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20 August 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

AFRICA BECOMING PLAYGROUND FOR EAST-WEST ARMS RACE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jul 85 p 4

[Article by Patu Simoko]

[Text]

THE arms race of the superpowers has had its toll on Africa's spending patterns, at times even distorting national priorities.

In a way it just had to happen that way because the superpowers are rather overally dependent on strategic raw materials from the African continent.

Africa supplies 100 per cent of platinum for atomic energy to the West, 100 per cent of manganese for heavy industry, chrome for vital installations and cobalt.

Since the arms race is not a field track event between the United States and the Soviet Union it was to be expected that Africa would be affected.

We will come to Africa's own budgetary allocations, but first something about the Soviet Union and the United States war machines.

These war machines have been built over the years with the specific purpose of protecting superpower interests.

Today the two superpowers are working hard trying to negotiate how to destroy these colossal machines which they built with frantic and prolific folly.

There is no point for a build-up in a no-war situation.

In any case careful reading of two propaganda documents, "Nato and the Warsaw Pact, Force Comparisons," prepared by former Nato secretary general Joseph Luns, and "Whence the Threat to Peace," by the Kremlin shows that a balance of military capability exists between the two countries.

Any new developments or inventions of nuclear warheads should be regarded as a provocation that will be responded to by reciprocal inventions.

Most observers blame the Americans for their many military bases around the world. They have surveillance stations in South Africa, air and naval bases in Kenya, Somalia and Morocco, an air base in Egypt and a strong contingent of military personnel in Zaire and Sudan.

These are supplemented by the presence of French military personnel in practically all Franco-phone countries. A look at the map of Africa will show the continent is completely surrounded by war machines, and unfortunately they are of United States origin.

In the Indian Ocean America has the largest military garrison abroad in Diego Garcia. The eastern coast is itself covered by Kenya and Somalia. the north by

Morocco, the south by South Africa while the west is catered for by Francophone Africa.

These strategic nuclear forces are permanently stationed there. It should be admitted that by comparison the Soviet Union does not have any strategic nuclear forces outside the Warsaw Pact countries.

Strategic forces should not be confused with conventional troops which are invited to keep the peace in a country like Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Angola.

These are neither strategic nor military bases.

No attempt is being made to absolve the Soviet Union of any blame in the arms race. If anything, the Soviets have proved themselves stronger than the Americans and have been "cleverer" at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) and the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT).

The arms race is good business for the superpowers who obviously want to remain in it for as long as they can. In 1981 alone American arms manufacturers exported weapons of war worth K36.9 billion.

Estimates for 1983 were for exports worth K61.5 billion, a huge increase of 66 per cent over such a short time.

The official American aid classified as military assistance was to go up from 30 per cent in 1981 to 50 per cent in 1983. What is important is to look at the Governments which form the recipients of this military aid.

In 1981 Israel was top with K3.44 billion of ammunition. South Korea, providing Nato and America with huge bases, and Pakistan the new CIA headquarters after the fall of the Shah of Iran are some of the big recipients of American arms.

When these arms are exported to Africa and other Third World countries they increase regional tensions as some of the most dangerous and modern war machines are given to irresponsible rulers.

National security in the individual states is restored only after the army has confirmed that it has enough fire to roast any attackers. This may mean buying extra arms.

How has Africa handled the military factor in national budgeting? From the start it should be said that if the military cut in the budget is high the governments should not be laughed at or scorned, but should use it as a rallying point to condemn the superpowers for the spill-over.

A cursory survey of African countries reveals some interesting information. All statistics are from the 1981/82 budgets.

As a single item education ate the largest share of budgetary allocation in Cameroun with expenditure of 29 billion CFA francs. But when the defence allocation is combined with that of "Presidency and attached services" it works out 34 billion francs, or 17 per cent of total national budget.

Even on its own in Cameroun defence expenditure is second only to education.

During the same period Kenya Spent K239.37 million on the military and a further K154.53 million maintaining the presidency, which expenditure was second only to basic and high education at K493.89 million.

In Senegal the military took the largest share of 16 billion CFA francs, with the second item being "economy" at seven billion, while rural development took third priority.

Sierra Leone put defence, as a single item, third after health and primary education.

Algeria, out of a national budget of 42 billion dinars, allocated six billion defence, six-and-a-half billion to education and two-and-a-half billion to health.

In Morocco the ratios were more pronounced. The military including war veterans got 14 billion dirhams, and education came second priority with six billion dirhams.

Tunisia placed defence third after education and health. All these allocations do not include expenditures on the police and the secret police.

In Mozambique the pattern of expenditures over three years was as per table below.

	1980	1981	1982
Health and educational	132	151	176
Defence	132	155	176
Debt service	39	41	38
Economic sectors	49	38	64
Price subsidies	25	25	25
Other state	95	108	118
Total budget	472	519	594

This then is the reality of Africa's military spending. Nobody would advocate radical cuts in the monies but African leaders should tell the superpowers that they are being agonised by the arms sales and race.

The expenditures will continue to go up. In the four years 1974-78, 22 countries in North Africa and the Middle East bought military equipment worth K91.27 million.

The sources were the Soviet Union, K30.73 billion and Nato countries K605.53 billion. This proves, if nothing else, that Africa is gravely afflicted by the arms race.

The increasing budgetary allocation to the military, the huge arms import bills, the large debt service ratios and the growing indebtedness plus the fact that regional wars are dotted across Africa means that in fact a

vicious Third World war has been going on for some time.

The surest answer which Africans can provide to this problem is the mooting of serious, firm and effective regional security strategies.

Otherwise, how do we allow poor Mozambique to go scouting for Migs when she has no money even for health and agriculture?



THE EXPLODING MUSHROOM CLUB

Six nations have exploded nearly 1,000 nuclear devices since first atomic test, USA 1945

Treaty banning atmospheric tests signed by USA, USSR, and UK, August 5 1963

THE NUCLEAR SCOREBOARD

Test bangs to date:

	Before treaty		After treaty		Total
	Underground	Above ground	Underground	Above ground	
USA	111	193	265	0	569
USSR	3	161	122	0	286
UK	2	21	4	0	27
France	4	4	9	35	52
China	0	0	1	15	16
India	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL					951

Possible candidates for the atomic club:

- * Israel * Egypt
- * S. Africa * Japan
- * Brazil * Canada
- * Pakistan
- * Argentina
- * W. Germany

CSO: 3400/773

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL PROTESTS TRIALS -- Lisbon, Aug 6 (AFP) -- Seven out of 22 people condemned to death in Angola so far this year have been executed. Amnesty International announced here Monday. The international human rights body also called for a new trial or lighter sentences for five people condemned to death by a military court last April for "terrorist" activities in support of the South African-backed anti-government UNITA rebels. It deplored the parading of the five before a stadium crowd in the town of Benguela after their trial. It said the seven people executed were shot in the southern town of Lubango on April 19. [Text] [Pairs AFP in English 0241 GMT 6 Aug 85 AU]

CSO: 3400/804

CAMEROON

YAOUNDE RADIO ANALYZES FRANCE'S ACTION AGAINST RSA

AB251628 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Having had enough of verbal threats, France decided to take concrete action against South Africa by recalling its ambassador in Pretoria and by calling on Western countries to apply economic sanctions against South Africa. Pieter Botha is angry and has uttered his usual refrain: South Africa, the champion of anticommunism, is only defending Western interests. But what is the significance of this isolated French initiative?

