Gas conditioning technology, whereby flue gases are sprayed with various chemicals prior to the precipitators, has a proven effect.

Little research is being done on this in South Africa though.

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

TDS INCREASE IMPACTS ON ECONOMY

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 24

[Text]

Increasing concentrations of total dissolved solids (TDS) in South African waters is a cause of concern because of the negative impact this has on the economy, says C F Schutte, senior advisor to the Water Research Commission.

Schutte says the problem is due to indirect reuse of water, which affects the PWV region particularly, and to return flows from industry, mines and irrigation.

The worst affected areas are the Vaal downstream from the Vaal Dam, the Buffalo downstream from Kingwilliamstown, the Umgeni, Umbilo and Um-laas in Natal, the Berg, Diep and Breede in the south-western Cape, the Fish and Sundays in the eastern Cape, and the rivers around Witbank, Middelburg and Kinross.

Amongst the effects of these increasing TDS concentrations are scale formation and corrosion of pipelines.

Higher TDS concentrations also require that larger quantities of salts must be removed in the preparation of boiler feed water, in turn necessitating larger desalination capacities.

In industrial cooling, which constitutes the largest industrial use of water, larger total water volumes are required when TDS concentrations increase.

Desalination

To keep TDS concentrations within acceptable limits, fewer cooling cycles are possible and larger quantities of water must be blown down.

Schutte says consideration must be given to arresting TDS levels in areas where undue increases have occurred or can be expected, or even reversing the trend.

This could be achieved by desalination of effluent streams, by dilution with additional fresh water, and the provision of salt sinks, he said.

The very low TDS concentrations needed for high pressure boiler feed water and for special applications in the electronics and other industries has traditionally been supplied by the ion exchange process.

This involves a two-bed system to replace cations in the water with hydrogen ions and anions with hydroxyl ions.

Increasing TDS concentrations and the fact that very high TDS peaks have occurred in some water supplies are however making other processes more economically attractive, he says.

The cost of the ion exchange process is directly related to TDS levels, and there is thus a trend to the use of reverse osmosis or electrodialysis as a first step to remove the bulk of the TDS, followed by ion exchange to produce the very pure water required for these special applications.

Reverse osmosis involves forcing pure water through a semi-permea-

ble membrane which retains the contaminants in the reject brine solution.

Electrodialysis is based on the principle that most dissolved salts are ionic and attracted to opposite electrical charges. To utilise this phenomenon to desalinate water, membranes which allow cations or anions — but not both — to pass are placed alternately between electrodes. The arrangement results in concentrated and diluted solutions being formed in the spaces between alternating membranes.

An alternative to the two-stage reverse osmosis/ion exchange process is used at the Vierfontein power station in the preparation of boiler feed water.

It involves pre-treatment of the domestic water supply, followed by a two-stage reverse osmosis process.

The main potential applications of desalination processes are new and existing power stations and major industries and mines in areas with increasing dissolved solids in the water supply, says Schutte.

A factor which could affect the application of desalination, particularly in the PWV region, is that certain industrial users are allocated high quality Vaal Dam water instead of the poorer quality general supply.

"This preferential treatment of certain industries results in an increased cost to others which receive the normal supply, since diversion

of large volumes of better quality water results in a poorer quality for that remaining.

"It would therefore seem reasonable that a premium be placed on the price of the better quality water. If this is done, the economics of desalination of the normal water supply for special applications, as opposed to using or desalinating the better quality water at a higher price, may result in the application of more desalination equipment," he adds.

Rethink

Schutte says the estimated additional cost to the PWVS region of using water of 500 mg/litre TDS instead of 300 mg/litre is R77-million a year. If the figure should rise to 800 mg/litre, the additional cost over 300 mg/litre water would be R139-million.

The figures for industry only in this region are R37-million and R57-million respectively.

"It is clear that the situation resulting in continuously increasing mineral pollution of water supplies, with the resulting economic implications to industry and the water economy as a whole, should be critically scrutinised with a view to introducing control mechanisms to control the increase in the mineral content in water supplies to vulnerable areas," he says.

SOUTH AFRICA

PE READIES FIRST LIGHT RAIL TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 3

[Text]

Port Elizabeth residents look set to receive the country's first light rail transportation system.

This follows the acceptance of a study report completed by the city's traffic department.

Chief traffic engineer for Port Elizabeth, Geoff Dazeley, told EngineeringWeek: "The study report has been considered by the city council and by the coloured management committee, but has yet to be considered by the metropolitan advisory board, the ad-

ministrators and the national transport committee.

"The recommendations of the report are very positive and the reaction we have received has been very favourable."

The report suggests that the core city make a firm commitment to the provision of public transport facilities within the Port Elizabeth metropolitan area with a view to providing a balanced transportation system rather than an exclusive road-orientated system.

It recommends that transportation corridors, suitable for light rail, be identified to serve both the northern and black residential areas and that the land be reserved as future transit corridors.

A feasibility study is to be undertaken to ascertain the practicality of light rail transit in the immediate future in the Standford road transportation corridor.

This study should be complete by December this year or early 1986.

Another factor in favour of the system is that the city council already owns most of the property likely to be used in the implementation of the project.

SOUTH AFRICA

TRAINS TO DOUBLE EXPORT CAPACITY

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 3

[Text]

SATS' Richards Bay coal line will get a further shot in the arm in the shape of 50 microprocessor-controlled heavy-duty DC locomotives supplied by Mitsui at a total contract price of R50,2-million.

The line and harbour upgrade, of which this contract is a part, will double the Richards Bay coal export capacity to the level of R80-million tons by 1987.