While some describe France's action as severe, others are simply surprised. In fact, the French decision is above all political. France, the country of freedom, equality and fraternity, deems it a duty to take the lead. It has just organized a symposium on human rights to which it invited many personalities including Bishop Desmond Tutu, winner of the Noble Peace Prize for 1984 and champion of the anti-apartheid struggle. The recall of its ambassador and the suspension of all new French investments in South Africa are of limited scope.

The Fr 14 billion or 70 billion CFA francs certainly has no significant repercussions on the South African economy, especially when it is known that South Africa's major trading partners are the United States, West Germany and Japan. This French decision, therefore, does not affect trade between the two countries. Paris' decision is therefore, above all, a political one. France wishes to be the spokesman of the Third World and especially African countries, which incidentally hailed this French decision. Apart from recalling its ambassador, the other measures announced by Paris tally with those taken by American Congress 2 weeks ago, namely a freeze on bank loans, stop to the sale of computer materials and civil nuclear cooperation.

Pretoria is quite aware of this, and Pieter Botha, while expressing surprise over the French decision, wanted to prove that these measures mean little to him. Four persons were again gunned down this morning by Pretoria's racist police, and 800 persons have so far been arrested. Botha claims to be fighting the communist threat.

Very little is expected from the meeting this afternoon of the Security Council, if not verbal sanctions again, especially when it is known that Washington and

London are hostile to sanctions against Pretoria. And that is why the South African poet, (Bryten Brytenbach), said last night that the only solution to the apartheid issue is to overthrow it.

Although this French decision is worthy of praise, it will only carry weight if it is followed by other, more concrete actions. Europe, which appears to lack cohesion, reminds one of the OAU. And you know the results of that.

CSO: 3400/797

GHANA

MOSLEMS ASSURED OF GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Kodjo Atsu and Abdul Aziz]

[Text]

THE government is prepared to co-operate with Moslems in the country to live up to their social, economic and religious responsibilities.

Addressing the opening session of a one-month refresher course for Imams and Preachers at the University of Ghana, Legon yesterday, Dr. Mohammed Ben Abdallah, Secretary for Culture and Tourism, said that the Islamic Religion, since the time of the Prophet Mohammed, has been moving ahead. He therefore called on Ghanaian Moslems to use the course period to assess their role and come out with common resolve to solve problems in the society.

"It is by doing this that you will contribute your quota to the national reconstruction effort", he added.

Dr Abdallah also urged Moslems to utilise the giving of alms which is a charitable obligation on Moslems in a more meaningful way to attract more converts into Islam.

He implored the Imams and the Preachers to lead exemplary lives, "because an Imam is a teacher in a world of ignorance and judge in world without wisdom".

In his inaugural address Dr Abdallah

Botchway, President of the African Institute for the Study of Human Values, said Islam has been the world's most misunderstood revealed religion because of the inability of Moslems to explain the essence of Islam to non-Moslems.

He therefore urged the course participants to approach it with open and sympathetic minds so that in the end they would be in a position to correct the situation.

Dr Botchway, appealed to the World Moslem League, (RABITA) which is organising the course in conjunction with the Ghana National Council of Ulama and Imams for Islamic Affairs to assist in the establishment of an Islamic Centre in the country to serve as a meeting place of Moslems and non-Moslems to exchange ideas and clear misconceptions on Islam.

Dr Hasan Bahafzallah, Director-General of Education and Culture of RABITA said that one of the aims of the refresher course is to upgrade the performance of Imams.

Mr Anwar A. Abdrabbeeh, the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in his key note address said his Embassy is ready to assist genuine efforts either by individuals or organisations to promote Islam.

SECRET

ASSASIE ANNOUNCES SCHEDULE FOR UPCOMING CDR CONGRESSES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Jul 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text]

THE first National Congress of CDRs will hopefully take place on July 1, 1986.

This will be preceded by district congresses in November this year and Regional Congresses at the end of January 1986.

The Political Counsellor for the Economic Development of the CDRs, Lt.-Col. J. Y. Assasie (rtd) disclosed this yesterday in Accra at a press conference in connection with the 25th anniversary of Republic Day.

The press conference which was attended by Regional and District Organising Assistants was to assess the reorganisation of the CDRs and to project into the future.

Lt.-Col. Assasie stated: "We envisage that District Congresses will be organised in November this year, leading to Regional Congresses at the end of January 1986. These should lead up to our first National Congress, which we hope will take place one year from today, that is, on 1st July, 1986".

The Political Counsellor said it is hoped that by July 1, 1986 when the first National Congress takes place, the real significance of Republic Day will become a reality and that Ghanaians from every corner of the country— from farms, workshops, factories, coastal villages, hospitals, offices— would have a forum to discuss national affairs as they relate to their day-to-day lives.

Lt.-Col. Assasie also indicated that his office is actively engaged in working out details for a National CDR School to provide a permanent base for the training of cadres.

He said apart from providing political education, the training in the school would also be oriented towards development and production.

One concern of the CDR leadership, the Political Counsellor stated, is to enhance co-ordination and co-operation between the CDRs, the ministries and departments in various sectors and other organs of the revolution.

The Political Counsellor also indicated

that very shortly, a CDR newspaper and a radio programme would be launched to keep CDR members all over the country fully informed of what is happening.

During question time, Lt.-Col. Assasie said Ghana can learn a lot from the Cuban experience with regard to the CDR concept.

He said if Ghana could organise and use her CDRs based on the Cuban concept, Ghanaians should be able to achieve their goals.

Asked about what kind of projects the CDRs are pursuing and how they are related to the other organs of the revolution, Mr A. Y. M. B. Ibrahimah, Northern Regional Organising Assistant said since 1982, the CDRs have been engaged in the construction of roads, bridges, schools and health posts in many parts of the country.

He said the CDRs have also been engaged in literacy campaigns in many villages in the country and they work closely with other organisations like the National Mobilisation Programme (NMP), National Youth Organising Commission (NYOC), Democratic Youth League of Ghana (DYLG), the tribunals and other organs of the revolution.

Asked further about what qualitative change has taken place since the dissolution of the NDC and the subsequent redesignation of the defence committees, Mr Dan Abodakpi, the Special Assistant to the Political Counsellor, said even though the qualitative

change since the reorganisation of the defence committees could not be quantified, it has however created a new sense of awareness in the country.

He said this could be seen in the change of attitude of workers at work places and the new sense of enthusiasm which has increased productivity in certain sectors of the economy.

CSO: 3400/805

GHANA

NYARKO DISCUSSES STATE ENTERPRISE PROBLEMS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Jun 85 pp 1, 4/5

[Text]

STATE Enterprises would show healthier results if government would allow them to operate freely and compete efficiently in their markets, the Deputy Executive Chairman of the Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (GIHOC), Mr J. P. A. Nyarko has observed.

Mr Nyarko was speaking on "the challenges of financing state enterprises" at one of a series of symposia being organised by the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA).

He noted that state enterprises had an important place in the economy of a developing country and it was precisely because of the contribution they were expected to make that they came under constant scrutiny.

Mr Nyarko recognised the importance of publicising the objectives for which state enterprises were established, and stressed on the essence of public co-operation for success.

He noted that the financial position of many state enterprises would improve if the public, who are the owners, would accept to deal with them in a manner similar to how they deal with private businesses.

On proper financing, he said it was "the propellant that launches an investment into an orbit where it becomes self sustaining".

Inadequate financing led to half-finished projects, purchase of obsolete equipment or technology, protracted construction periods, price escalations, and "capital becomes tied

up". Mr Nyarko continued.

This, he said, was because often, evaluation procedures had been bypassed and funds were either allocated to non-viable investments or spread thinly over several competing projects.

Mr Nyarko said he did not doubt that the evaluation of the performance of state or public enterprises was more difficult than that of the private sector because the former's benefits to the society were more direct.

In his contribution, the head of the Development Finance Unit of the Ghana Commercial Bank, Mr V. A. Ofosu-Amaah, emphasised the need for government to make the necessary legal amendments if it wished non-commercial state enterprises to become commercial.

Mr Ofosu-Amaah said often some state enterprises which were non-commercial and did not have "borrowing powers" sought loans from commercial Banks whose repayment could not be guaranteed.

He said the intention of government as expressed in the 1985 official statement to strengthen the capital base of state commercial enterprises was "laudable" because many of them depended predominantly on loan funds for their operations.

This, Mr Ofosu-Amaah said led to cash flows problems since cash generated was used to repay loans and attendant high interest, adding "an enterprise with a poor equity base is a bad risk for any loan".

GHANA

FRG AID TO STRESS AGRICULTURE, TRANSPORT, WATER

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Jul 85 p 8

[Article by Abigail Bonsu]

[Text]

THE Federal Republic of Germany will continue to focus her attention in Ghana on projects that will benefit the majority of the people.

These projects are agriculture and transport development, supply of good drinking water in the rural areas and the provision of technical and vocational training for Ghanaian artisans.

The execution of these projects will be done within the framework of Ghanaian-German Economic Co-operation, Mr Frank Myeke, First Secretary of the West German Embassy in Accra has stated.

Details of the co-operation, he said, would be worked out at the annual inter-governmental negotiations which will take place in Accra before the end of the year.

Mr Myeke said the German government appre-

ciates and admires the courageous recovery efforts the PNDC has made with its Economic Recovery Programme adding that these have created the opportunity for the German government to follow up and consolidate progress achieved so far under Ghana-German co-operation.

Mr Myeke who deputised for the West German Ambassador at the 21st anniversary speech and prize-giving day of the Social Advance Institute (SAI) in Accra at the week-end, noted that both industrial and developing countries have common interests with regard to the supply of energy, raw materials and foreign investments.

Economic co-operation between the two can therefore succeed only on the basis of great laborious and tenacious efforts undertaken over many years on the part of the developing countries, he emphasised.

CSO: 3400/808

GHANA

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE INAUGURATED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Abdul Aziz]

[Text]

AN Agricultural Research Advisory Committee to transfer research findings from research institutions to farmers in the fields was inaugurated by Dr I. K. Adjei-Maafo, Secretary for Agriculture, in Accra yesterday.

Addressing members of the committee, Dr Adjei-Maafo said the absence of co-ordination between his ministry and research institutions over the years had created a gap between farmers and research findings which they need to improve their practices.

He said with the inauguration of this advisory body, research results could be carried by extension officers to the

farmers instead of allowing the results to remain on files in cupboards.

He said a secretariat of the advisory committee would be established in the Ministry of Agriculture to be manned by experts from the research institutions.

The Secretary disclosed that because there was not such a monitoring body to advise both local and foreign investors, a lot of aid designated to Ghana had to be cancelled later and redirected to other countries where there were such facilities.

He urged the members to regard the advisory committee as a vital organ that would help revolutionise agriculture in the country by making available to farmers the best way of agricultural practice based on scientific research methods.

The advisory committee is to be made up of Deans of the Faculties of Agriculture of the three universities in the country and the heads of the agricultural divisions under the ministry with the Secretary for Agriculture as chairman.

CSO: 3400/806

GHANA

NETHERLANDS ASSISTING IN NORTHERN REGION WELL DRILLING PROJECT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Jul 85 p 8

[Text]

THE Dutch Government is financing the drilling of 75 bore-holes in the eastern part of the Northern Region at the cost of about C26.1 million (1.7 million Guild-er).

This is in response to an appeal made by the Tamale Archdiocese of the Roman Catholic Church.

About 30 bore-holes have so far been drilled for communities within the Eastern Dagomba District for which each community contributed C50,000 per bore-hole.

According to the Yendi Parish Priest, the Reverend Father John Straaphorf, the project is aimed

at providing potable water for any rural community facing acute water problems.

He said the bore-holes, most of which have been drilled outside the Northern Region Rural Integration Programme tested zone, would be handed over to the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation for maintenance.

He gave the assurance that spare-parts would be made available.

Mr Isaiah Quarm, a Ghanaian hydrologist with the drilling company, Messrs Prakla Seismos Geomechanick of the Federal Republic of Germany, noted that with the

changing climatic conditions in the country bore-holes and wells were more sustainable sources of water supply than dams and dug-outs.

He therefore advised rural communities and district councils to go in for bore-holes or wells to solve their perennial water problems.