The new locomotives are the first high-tech heavy duty units in the SATS fleet.

Each is fitted to handle a 10 000-t load, representing a 3 000-t gain on the standard unit and allowing a cut in locomotive numbers with consequent cost saving.

The units are locally built by Union Carriage with Toshiba supplying the electrical equipment. Local content is 46%.

Technical advantages as outlined by Tony Mercado,

senior electrical engineer electrical locomotives are:

- Underframe strength increased by one third;
- Running efficiency enhanced — power control is by thyristor choppers as opposed to resistance control in the standard model;
- Safe electronic braking — the regenerative electric brake is blended with a fully-rated rheostatic brake.

So flexible is the new design that the 8-bit microprocessor is already loaded to capacity, according to Mercado. It operates to calculate the power required in terms of demand from the driver in relation to the overhead track voltage.

Five new units are already in operation between Blackhill and Ermelo with drivers specially trained to handle the controls.

Software has been designed to SATS specification by a member of Toshiba staff.

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

INTEREST IN CANADIAN MARKETS PROMOTED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]

South African exporters have been urged to examine the huge potential on offer from Canadian markets.

They should not be deterred by the threat of sanctions — which is nothing more than political talk.

So says Richard Kern-Martin, a consultant with the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) who recently returned from a fact-finding mission in Canada.

He comments: "South African exporters have neglected the Canadian markets. In Canada, purchasing power is very concentrated and, unlike the USA where there are many agents, Canada offers four major centres where exporters can focus their marketing efforts."

He continues: "The Canadian economy is almost on a par with South Africa, due to the mining background of both countries and, hence, the initial breakthrough becomes easier."

Commenting on trade sanctions, Kern-Martin says: "Sanctions are for domestic consumption. Politicians speak one language and trade personnel speak another."

Safto is a private sector export trade organisation which helps corporate management to develop its own export capability.

It aims to increase awareness of the critical role of foreign trade in overall economic policies.

David Graham, manager, international division, explains: "We aim to promote inter-regional trade and invest-

ment in southern Africa, develop marketing programmes for specific South African products worldwide and generally promote two-way trade between South Africa and the rest of the world."

Graham is critical of some companies' approaches to their export planning and says: "Too few are aware of overseas markets, many have no planned co-ordinated approach and some end up in overseas markets by chance."

However, he was lavish with his praise for engineering companies and commented on the success enjoyed by South African companies in Australia.

"Mining, food-processing and transport equipment firms have had a fine relationship with Australian industry," he says.

Referring to the economic sanctions currently being imposed by Australia, Graham says: "They are not of great importance, but I regret to see the Australian trade office in Johannesburg close. The sanctions will have only a psychological effect and now exporters must play an important role in keeping the supply lines open."

South Africa's export performance for the first seven months of this year shows an increase of 41,9% on the corresponding period of 1984. Export receipts last month amounted to R2,8-billion, bringing receipts for the first seven months of the year to R19,28-billion.

The cost of imports rose by less than 10% on last year.

CSO: 3400/1099

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

HOME LOANS GRANTED--The United Building Society has granted home loans totalling nearly R1bn in the five months since April compared with loans valued at R1,4bn for the whole of 1984. In July the UBS granted loans worth R266m, almost doubling the amounts lent earlier in 1985. "Our home loans under R60 000 have trebled since the beginning of the year. In January we lent R50,2m in this category, while in July we lent a record R146m," chief executive Piet Badenhorst said. Further advances for home improvements also increased dramatically. In January the society lent R11,3m in this category, while in July the figure rose to R60,7m. It is unlikely, however, the tempo of home lending will continue at the same rate in the next few months. "We feel that in the current recession we can alleviate some of the pressure in the building industry by providing the necessary finance for further building projects. In this way, not only more South Africans can own their own homes, but more jobs can be created, particularly among the lower income earners," Badenhorst said. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Aug 85 p 4]

KOEDOFSPOORT MICROCHIP PLANT--Dust is one of the biggest problems in the manufacture of computer microchips. The greater the dust count in the manufacturing environment, the greater the rejection rate of the chips will be. South African Micro Electronic Systems (SAMES) is currently building a new high-tech pilot line within its existing microchip manufacturing facility at Koedoespoort. The pilot line will employ advanced technology for the production of chips smaller than 3 micron, down from the 4 micron being manufactured using current processes. Clean air requirements will be far more critical in the new facility, says SAMES's manager of wafer-fab operations, Dave Ewins. To meet these demands, SAMES is to install what is claimed to be the ultimate in air-filtration systems--an electrostatic Hepa filter supplied by Brandt Trading of Johannesburg. The company's executive director, Dieter Schorn, says, while conventional Hepa filters reject 99,997% of particles striking the filter, the efficiency of the new electrostatic Hepa filter is such that no known instruments can measure contaminants remaining after filtration. "It's one of the greatest new things in air filtration technology," Schorn said. "It's expensive, so it's only likely to be used where it's really needed. It's too good for normal applications," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 28]

ELECTRICAL SUB-STATIONS--South Africa's electrical distribution system is rapidly approaching state-of-the-art technology, and by the end of next year the world's first high-voltage gas-insulated sub-station will come on stream.