Meanwhile, the paramount chief of the Dagomba Traditional Area, Ya-Na Yakubu II, has donated a cow to the workers of the company and commended the Catholic Church for its efforts to solve one of the most pressing problems facing the people in the north.

CSO: 3400/808

GHANA

TRADITIONAL EXPORT MONITORING SECRETARIAT ESTABLISHED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 4 Jul 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Wendy Asiamah]

[Text]

AN export rehabilitation programme monitoring secretariat has been set up to monitor the activities and operations of the traditional sectors of the economy benefiting from the government's Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

They are the cocoa, gold and timber sectors.

The office which has been in existence for some time now follows the rehabilitation exercise in these sectors and it is to closely watch how the exercise is being implemented.

Where necessary it also makes recommendations on the problems of the various sectors and how best such problems could be solved. The various sectors, according to sources, send regular reports to the Secretariat which analyses them and reports to the appropriate authority.

Added to the three sectors where operations of the Secretariat are carried out under the Economic Recovery Programme are the Western Railway Lines and the Ports of Tema and Takoradi.

When I contacted the office to find out the results of their operations, I was told that apart from the cocoa industry which has met fully the conditions under which the World Bank granted a substantial loan, these conditions have not been fully met in the timber and gold sectors.

The source indicated that with the cocoa industry fulfilling all the conditions under which the loans were to be utilised, disbursement conditions have been lifted.

He said in the case of the two other sectors, everything is being done to fulfil the conditions agreed upon with the World Bank.

The source attributed the problem of the two sectors to mainly liquidity and lack of bank guarantees.

He said as at now, about half the amount involved in the rehabilitation exercise for timber beneficiaries has been given guarantees by the banks.

As a pre-condition for the disbursement of the loan for the gold sector, the State Gold Mining Corpo-

ration (SGMC) was asked to enter into management contract with an external contractor to manage the mines for an agreed duration but that has also not been done.

He however stated that some money earmarked for the sector has been released to bring in emergency spares and consumables to halt the present state of deterioration that faces the SGMC.

The World Bank, the source stated, has also indicated its willingness to allow the SGMC a further amount to bring in some needed spares, even though the conditions have not been met.

It is anticipated that full disbursement will take place before the expiry period.

It would be recalled that in 1983 when the government realised that to turn the economy of the country round again, certain sectors needed to be revamped and rehabilitated, \$200 million was given by the World Bank to restructure the cocoa and timber industries and the SGMC.

CSO: 3400/806

GHANA

SPECIAL SALES TAX ON IMPORTED GOODS ANNOUNCED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 6 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Wendy Asiama]

[Text]

HENCEFORTH, all goods imported under the Special Import Licence (SIL) will attract a 50 per cent special sales tax.

This means that importers will have to pay the normal import duty and sales tax which were not increased under the 1985 budget in addition to the special sales tax.

Disclosing this in an interview in Accra yesterday, Mr M. Opoku-Boamah, Deputy Comptroller, Research and Planning, said before the 1985 budget, importers who utilised the special licence paid import duty and the normal sales tax and stressed that with the new law, importers will have to pay the special sales tax in addition.

The Special Sales Tax, he said, is paid before the licence is issued; while the import duty and the normal tax are applied at the time goods are to be cleared from the ports.

Mr Opoku-Boamah, however, indicated that the special sales tax does not apply to goods which attract a special tax.

He named the goods as cigarettes, beer, stout, cider, perry, ale, whisky, gin, brandy and rumek and for non-alcoholic beverages like Fanta, Sprite, Coca-Cola, Pepsi and textile fabrics.

Meanwhile, traders whose goods arrived after the 1985 budget and have been caught under the 50 per cent special sales tax are very critical of the new tax system.

The importers maintained that with the sales tax laws, it is the consumer who in the end suffers.

Over 20 containers caught by the 50 per cent special sales tax have been sitting at the Tema Harbour because the owners say they do not have the money to pay the tax that is being levied on them.

CSO: 3400/806

GHANA

MINE WORKERS UNION WITHDRAWS PROPOSED BARGAINING AGREEMENT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Jul 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] PROPOSALS presented by the Mine Workers Union (MWU) for their collective agreement negotiations are to be withdrawn and reviewed because of the poor financial position of the mines.

The decision to withdraw the proposals was taken at the end of a two-day seminar last Friday under the theme, "Saving the Mines", organised for 50 leaders of mine workers in the country at the Labour College in Accra.

The subject for discussion was to establish conditions for their pending collective agreement negotiations. The financial position of individual mining companies and proposals submitted by the MWU were discussed at length in a frank and cordial atmosphere.

At the end of the proceedings, it was accepted by both workers and management that the current financial position of the mines was in a bad state and could not contain demands being made by the mine workers.

For the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, proposals presented by its workers for negotiations did not correspond to the financial status of the Mining Company. A meeting was as such to be convened of the AGC Joint Consultative Committee (JCC) for the full financial report to be presented and discussed to the satisfaction of both parties.

The Union was then to use the information made available at the JCC meeting as the basis for preparing new proposals for negotiations.

In the case of the Ghana Consolidated Diamond Limited, it was observed that the projections of the Company in increasing its output for that matter its financial position did not materialise as scheduled due to the delay in the receipt of loans from outside.

Both workers and management accepted that there was the need for a review of this schedule in the light of their shortcomings and wait a while till the investments mature.

With the Ghana Bauxite Company, even though there were indications that the workers were willing to put in their maximum, it was realised that Railway haulage of Bauxite to the Port was a militating factor. It was thus decided to convene a meeting between workers and management as to how best to solve that problem. A further meeting was to be held with the Railway Corporation to find a way of rectifying the situation.

The Ghana National Manganese Corporation had its share of the problem. However, questions raised at the seminar as to how best to make savings to meet the workers' demand was deferred to their JCC meeting which was to convene as soon as possible.

For the State Gold Mining Corporation which is the least viable of all the mines, it was agreed that the corporation might be crippled if any immediate increases in salaries were effected within it.

CSO: 3400/807

GHANA

QUAINOO EXPLAINS FORCED RETIREMENT REGULATIONS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Text]

THE Force Commander Major-General Arnold Quainoo yesterday reiterated his stand that he will not tolerate double standards within the military. He said laws in the military were made for all and that it will be an act of injustice to expect that they would be applied differently because of one's rank.

General Quainoo was speaking at a meeting at Burma Hall yesterday with Warrant Officers, their equivalent ranks and Sergeants in the Ghana Armed Forces to identify and discuss problems facing them.

In a frank and open manner, the Force Commander laid bare certain issues and also touched on certain policy decisions relating to retirements and promotions.

He elaborated on the procedures relating to retirement and said that these have been strictly adhered to.