Says Jan Reynders, professor of Power Engineering at Wits: "Two 300 m long 765 kV sub-stations are currently being erected at Standerton and Bloemfontein and will be the first commercial systems of their kind in the world. "In this system electrical parts are insulated in metal containers filled with SF₆ gas, and can fit into 5% of the space originally needed for a sub-station." Fault detection in these sub-stations is part of the research carried out under Prof Reynders. "We are also part of an international group working on the high failure rate of glass insulators on the direct current line to Cahora Bassa," says Prof Reynders. With the increasingly larger amounts of power being distributed in South Africa, higher and higher voltages are needed. The Wits' team concentrates on this aspect of power systems. Work is being carried out on the insulation of electrical motors and generators to develop new diagnostic techniques for assessing insulations. "We are also studying disconnect switch transients in an attempt to minimise their effects," says Prof Reynders. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 34]

NEW HF ANTENNA--A new, simple, inexpensive wire antenna for the transmission of radio signals along the high frequency (3 to 30 MHz) portion of the electromagnetic spectrum could find applications in long distance military communications. Demand for mobile and semi-mobile communication equipment is growing, particularly in remote areas. There is a need for reliable and efficient HF systems. The major problem with these is the antenna, which is to be effective demand half-wavelength structures whose dimensions vary from 50 m to 5 m over the spectrum. The new antenna, developed by Brian Austin, can transmit signals over distances of up to 4 000 km. It could be used in outlying rural areas, for applications such as "schools in the air". This method was first developed in Australia to teach children in the Outback. Although the antenna can only operate on certain bands of frequency the design is simple, cost is low and very little know-how is required, says Austin. "Computer software was used to analyse the performance of the antenna and good correlations with our predictions were achieved. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 34]

MIDLAND CYANIDE II PROJECT--This R30 million plant represents 30% of the installed cyanide capacity of South Africa. The plant is one of the only two known plants in the world which operates according to a quite unique process. The plant is based on the use of a heated, fluidised bed reactor, operating at 1 450 °C to produce hydrogen cyanide gas. After cleaning and cooling, the product gas is mixed with a lime slurry to produce a calcium cyanide solution. Part of the unabsorbed hydrogen is set free into the atmosphere and the remainder is recycled back to the reactors. The crude calcium solution is filtered to remove unreacted lime and stored in refrigerated stock tanks before being transported in road tankers. The Cyanide II plant, which represents a significant development in mechanical engineering, was designed in its entirety by an AECI project team. [Text] [Johannesburg THE MINING WORLD in English Aug 85 p 67]

WITS ENGINEERING--The electrical engineering department at Wits prides itself on integration and diversity, covering a wide range of areas from application of artificial intelligence through computer control and robotics to power and communications engineering. Software engineering, a much neglected area,

receives particular attention. The department works in conjunction with Mintek, the CSIR and industry and is closely linked to the Mechatronics division at UWtec. Head of department is Professor Hanrahan, whose area of interest is communications engineering and testing components for communications systems and signal processing. Testing complex integrated circuits (PCMs) forms a substantial portion of total production costs. Prof Hanrahan has developed new techniques, based on fundamental and theoretical research, which have led to more cost effective and exhaustive testing in this field. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 34]

BOYCOTT PREVENTION--The Southern Transvaal African Chamber of Commerce (Soutacoc) may step in to prevent further closure of township shops in the wake of the consumer boycott. This follows the detention last Thursday of Tembisa businessmen Mr Jerry Morakile (Tembisa African Chamber of Commerce chairman), Mr Naboth Khoza, Mr Moses Mnguni, Mr Vuyisile Siyothula and Mr Ambrose Dlangamandla. These businessmen also had their shops closed in terms of regulations under the state of emergency. Soutacoc president Mr Philip Ramakobya told The Sowetan this week that his organisation was monitoring the situation, and might consider making representations to the Government to prevent a further clampdown on township businesses. Said Mr Ramakobya: "We are still checking circumstances surrounding the businessmen's detention. Obviously, we are worried that action may be taken against more black businessmen." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Sep 85 p 8]

FREE-TRADE CBD PLANNED--Johannesburg's CBD is almost certain to be open to trade by all races before the end of the year. CBD Association chairman Nigel Mandy said he received official notification yesterday that the city's traditional CBD area would be investigated for proclamation as a free-trade area. The Department of Constitutional Development and planning said that "approval was granted that the area proposed by the Johannesburg City Council be investigated by the Group Areas Board for possible proclamation as a Section 19 free-trade area". The Department will hear representations until October 11, when it will decide whether to hold Group Area Board hearing. "This letter really gets the ball rolling," said Mandy. The next step would be for Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis to advise the State President, who in turn would advise the Administrator, after which a proclamation would be issued. Mandy is adamant the matter will get through the red tape, as it was a unanimous request tabled by all parties on the Johannesburg City Council. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Aug 85 p 4]

SULZER-GOLD FIELDS CONTRACT--The cooling department in the engineering division of Sulzer Brothers has been awarded a multi-million rand contract by Gold Fields of South Africa for a surface chilled water plant. The plant, which is for a new shaft at the East Driefontein gold mine, will consist of five Sulzer Unitop 7,3 MW centrifugal water chillers, the largest Unitops to come to South Africa. Each chiller has a mass of 60 t, will cool water down to 5° C, and measures 9 m x 5 m x 5 m high. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 10]

DUVHA BREAKS RECORD--Rand Mines Group's Duvha coal mine has achieved a South African opencast mining record of more than 1-million tons of coal in a month.

According to Duvha MD John Turner, the mine worked three shifts a day for 24 working days to extract 1 026 756 t of coal in July. This is the second South African record that the mine has established in consecutive months. In June it delivered more than 1-million t of coal to Escom's 3 600 MW Duvha power station--beating its previous record of 938 884 t delivered in August, 1984. One of the largest opencast coal mines in the country, with pits stretching for 12 km, Duvha plays a major role in the supply of power to South Africa and is the first of three Escom-tied coal mines in the Rand Mines Group. The others are: --Khutala, an underground mine currently being developed near Ogies to supply the new Kendal power station at a rate of 12,3-million t a year by 1993. In addition, an export mine will be established, and --Majuba, also an underground mine, which will be developed south of Amersfoort. Duvha is a highly mechanised operation--using three large walking draglines--each with a replacement cost of some R40-million--to strip the overburden above the coal seams. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 29 Aug 85 p 10]

SOUL SEARCHING FOR AFRIKANER CHRISTIANS--Pietermaritzburg--Never before in South Africa's history had Afrikaner Christians done as much soul-searching, Professor David Bosch, Dean of Unisa's Theology Faculty said yesterday. Addressing the National Initiative for Reconciliation, Prof Bosch said the Gospel challenged Christians to give up their privileges and to "leave self behind". "Only if we truly leave (self) behind, shall we be free to live in a country in which we no longer have any say...even if a future South Africa turns out to be one ruled by a corrupt and oppressive Marxist regime and we have to give up those things to which we have clung for dear life." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Sep 85 p 4]

RAIL LINK TO MAPUTO--The 56 km northern link railway line, which forms part of the line from South Africa to the Maputo harbour via Swaziland, is nearing completion. Mr Andre Harrison, project engineer, told a conference in Swaziland this week that the line should be in operation by January. Railway officials from Zaire, Malawi, South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland attended the one day Interrail executive conference. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Sep 85 p 17]

CSO: 3400/1120

TANZANIA

MWINYI'S BACKGROUND OUTLINED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 23 Aug 85 pp 16, 17

[Text]

IN a rare occurrence on the African continent, Tanzania last week nominated a presidential candidate in the presence of, and during the tenure of, the outgoing president, Dr. Julius Nyerere. The president of Zanzibar, Mr. Hassan Mwinyi, was on Thursday nominated by the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party as the sole candidate for the presidency of the United Republic of Tanzania to succeed Nyerere, who retires in October. At a special national party conference, Nyerere proposed Mwinyi for the post and the proposal was seconded by the party's secretary-general, Mr. Rashidi Kawawa, and supported by the unions' prime minister, Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim. Mwinyi was endorsed with an overwhelming majority, with 1,731 out of 1,746 delegates voting in his favour and only 14 against. The presidential and general elections will be held on October 27, when the electorate on the mainland will vote for a national president and members of parliament, while those in Zanzibar will also vote for a national president, the Zanzibar president and members of their constituent house of representatives. Mr. Idris-Abdul Wakil, a former speaker of the Zanzibar house of representatives was on Wednesday nominated as the sole candidate for the presidency of Zanzibar.

Mwinyi's nomination ended months of speculation as to who would succeed Nyerere as president. Outsiders had placed their bets on better known personalities such as Kawawa and Salim as opposed to Mwinyi, who has so far not made any impression on the international community. Kawawa, in particular has, since Independence, been considered Nyerere's closest confidante and now as

secretary general of the party, probably the country's second most powerful man. Salim, for his part, has made a name for himself on the international scene, first as the permanent representative to the United Nations and as Tanzania's foreign minister, and is the best known Tanzanian politician next to Nyerere. When introducing Mwinyi to the conference, Nyerere conceded that Mwinyi was a new man to senior national leadership positions and was not a known quantity internationally. But he has many other qualities, Nyerere said, that make him an appropriate nominee. According to Nyerere, Mwinyi is a capable and nationally popular man with forceful ideas which would greatly help Tanzania in combating its many economic problems. "Mwinyi is a righteous, impartial and respectful man," said Nyerere adding that, in his leadership, Mwinyi had been propagating Tanzania's policies of socialism and self-reliance.

Mwinyi is a Zanzibari of mainland origin, having been born in Dar es Salaam before his parents moved to Zanzibar when he was a child. He received an early Islamic education at the local Town Boys Primary School before he joined the Government Boys' Secondary School and then a teacher training school at Dole. He became a primary school teacher and then proceeded to Sussex University in Britain to study for a teaching diploma. On his return, he became a tutor at the Beit el Ras Teacher Training College and, in the mid-fifties, became an active member of the then Afro-Shirazi political party in Zanzibar. In 1961, Mwinyi returned to Britain to study public administra-

tion for one year and on his return was appointed an assistant labour commissioner. In 1963, he became an acting permanent secretary in the ministry of education and welfare. His first political appointment was after the 1964 revolution, when the then Zanzibari president, Abeid Karume appointed him assistant general manager of the State Trading Corporation, the sole exporter of Zanzibar's cloves and copra. In 1971, Nyerere appointed him a minister of state in the office of the president and then minister for health, where he served until 1975 when he was made home affairs minister. He later resigned from that post following a controversy over the killing of some people in Sukumaland by security officials, but Nyerere called him back into service, this time appointing him ambassador to Cairo, where he served for four years. He was then recalled to

become minister for natural resources and tourism and, later, minister of state in the office of the vice-president in Zanzibar. It was following Aboud Jumbe's resignation as Zanzibari president in January last year that Mwinyi was appointed to replace him, which included being the union vice-president and chairman of the Zanzibar revolutionary council.

When proposing Mwinyi for the presidency, Nyerere said that one of his greatest wishes to God was that he would be alive to witness the nomination of a man who would be future president. And, on accepting the nomination, Mwinyi said that he was going to be a faithful follower in Nyerere's footsteps and reiterated that his government would be guided by five principles — national unity, socialism and self reliance, non-alignment, democracy and African liberation.