He cited as an example the procedure where officers and men are retired when they do not get any promotion for a specified number of years. This he said has been a long-standing policy meant to ensure that the failure of one person to move higher does not stifle the promotions and prospects of those below him.

He explained that whenever this has happened, such officers are retired and engaged as civilian employees within the same unit and given the same salaries as they were re-

ceiving before.

On promotions, he stressed that it has and will continue to be based on efficiency.

General Quainoo also touched on stealing and said such an act together with other vices cannot be allowed to destroy and distort the image and role of the Armed Forces.

General Quainoo gave as an illustration a case in which an officer stole goods worth C1.6 million belonging to the Armed Forces and sold them to a businessman for an amount of C200,000. The officer was made to appear before a court martial and the punishment he got was to have the goods and money confiscated to the state plus a two-year loss in seniority.

The Force Commander explained that under those circumstances the officer went unpunished because first, the money which was confiscated did not belong to him and the two year loss of seniority was of no consequence as a Lieutenant-Colonel, his promotion did not depend on time.

Such judgement, General Quainoo explained, was an act tantamount to condoning and conniving with the crime and those who gave the judgement had to face the consequence of their own actions. Some actions, he said, defy logic and commonsense.

The Force Commander called for a closer examination of all the issues discussed and said that in the end the facts and truth

can never be drowned by rumour-mongering.

Responding to the applause from the men, General Quainoo pledged that he will continue to provide leadership and will always be guided by a sense of fair play and the need to instil discipline in the Armed Forces.

The Armed Forces Organising Assistant of the CDRs, WO1 Isaac Frimpong who is also the Force Sgt. Major, said it was imperative that officers and men came together to build a stronger and united force. To do this, he said, the channel-of-communications must be such that all would understand and appreciate whatever went on. He expressed satisfaction that the meeting had done just that.

WO1 Frimpong also advised the officers and men to go about their duties efficiently to make those behind them emulate their example and also make it easier for them to move up.

CSO: 3400/805

GHANA

BRIEFS

DEPORTEES FROM BENIN -- Fifteen Ghanaians have been deported from Cotonou by the authorities in Benin. The deportees, all men between the ages of 30 and 35 years, were rounded up in Cotonou for not being in possession of residence permits and escorted to the Ghana-Togo border at Aflao. They were accompanied by officials of the Ghana Embassy in Benin. Speaking to newsmen, one of the deportees said they were arrested about 2 weeks ago and placed in custody before being deported. Deportees claimed that they were not allowed to collect their belongings. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Aug 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/803

LESOTHO

JONATHAN RECEIVES STATUE FROM DPRK

MB030722 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that the erection of his statue is a direct link of cordial relations between Lesotho and the DPRK. The prime minister was speaking this morning at the unveiling ceremony of the statue at the Basotho National Party, BNP, headquarters. The statue was made by Korean experts.

Dr Leabua Jonathan said that the erection of his statue imposed a great responsibility on him and added that he accepted the responsibility with full realization of the consequences. The prime minister said credit should be given to the Korean team for the exceptional work which was done in a period of 6 weeks. He assured the DPRK'S ambassador to Lesotho that he was totally satisfied with the work. The DPRK team leaves Lesotho for the DPRK this weekend. The unveiling ceremony was attended by cabinet ministers, senior civil servants, and the public.

The ambassador of the DPRK to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr An Kyong-hyon, this morning said that in making the statue of the prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, which was unveiled this morning, Korean experts have reflected the national tradition and customs of living of the Basotho people, but most of all the statue of the prime minister is nested with sentiment of friendship of the Korean people towards the people of Lesotho.

Mr An Kyong-hyon said that Dr Leabua Jonathan has moved with excellence in achieving independence for Lesotho and has promoted Lesotho's friendship with all countries of the world by pursuing the policy of nonalignment. The ambassador also said that Dr Jonathan is being respected by the world because of his fight against imperialism. Mr An Kyong-hyon said that the DPRK and Lesotho formed close cooperation because of their similarity with the past under those aspirations for independence against imperialism.

He added that the two countries' friendship has been marked by a significant meeting between the great leader, Kim II-SONG, and the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, in May 1983. The ambassador expressed hope that the statue will stand as a symbol of friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

CSO: 3400/804

LESOTHO

RADIO LAUDS JONATHAN'S RECORD AS PRIME MINISTER

MB050850 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Aug 85

[Station Commentary]

[Excerpt] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, has been a leader of a political party, the Basotho National Party, for the past 23 years and a prime minister for the past 19 years. It is a fact beyond doubt that Dr Jonathan has shown remarkable acumen as a politician in Southern Africa. It is also a matter beyond debate that in his astute style of politics he has overshadowed and outmanouvered his political opponents both inside and outside Lesotho for well over 19 years. He has baffled political analysts and prophets.

Dr Jonathan has resisted all efforts to agree to peace in Southern Africa at all costs, despite pressures from within certain sections of his own party. He said yes to peace, but peace on the basis of mutually acceptable principles that take account of the future interests of this nation. The prime minister has refused to bow to certain pressures to narrow the scope of Lesotho's diplomatic relation. He has made it clear that it is not his policy to adopt foreign ideologies, but he has equally made it clear that Lesotho must, in its own interests, maintain relations with all states on the basis of internationally recognized diplomatic principles of noninterference in internal affairs.

He has stood firm on the principles of respect of law despite public clamor for summary action against those charged with violation of the laws of this kingdom. He has also made it clear that opportunities for employment in Lesotho are open to all, irrespective of political differences, in the face of strong pressures that bias should be shown to his followers. He has taken initiatives to have an amnesty act passed to afford those of his opponents who created acts to overthrow his government to rejoin their communities and even contest the forthcoming general elections.

Dr Jonathan has, in the interests of this kingdom, met many world leaders conferring, consulting, and exchanging views with the objective of expanding and strengthening relations, and setting up a structure for peaceful climate and environment in which this kingdom can continue to flourish.

CSO: 3400/804

LIBERIA

FULL RECOGNITION OF SDAR REAFFIRMED

LD031640 Algiers APS in English 1430 GMT 3 Aug 85

[Text] Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (Liberated Territories), 3-8-85 (APS)
"The government of the Liberia's Republic by reaffirming its unshakeable support to the sacred rights of all the peoples to selfdetermination such as registered in the UN and OAU Charters decided to grant a full Diplomatic recognition to the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR)" a liberian official communique released on Saturday by the Saharan Ministry of Information indicated. This decision of Liberia, the communique added, "is taken after several years of a careful evaluation of the situation in Western Sahara and the need of a positive action to ensure the settlement of this question."

The communique recalled that "in November 1984, Liberia decided with 47 other OAU member states and for the first time to enable SADR to fully take part in the deliberation of the organization and then to ensure the continuity of meetings."

The SADR formal recognition by Liberia the communique carried on "was then inevitable and brings now to 31 the number of African countries which have proceeded to a formal recognition of this country."

The Liberia's Government, the communique added, "hopes that its decision will contribute to a peaceful solution of the Western Sahara question which has been a major concern for the OAU for several years."

The (?Liberian) Government, the communique concluded "wishes to make clearly understand [as received] that its decision to grant a full diplomatic recognition to SADR will in no way affect the cordial relations it is maintaining with the Morocco's kingdom."

CSO: 3400/801

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

LINSU REPORTS STUDENTS ARREST -- The Liberian National Students Union, LINSU, says three more students, this time from the Booker Washington Institute, BWI, have been arrested for allegedly attempting to circulate a statement calling for the replacement of their principal and the repeal of Decree 88-A. A LINSU release issued at the weekend did not, however, name the three students arrested. The release also called on the National Board of Investigation, set up recently by Head of State Doe to investigate 14 students arrested at the Soviet Embassy on an alleged spying mission, to be inspired by the sense of impartiality as their findings will forever remain in the archives of what LINSU described as this cherished land our ours, findings which will be left to the judgment of posterity. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 5 Aug 85 AB]

STUDENTS ARRESTED PROBE URGED -- The Lofa University Students Association, LUSA, has appealed to the Government of Liberia in the name of humanity and goodness for the inclusion of some University of Liberia [UL] authorities and representatives of the Provisional Leadership Committee on the recent board set by Dr Doe to investigate 14 students caught recently at the closed Soviet Embassy and on an alleged spying mission. A release from LUSA issued today said realizing that the members of the investigating board have numerous hectic official duties, they shall be delighted were they to investigate the students as soon as possible. They also appealed to Dr Doe to have mercy on the students so as to enable them to enter school by second semester should the investigation board find them guilty of passing over information to the Soviets on the night of 17 June. The release concluded by saying: We join government in praying for the peace and stability of the Liberian nation in these critical days. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Aug 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/801

MALI

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH ITALY--A contract for the financing of a petroleum depot at Kayes (western Mali), was signed in Bamako on Friday between "Petro-Stock," a Malian public enterprise, and "Italimanti," an Italian state corporation. It provides for an Italian loan of 4 billion CFA francs, to be paid over a period of 20 years, with a 10-year grace period, and with an interest rate of 1.5 /figure as received/ percent. /Text/ /Paris AFP in French 2158 GMT 28 Jul 85/

ITALIAN AIRLIFT FOR DROUGHT VICTIMS--The Italian /word indistinct/ airbridge has been operational since this morning. An Italian DC-8 carrying 2,400 tons of corn from Dakar landed at 0500 this morning at the Bamako-Senou Airport. The purpose of this Italian airbridge is to transport EEC assistance for the drought victims of our country. Lt Col Abdourahmane Maiga, the minister of interior and chairman of the national commission in charge of assistance to drought victims, took delivery of this consignment in the presence of Mr Claudio Moreno, former Italian ambassador to Mali and director of the Italian special fund for aid to drought-affected African countries; Mr Collet, EEC representative; the representative of UNICEF /words indistinct/; and Mrs Dembele (lauranne), the Italian Consul in Mali. /Text/ /Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 29 Jul 85/

CSO: 3400/761

SOUTH AFRICA

EMBASSY OFFICIAL IN FRANCE DISCUSSES EMERGENCY

MB251925 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 25 Jul 85

/From the "24 Hours" program presented by Hugh Pricer-Jones/

/Text/ In South Africa, the wave of arrests that followed the declaration at the weekend of the state of emergency in (?36 districts, enters into the 3d) day, and so do the disturbances in the black townships and the death toll as police try to disperse the crowds. The international response, though, to the hardline adopted by President P. W. Botha, remains generally (?favorable). But yesterday, France announced that she was withdrawing her ambassador, and in addition Paris imposed a freeze on all new investments in the republic. Now, the net effect may be more symbolic than economically punitive, but to hear an official South African reaction I called (Jacques de Villiers), first chancellor at the Republic of South Africa's Embassy in Paris. I asked him what effects the French sanctions were likely to have:

/Begin recording/ / (De Villiers)/ Well, I don't think this will deflect us from the course. We are busy with the reform process in South Africa. This has already borne much fruit and it's exactly because of that that certain elements--extremist elements manipulated from outside--are trying to destabilize the position because they are afraid of missing a revolution.

/Pricer-Jones/ Do you think then that this is the ANC and other groups who are not in control of the disturbances and are trying to gain control?

/ (De Villiers)/ The state of emergency was proclaimed to protect the majority of the black people, who are reasonable and moderate, and who accept what the government is doing and take part in the process. I don't think there is a question anymore, (?the government) is prepared to share power with blacks. It is just a question of finding the right method to prevent domination of one group over another.

/Pricer-Jones/ The 1983 referendum, though, didn't show many black people taking part. There was a fairly effective boycott. This, presumably then is not the right way to go about it.

/ (De Villiers)/ This dealt with the colored and the Indian elections. (?as you know reports said there was) a great measure of intimidation at that time and this prevented many peace-loving peoples from voting and expressing their own opinion.

/Pricer-Jones/ If many foreign powers don't see things your way, and there is a move in the U.S. Congress to impose sanctions on South Africa, will it interrupt the reform process that the South African Government says it's engaged in?

/De Villiers/ This may put a check on our economic progress, but these countries must watch out that it will affect more than a million foreign workers in South Africa. This could be very bad for employment in South Africa. So, I don't think it will serve the cause of the revolution in South Africa. It's exactly because of our economic progress that the blacks have made such great advances on many fields and stand head and shoulders above all other blacks in the rest of Africa.

/Pricer-Jones/ Now, the disturbances in the townships have been going on without a break at least since September last year. How quickly do you expect the partial state of emergency to bring those disturbances to an end?

/De Villiers/ A very gladdening development has been the stance taken by Archbishop Tutu who has called on the rival groups among the blacks to stop their internecine strife. This proves that this is at the source of the trouble and the police only have to intervene every time to keep peace between opposing black forces. And this may have the right effect, this call by Archbishop Tutu, and this may change the situation.

/Pricer-Jones/ Bishop Tutu and colleagues in the South African Council of Churches have also called on the government to release from jail leaders of the black and other communities in South Africa, and for the government to engage in dialogue with them as the way to end the disturbances. Do you agree with that?