CSO: 3400/1102

TANZANIA

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE WITH ALITALIA

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 23 Aug 85 p 19

[Text]

ALITALIA World Airline's regional office in Nairobi is on the verge of collapse, according to the findings of the ministry of labour when investigating a redundancy dispute involving two employees of the airline. According to the ministry, the Nairobi office of Alitalia, the Italian airline, is in serious financial difficulties occasioned by reduced flight frequency and the cancellations of some routes. The managing director of the airline's Nairobi office, Mr. Mario Refolo, is quoted in the report as saying that the company was forced to discontinue the Mauritius-Nairobi-Rome route, one of the most revenue-generating, last year. Other flights of the airline had been cancelled in agreement with the International Aviation Transport Association (IATA), creating financial woes for the company and forcing it to terminate the services of three of its 28 staff in Nairobi, he said.

In trying to convince the ministry that it had no alternative but to declare the three, Mrs. Crylla Rodrigues, Mr. K. Kiburia and Mr. L. Abba, redundant, the company made available bank statements and audited accounts for the 1983-84 period, which showed poor financial returns. But the ministry and the Transport and Allied Workers Union, on behalf of the sacked employees, rejected the declaration of redundancy and advised the company to find an alternative way of dealing with the situation. While the ministry and the union were battling with the company to revoke the redundancy notice, the company instead withdrew the notice and terminated the services of the affected workers, resulting in a trade dispute which the ministry and the union are now haggling over.

The union has bitterly protested over the matter, saying that the move to sack the three was aimed at denying them their retirement benefits. Rodrigues and Kiburia, who took the matter to the union, had served the company for over ten years and were due to retire in 22 months time. Abba opted to accept the termination. The union accused the company of applying double standards in respect of local employees, saying that the company retired its staff according to Italian laws, making it difficult for local staff to get their retirement benefits when they retired at 55, since the airline recognises 60 years as its retirement age.

The union argued that the company's regional office is controlled from Rome and that the reduction in flights and cancellation of some of the company's traffic routes had nothing to do with financial difficulties since it "is unable to prove their insolvency after reducing the number of flights". The airline has maintained, however, that its financial position is so bad that "it is even unable to meet the monthly salaries of its employees" and it is not prepared to reinstate the sacked workers nor is it ready to pay them terminal benefits.

As a result of this stalemate, the union filed a trade dispute with the ministry of labour in respect of the two employees and wants the matter to be taken to the Industrial Court. The ministry sent a form to Alitalia to be completed so that the dispute could be filed in court, but the airline has reportedly refused to fill in the form, arguing that the employees in question were sacked, while the form refers to redundancy. Alitalia refused to comment on the issue.

The union has now appealed to the ministry of labour to use its powers to refer the matter to the court since, according to the union, the airline management does not seem to be ready to sign the form. The minister for labour has powers under section 8 of the Trade Disputes Act to refer the matter to the Industrial Court even when one of the parties to the dispute has failed to sign trade dispute forms, if another party requests such a move.

CSO: 3400/1102

TOGO

BRIEFS

PRC AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--The new PRC ambassador to Togo, (Liu Pei), this morning presented his letters of accreditation to President Eyadema. (Liu Pei), who met the press after the ceremony, said it is a great honor for him to be accredited to our country as the PRC ambassador. [Excerpt] [Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 2 Sep 85]

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR BIDS FAREWELL--The president of the republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, this afternoon received in audience at his private residence in Lome II, the Yugoslav ambassador to Togo, His Excellency Radivoje Petkovic, who had come to bid farewell to the head of state after a 4-year stay in Togo. [Excerpt] [Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 11 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/1097

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

MANEUVERS IN MOBA ZONE--Kinshasa, 6 Sep (AFP)--Zairian army to start maneuvers from 9 to 21 September in the Moba Zone, northeast Shaba Province, it was learned on Thursday in Kinshasa from Defense Ministry sources. The town of Moba, which borders the Lake Tanganyika, suffered attacks by rebels last June and November. These maneuvers will be headed by the secretary of state for national defense, General Likulia Bolongo, the same sources indicated. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0947 GMT 6 Sep 85]

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DONATION--The Japanese Government yesterday donated Y500 million, that is about 112 million zaires, to the Executive Council during a ceremony at which Japan was represented by its ambassador to Zaire, His Excellency Tsuneo Oyake, and Zaire by Citizen Mobutu Nyima, secretary of state for international cooperation. This donation falls within the framework of strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between both countries, and is aimed at increasing food production within the framework of a fertilizer supply project. [Text] [Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 10 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/1116

ZIMBABWE

NEW LEADS ON ASSASSINATION OF SPANISH AMBASSADOR

Madrid CAMBIO 16 in Spanish 19 Aug 85 p 29

[Text] The assassination of the Spanish ambassador to Zimbabwe, Jose Luis Blanco Briones, which occurred on 22 July in Harare, capital of that country, could be related to international weapons trafficking. Blanco Briones, who had been in Zimbabwe for 4 years and who was one of the foreign diplomats best acquainted with the young African nation, was apparently on the brink of discovering an organization involved in illegal weapons trafficking based in the former Rhodesia.

According to sources close to the family of the murdered ambassador, Blanco Briones had been working intensely in recent months on an extensive report on the activities of a ring of criminals engaged in the buying and selling of weapons in several countries. Prominent members of the White community in Zimbabwe are said to be implicated in the ring.