/De Villiers/ We are prepared to dialogue, but only to dialogue with people who renounce violence, and as you know Mandela was given the opportunity to leave prison and he didn't want to accept the offer of the government because it entailed him renouncing violence.

/Pricer-Jones/ Isn't it rather too late in the day to exact that sort of promise from someone like Nelson Mandela?

/De Villiers/ I think there are enough moderating elements among the ranks of the blacks to hope for a reasonable settlement, a settlement that is free of any extremism, which is not the answer for South Africa.

/Pricer-Jones/ But isn't it a problem that you have really no one to talk to, that most black leaders are either in jail or arrested under your recent state of emergency?

/De Villiers/ No. There is a process which is taking place all the time. Nothing can yet be revealed on contacts between the government and moderate elements--I won't say moderate because moderate has also got a bad name, one should say reasonable elements--people who really have the interests of the blacks at heart and who are not manipulated by outside forces like Soviet interests.

/Pricer-Jones/ Are any of these people you are talking to people who might be known in the rest of the world, whose names we might know?

/De Villiers/ I don't think that we should be bothered by that, really. I mean this is not a publicity exercise that the government has embarked on.

/Pricer-Jones/ But you are talking to people in South Africa who have the confidence of their communities?

/De Villiers/ Of course. Yes, the president has said that he wants to bring in the blacks in the top echelons of power and it is just a matter of finding the right method to ensure this. We have a complex problem, a problem that is unique in the world. There is no other example that we can follow and which... /changes thought/ so, we have to move slowly, but surely. /end recording/

CSO: 3400/770

SOUTH AFRICA

STATE OF EMERGENCY'S IMPACT ON RAND MINIMIZED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jul 85 p 6

[Text]

There are reasons to believe the severe but short-lived capital flight that accompanied the state of emergency in the Sixties will not necessarily occur again now.

For one, flight capital has been increasingly free to leave the country as exchange controls have been progressively relaxed in recent years.

And resident capital, on which official controls remain, has a habit of moving with increasing stealth through the sieve of official sanctions. So whatever reservoir of funk money there is left in the economy is most likely rather small.

There has been in recent months an outflow of American investment from the share market. This could have been in response to the disinvestment campaign. Equally, it could be that Americans have taken the view that the rand price of gold has little growth left to offer.

The state of emergency may aggravate this outflow, but there are no signs yet of its becoming a haemorrhage. Certainly it has not yet been reflected in a significant reduction in the dollar value of the rand, which would be the key indicator of a large outflow.

The central bank may have intervened yesterday to steady the currency. But intervention would not be sufficient to staunch a haemorrhage, should one occur. Nor should Church Square waste precious reserves in any such fruitless endeavour.

The second difference between the position now and in the Sixties is that the current account of the balance of payments is much stronger. And if the outflow of funk money should materialise, it could be protected by a further depreciation of the rand.

That would, of course, set back the attainment of lower inflation just at a time when the annualised increase in the consumer price index is about to reach a peak before declining, probably sharply.

Another important point is that the state of emergency may be welcomed by some foreign investors who are aware that revolution is not just around the corner, despite the riots.

It could be seen abroad, as it is locally by many businessmen, as a factor encouraging the stability that is essential for a return to economic prosperity.

In our view, the key to capital flows over the next few months will be how soon normality is seen to be restored. And, closely linked to that, what measures are taken by government to ensure that the peace is reasonably durable.

SOUTH AFRICA

MORE ARRESTS, RELEASES

Since 30 July

MB311032 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1021 GMT 31 Jul 85

/Text/ Pretoria, 31 July, SAPA--Police said today 29 people had been arrested since yesterday under the emergency regulations, bringing to 1,286 the number of people detained since the emergency was implemented 10 days ago.

According to a police list of the detainees, the names of the latest arrests are (the numbering follows the SAP list numbering):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
1260. Motumo Mohlobane	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
1261. Dingaan Tsolo	"	"
1262. Lefu Thobejane	"	"
1263. Sunnyboy Mcira	"	"
1264. Njakale More	"	"
1265. Sonny Mbele	"	Benoni
1266. Lasarus Mcanangwa	"	"
1267. Elkner Neondesilwa	"	"
1268. Constance Kulu	B/F	"
1269. Jabulani Makhafola	B/M	"
1270. Elliot Nyende	"	"
1271. Kaizer Bnene	"	"
1272. Simon Mahlangu	"	"
1273. Themba Maluleka	"	"
1274. Ernest Nombande	"	Jansenville
1275. Sicelo Ndevu	"	Albany
1276. Mzuzwana Mdyogolo	"	"
1277. Fusunzi Pisani	"	Port Elizabeth
1278. Lumkile Baskit	"	"
1279. Charles Ntan	"	"
1280. Wuzie Kookwater	C/M	"
1281. Kutu Majo	B/M	"
1282. Myote Zukile	"	"
1283. Zoyzsil Hlangwana	"	"
1284. Andile Ngotsha	"	Bathurst
1285. Sincelo Pakane	"	Uitenhage
1286. Weelnut Mene	"	"

43 More People

MB011246 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1239 GMT 1 Aug 85

/Text/ Pretoria, 1 Aug, SAPA--[word indistinct] number arrested in the past 11 days.

Forty-seven people had been released so far, police said. A list of their names will be released later today.

Two whites, named as Gavin Emans and Miss Joy Harnden, both of Johannesburg, are among the latest arrests, according to the police list.

The list named the latest detainees as: (the numbering follows the SAP list)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
1287. Walter Mnizi	B/M	Germiston
1288. Nomvula Fusani	"	Port Elizabeth
1289. Thembekayi September	"	"
1290. Mint Jobela	"	Bathurst
1291. Mazwi Gumanye	"	"
1292. Kukuku Nqotjele	"	"
1293. Tozamile Gania	"	"
1294. Cebas Mayjenge	"	"
1303. Alexander Montoenz	"	Nigel
1304. Abre Mahlang	"	Benoni
1305. Zoleu Shampne	"	"
1306. Gavin Evans	W/M	Johannesburg
1307. Joy Harnden	W/F	"
1308. [Word indistinct]	"	Port Elizabeth
1309. Polila Jack	"	"
1310. Jon Notlawo	"	"
1311. Teneso Thobote	"	"
1312. Tombsile Cantani	"	"
1313. Elliot Nguwde	"	"
1314. Nyannanko Hlela	"	"
1315. Donald Jacobs	"	"
1316. Sydney Molekane	"	Johannesburg
1317. Collin Nkosi	"	"
1318. Charles Sentsienyane	"	"
1319. Hosea Machete	"	"
1320. Wilson Magudulelo	"	"
1321. Heroldt Gumede	"	"
1322. Luwlynt Skhumbuzo	"	"
1323. Martha Mthembu	B/F	"
1324. Teddy Martin	B/M	"
1325. Erich Nkomo	"	"
1326. Wilfred Shenyani	"	"
1327. Wiseman Madlina	"	"
1328. Dickson Booysen	"	"
1329. Nicolass Molabetsi	"	"

47 Detainees Released

JPRS-SSA-85-073
20 August 1985

MB011508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1502 GMT 1 Aug 85

/Text/ Pretoria, 1 Aug, SAPA--Police said today 47 people had been released out of the total of 1,329 detained under the emergency regulations in force for the past 12 days.