"We are convinced that the authors of Jose Luis' assassination are among the White minority, related to the valuable information which the ambassador had accumulated on international arms trafficking on the African continent," CAMBIO 16 was told by those same sources.

Friends of the murdered diplomat have commented that Blanco Briones was very interested in concluding his investigations and transmitting the results to the government in Madrid. It is even believed that high officials in the Socialist Cabinet had access to part of the report previous to the assassination of the Spanish ambassador.

For their part, circles close to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are remaining absolutely silent on the matter. "We know nothing about the subject. The ambassador periodically transmitted confidential information on the international situation in Zimbabwe, but we are not aware that an investigation into weapons trafficking might have been one of his concerns."

Three weeks after the death of Blanco Briones, Harare police have still not found any solid leads into the identity of the ambassador's assassins. This situation is creating a strong feeling of malaise in the Spanish Government, which has even suggested to Zimbabwe authorities the possibility that Spanish police could go to that country to help in the investigation and speed up the solution to the crime.

However, the Zimbabwe Government has rejected the Spanish proposal and offered guarantees that those responsible for the death of the Spanish representative would soon be discovered. Blanco Briones was a person highly esteemed among the Black people of Harare, with whom he maintained frequent contact, and in addition, he was known to be a personal friend of the Black pacifist leader and now president, Robert Mugabe.

Nevertheless, despite the good will of authorities in Zimbabwe, 20 days after the brutal assassination, little progress has been made by the investigation. Police have discarded the possibility that his death might be related to homosexuals and have verified that the body of the ambassador was not beaten with his golf clubs, as was originally claimed but rather, with a heavy object that could not be determined. It was described in the report as a club and few other details were given.

Persons who have closely followed investigations in Madrid and Harare believe that the lack of clues was what led to the long and unjustified detention of the two technicians from Aeronautical Construction, Inc. (CASA), Pedro Mateu and Jesus Martinez, the two employees of the Spanish firm involved in the building and maintenance of airplanes who were the last persons to have seen the ambassador alive.

"My brother was a very open person and he had friends in many circles," Elena Blanco Briones told CAMBIO 16. "He was a great athlete, very courageous and I think it would be very strange for someone to confront him face to face. His killers must have taken him from behind."

11,464
CSO: 3448/6

ZIMBABWE

CHINA GIVES LOAN FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 31 Aug 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] China has given Zimbabwe an interest-free loan of \$25 million to enable the country to finance development projects under its forthcoming five-year development plan, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said here yesterday.

He told Zimbabwean journalists accompanying his delegation on a tour to China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the loan agreement had already been signed.

The money would be used when the plan was launched in January, he said. Further aid had been pledged to support the plan and to develop Zimbabwe's economy either through technical expertise or joint venture projects.

More than a hundred air force pilots would be trained by the Chinese experts. The two countries would continue to cooperate in the field of defence generally, the Prime Minister said.

China planned to sell air force planes to Zimbabwe, he added.

Air Vice-Marshal Josiah Tungamirai is in Beijing for talks about the training of air force officers.

The Prime Minister said the basic aim of his visit to the socialist countries was to strengthen ties and to find ways of boosting economic cooperation.

The five-year development plan should be implemented with the help of friendly countries who did not regard Zimbabwe merely as a trading or business partner.

Korea and China had been responsive to Zimbabwe's problems before and after independence and had indicated they would help develop agriculture, particularly through irrigation projects and the introduction of cheap but efficient implements.

China had made tremendous advances in agriculture and Cde. Mugabe was interested in the introduction of the small "walking" tractor which he said would be suitable in the tsetse fly-infested areas of Mashonaland Central and the Zambezi Valley.

Chinese experts would be required in the manufacturing sector, such as the establishment of bicycle and ceramics industries, Cde Mugabe said.

Cde Mugabe said businessmen, Government officials and even ministers had been biased against trading with the socialist world and this would be heavily discouraged during the implementation of the five-year plan.

"Our old markets were never our friends," he said.

"We must promote more trade with our friends than with those people who take us merely as business partners and make profits from our raw materials."

The Prime Minister met Cde Kim Il Sung, the Korean leader, for two hours on Thursday and saw him again yesterday. The two spoke about Southern Africa, Zimbabwe and international issues.

CSO: 3400/1106

ZIMBABWE

REPORTER DESCRIBES NEW BREED OF FARMER IN NATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Aug 85 p 10

[Article by Moeletsi Mbeki]

[Text] Independence brings its joys but it also brings a new set of anxieties. For Zimbabwe, one of the main fears, which also turned out to be a major challenge, revolved round the possible damage to the economy that could result from a sudden flight of skilled workers and high level, especially managerial, manpower.

There were several answers provided at the time; some were supplied by the national manpower survey which was undertaken by the Government soon after independence. Some of the answers, however, came from the people themselves, from the ordinary men and women who decided to risk everything and plunge into those occupations that before were the exclusive preserve of the whites.

Recently, the Herald visited some of these daring individuals, the black large-scale commercial farmers, a breed that did not exist only five years ago.

When Cde Luke Tembani moved into Minver Wag Estate Farm at Nyazura, half way between Rusape and Mutare, in June 1983, he found the farm practically deserted.

Abandoned

There were two men on the farm looking after a herd of cattle but that was all. The farm had been virtually abandoned during the war years. Its owner had stripped down the doors, the ductwork and the electrical installations from the tobacco barns and had taken them away. Luckily the residential buildings were still intact unlike Delft Farm some 40 km away, now owned by Cde Donald Mugomba, where the farmer's house was smashed.

Today, Minver Wag Farm is a hive of activity. Thirty-five workers and their families live and work there on a full-time basis.

The barns have been restored and are in full working order. The dam which had developed a leak during the years of neglect has been sealed and next to the farmer's house is a beautiful vegetable garden laden with all sorts of vegetables largely grown for the benefit of the farm workers and irrigated from the dam.

The two herdsmen are still on the farm and so are their cattle but they have become submerged by the crop-producing activities.

This year Minver Wag Farm produced 2,517 bags of maize -- Cde Tembani put his maize yield at an average of 8,000 kg per hectare. The farm also produced 730 bales of Virginia tobacco. The Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), the financial godfather of the country's farming industry estimates that after he has paid all his loans including mortgage repayments, Cde Tembani will make a clear surplus of \$100,000 this year.

"There is nothing that a white farmer can do that I cannot do," said Cde Tembani with the cool confidence of someone who has been on the firing line and has come back to tell the tale.

Asked what the secret to his success was, Cde Tembani listed three factors: his own experience and know-how, the financial support he receives from AFC, and the dedication of his workers whom he described as "the pivot of my success."

He explained that he acquired his knowledge over a period of 23 years when he worked his way up from a farm hand through to a farm manager on white farms. This way he gained expertise on how to grow Virginia tobacco, how to keep poultry and pigs, how to grow maize and sorghum, and above all, how to organise and coordinate the many activities that go into making a good farmer.

When he set out on his own in 1983, all he had to his name were savings of only \$5,000, a tractor with trailer and a Land-Rover to help him get around. The owner of Minver Wag Farm allowed him a three-year lease of the farm free of charge on condition that he looked after the cattle that were on it and that he complied with the conservation requirement.

After three years, he had an option either to continue leasing but this time he had to pay rent or to buy the farm. Cde Tembani is well set along his life-long ambition to buying his own farm.

Last year he started extending the area of land under cultivation by clearing another 18 ha of bush. With help from Agritex he has laid out the contours in this new field and in the middle of October the new field will be under Virginia tobacco.

Hundreds of kilometres from Cde Tembani is another black large scale commercial farmer, Cde Davidson Mugabe. Cde Mugabe comes from a different background from Cde Tembani in that he is younger and secondly, in that while Cde Tembani did not complete his secondary education, Cde Mugabe is a formally trained agriculturist having graduated at Chibero Agricultural College in 1972.

After graduating from Chibero, Cde Bugabe got a job on the farm he is now in the process of buying, as a farm manager. "The owner respected me like his son," said Cde Mugabe, "and took a lot of trouble to teach me all the tricks." He stressed that while college gave him a good foundation, it was actual work on the farm that has turned him into the commercial farmer he is today.

Renamed

Last season Cde Mugabe's farm -- which he has renamed Ngomahuru farm -- had 60 ha under Virginia tobacco and another 75 ha under maize. While Cde Mugabe would not be drawn into the profitability of his operations, he said last year he had a tobacco quota of 135,000 kg and that his average selling price is above \$3 per kg.

Cde Mugabe considers himself as primarily a tobacco grower and from the figures he cited, there can be no doubt that Virginia tobacco is the money spinner of Zimbabwe's agriculture. Virginia tobacco is a difficult crop to grow however, said Cde Mugabe, it is expensive to grow and requires a great deal of experience.

"You have got to be meticulous about each stage of growing since if you do one stage incorrectly it affects the subsequent stages."

Ngomahuru Farm is in many respects a model commercial farm. Besides achieving high levels of productivity, the farm provides schooling for over 500 children drawn from 10 neighbouring farms. The children pay only two dollars a term as a building levy for the development of new classrooms.

Mrs. Caroline Mugabe, the farmer's wife who is also a trained teacher is the school's head teacher. All told there are 15 teachers at the school, eight of whom at the time of the visit were student teachers. An issue that was raised time and again during the visits was the provisions of schools for farm children. The nearest secondary school from Ngomahuru farm is 10 km away, Cde Mugabe said, while the nearest primary school to Minver Wag farm is eight kilometres away.

A striking feature of the four farmers visited was their urge to develop their farms beyond the point where they found them. At Ngomahuru farm, Cde Mugabe, in conjunction with two of his neighbours, is in the process of building a dam which will allow him to irrigate another 100 ha in addition to the 24 ha presently under irrigation. This will make it possible to expand the tobacco crop as well as to grow wheat on a large scale.

Increase

Cde Anthony Marimo, another black commercial farmer who bought his farm only in October last year at Concession but has already produced 1,000 tonnes of maize, explained that the best way to increase the value of a farm is by increasing its arable land. Cde Marimo is different from both Cdes Tembani and Mugabe in that before taking up farming last year he was a civil engineering contractor involved in building dams, roads, and in open cast mining.

So, is the country set along the way of producing a breed of efficient black large-scale commercial farmers? This was the question put to Cde Thomas Nherera, northern region manager of AFC. His answer was that these are early days yet. The key to the success of white farmers, he said was that virtually all of them, whatever the background, spent some time, usually at least two years, working as farm managers, before striking out on their own. This was how a pool of expertise was created and maintained among the country's large-scale white farmers.

Unlike the black farmers many of whom do not have the capital when they start, many of the white farmers start with some capital as they receive bonuses which can be as high as \$40,000 per season during their time as managers. By way of encouragement Cde Nherera pointed out that farming is very profitable in a good season and it is one of the few fields where one can manage single-handed.

CSO: 3400/1106

ZIMBABWE

ITALIAN AID TO EXPAND HEALTH CARE

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Zimbabwe and Italy yesterday signed a four-year technical cooperation agreement worth \$7 million to build a multi-disciplinary school and extend medical services in Mashonaland West.

The agreement was signed by the Minister of Health, Dr. Sydney Sekeramayi, and the Italian Ambassador, Dr. Ferdinando Mor.

Cde Sekeramayi said that under the agreement Chinhoyi Hospital would be upgraded to provincial level. The Italian government would provide funds for the services of seven specialists and eight medical officers.

The Italian government would build a multi-disciplinary school for \$5 million as a grant to Zimbabwe. Seven 4-wheel-drive cars for rural work, teaching equipment and a 4-band radio communication system worth \$2 million would also be provided.

There would be on-the-job training for Zimbabweans as well as health care for people of the area.

Dr. Mor said his government would continue to help Zimbabwe in its development projects. He said the agreement was a continuation of the initial health agreement which became operational in February 1981. It was one of the projects falling within the framework of the Italian, cooperation agreement signed with Zimbabwe in November 1984 for a total of US \$55 million.

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ZIMBABWE

ARMY ENGINEERS CLEAR 500 KM OF ROADS OF MINES

Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] The army has cleared landmines from about 500 km of roads throughout the country, making them safe for use by the public, the Secretary for Defence, Cde James Chitauo, said yesterday.

Some 750 km of minefields had been laid during the war and clearing them had been a vast and difficult exercise, he said. The mines had caused death and injuries among civilians and army engineers.

Cde Chitauo told The Herald mine clearance was a slow, meticulous process because safety of the engineers was of paramount importance and the cleared areas had to be absolutely safe for the use of the public.

Mine clearance was controlled by a national mine clearance committee composed of several ministries, with the work being carried out by army engineers. All requests for tasks by specific organisations or ministries were channelled through the Ministry of Defence.

The major equipment used in the removal of mines from the roads had been contributed by the United States and Britain as a result of the Zimcor exercise. Other equipment was given by West Germany.

Clearance had been undertaken of the Mutare end of the oil pipeline to replace old pipe sections and render the area safe for maintenance including:

--"Safe gaps" in the minefield on the eastern border to allow electricity to be supplied to certain areas in Mozambique.

--Area clearance to allow Alumina Mine on the Zimbabwe/Mozambique border to be worked. The mine is one of the two sources of bauxite in Africa and produces aluminium sulphate for provision of clear water.

--Area clearance at Deka to allow access to water and to fish in the Zambezi River.

--Area clearance for construction of microwave towers for systems to Malawi and Mozambique.

-- Area clearance for development of agricultural schemes at Rusitu.

-- Area clearance to allow maintenance of power pylons at Victoria Falls.

--Clearance of areas for tsetse fly eradication operations in the northeast.

The army had 40,000 regular soldiers and just over 10,000 of the People's Militia, Cde Chitauro said.

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

ARMY'S TWO SELF-RELIANCE PROJECTS--The army is implementing the Prime Minister's call for defence with production with the launching of two self-reliance projects. The projects are Mushanklike, administered by Four Brigade in Masvingo, and Mushumbi Pools, run by Two Brigade. Speaking at the Harare Show yesterday, a spokesman for the army said: "This is phase one towards the army's goal of self-sufficiency." At Mushanklike the soldiers are growing maize, soyabeans, vegetables, sorghum and sunflower as well as keeping poultry, pigs, fish, rabbits and cattle. Some of the crops are irrigated. "As a registered member of the Grain Marketing Board all our produce goes to them and the money goes to the Treasury for future use." At Mushumbi Pools the army has produced 331 bales of cotton since 1983 on its 40 ha land. The spokesman attributed the army's success to hard work by its members. "We send our men and women to agricultural institutions for expert tuition. This expertise is not only used by us, but we impart the knowledge to the local populace free of charge." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Aug 85 p 10]

BULGARIA FARM LINK--Zimbabwe and Bulgaria have agreed to set up a joint agricultural society and to broaden their relations, the Bulgarian Embassy in Harare said yesterday. The embassy said in a statement that the agreement followed talks at the second session of the joint Zimbabwe-Bulgarian commission for economic cooperation held in Sofia. The talks were attended by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Cde Oliver Munyaradzi, and the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde Frederick Shava. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Aug 85 p 11]

SPANISH WHEAT OFFER--Zimbabwe yesterday received a gift of 700 tonnes of wheat donated by Spain and presented to the Government by Spain's Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Manuel Salazar. Receiving the gift on behalf of the Government, the Deputy Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Cde Alexio Mudzingwa, said the wheat came at the right time when Zimbabwe was providing protection and care to over 15,000 displaced persons from Mozambique and refugees from South Africa. Although the past season had been a good one, there were parts of the country that still needed food assistance. Mr. Salazar said the wheat aid was part of Spain's aid programme to Africa that had experienced a severe spell of drought. This year's wheat crop in Zimbabwe has been estimated to rival the record post-independence production of 212,000 tonnes of 1982. An official of the Zimbabwe Cereals Production Association was recently quoted as saying that this year would experience a bumper harvest and that the nation's capacity of bakeries and millers was 350,000 tonnes. The Deputy Minister of Lands, Agri-

culture and Rural Settlement, Cde Swithun Mombeshora, said although a big effort had been made to increase the amount of wheat grown locally, he was not sure if Zimbabwe would catch up with the increasing demand. "Irrigation water for the crop had been dwindling because of the drought affecting wheat which this country is a winter crop. Although it was reported that we were expecting a bumper crop, this will still be less than we consume." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 27 Aug 85 p 7]

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