A list of those freed was released in Pretoria. Police said the prisoners were freed between 24 and 30 July.

The names of those released are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>(no. on sap list)</u>	<u>District</u>
1. Elias Masokoane	(45)	Krugersdorp
2. Roben Moliki	(58)	"
3. Stephen Nenwe	(61)	"
4. Gugu Sosibo	(63)	"
5. Stephens Mopeloa	(65)	"
6. Edward Mblala	(204)	Cardock
7. Moses Mnyoken	(207)	Springs
8. Mvumelwana Dandala	(257)	Port Elizabeth
9. Zalisile Kantwana	(283)	Grahamstown
10. Ntsokalo Sandi	(284)	"
11. Lungise Kwentele	(285)	"
12. Mabaza Madoda	(286)	"
13. Ernest Nkwinti	(337)	Bathurst
14. Elias Njibana	(338)	Grahamstown
15. Alfred Moleko	(490)	Vereeniging
16. Siko Dandela	(588)	Alexandria
17. Bonesile Mabhu	(589)	"
18. Tembekile Siko	(591)	"
19. Kholekele Nwayi	(592)	"
20. Vuyisile Siko	(593)	"
21. Gift Thabete	(650)	Springs
22. Oscar Albert	(888)	Benoni
23. Andele Mbete	(889)	Port Elizabeth
24. Joseph Mgqungwana	(890)	"
25. Petrus Motha	(1141)	Germiston
26. Manocagayzi Tabete	(1142)	"
27. Similo Myagaso	(1143)	"
28. Johannes Sholvo	(1144)	"
29. Johannes Moboka	(1145)	"
30. Imanuel Nxumalo	(1146)	"
31. Muluao Mlodi	(1147)	"
32. Mambasa Ndix	(1148)	"
33. Josef Modesi	(1149)	"
34. Gabriel Ndhuli	(1150)	"
35. Sally Mohlokwa	(1151)	"
36. Samuel Mathansi	(1152)	"
37. Mann Thebskvane	(1153)	"

<u>Name</u>	<u>(no. on sap list)</u>	<u>District</u>
38. Wellington Wella	(1154)	Germiston
39. Mosack Mputi	(1155)	"
40. Roger Bam	(1156)	"
41. Patrick Tshalangvane	(1157)	"
42. Petrus Williams	(1158)	"
43. Zadnana Molefe	(1159)	"
44. Justenus Mofokeng	(1160)	"
45. Thamas Maphilo	(1161)	"
46. Piet Modiba	(1162)	"
27. Themba Mandla	(1163)	"

CSO: 3400/770

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC LEADER INTERVIEWED ON SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

DW011246 Hamburg STERN in German 1 Aug 85 pp 16-17

[Interview given by Oliver Tambo, chairman of the South Africa ANC, by STERN editor Almut Hielscher -- date and place not given]

[Text][STERN:] Is hatred in South Africa now also burning among blacks?

[Tambo:] During the past 18 months roughly 600 people were killed in South Africa -- mostly by police and army bullets. In addition, there are also those who have fallen victim to the people's anger, which is directed, above all, against those people from the own ranks who are collaborating with the hated regime.

This is, for instance, black policemen, who live in the black townships, get up in the morning, take their guns, and shoot at their neighbors. Small wonder that people are afraid to be killed. However, the struggle actually is taking place between those being suppressed and the oppressors, be they blacks or whites.

[STERN:] Up to now whites have hardly been attacked.

[Tambo:] I believe that it will be a matter of only hours until the struggle will forge ahead into the districts of the whites.

[STERN:] Will martial law help to prevent this development?

[Tambo:] The government's imposing of martial law is bound to aggravate confrontation. Many parts of the country, particularly rural areas, have already become ungovernable. The government has sent the army into the black townships. This is no governing but occupation.

[STERN:] Is the uprising in the black ghettos a spontaneous uprising?

[Tambo:] It is the consistent consequence of force exercised by the racist regime for decades, and there will be a further escalation until the last structures of the apartheid system are crushed.

[STERN:] What is the role played by the banned African National Congress?

[Tambo:] Irrespective of the ban we are very much present in the country. President Botha is fully aware of it, if he holds the ANC responsible for the unrest.

[STERN:] Would the ANC be prepared to accept negotiations with the white government?

[Tambo:] Our goal consists in eliminating the white minority rule which responds with massacres, assassinations, and martial law. There is no indication at all that the regime wants to enter negotiations with us. Day by day our people are killed. What are we supposed to talk about? If negotiations were to materialize at all then this would require that Nelson Mandela and all our political prisoners must be freed unconditionally before-hand.

[STERN:] France has decided limited economic sanctions against South Africa. The FRG government rejects such steps, saying that it will be the blacks who have to suffer most from such sanctions.

[Tambo:] This argument is not only hypocritical but it is also cynical. All of a sudden they are trying to make believe that they care for the well-being of the blacks, whereas in reality it is nothing but their own economic advantage that matters to them. Sanctions alone will not spell our liberation, however, they will accelerate the process of liberation. Blacks in South Africa are ready to sacrifice their jobs, as they are already sacrificing their lives.

[STERN:] Ever since the beginning of the year the ANC has committed roughly 70 acts of sabotage and bombings in South Africa. Up to now these activities were largely confined to military installations. Will it now be the turn of civilian targets?

[Tambo:] The targets have changed. Just look at the 600 dead people. Almost all of them were civilians, including women and small children. Through martial law the government has reserved itself the right to kill. We have buried 600 civilian targets. Time has come when the question of either military or civilian targets no longer poses itself.

[STERN:] How long will the struggle last that is waged by the black majority against the system of apartheid?

[Tambo:] Nobody knows. However, one thing is sure: the countdown for the fall of the racist regime has begun.

CSO: 3400/804

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT URGED TO IMPLEMENT PRIVATIZATION

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's consulting engineers are joining the struggle to persuade the Government to match its talk of privatisation with action.

The struggle was started by the country's civil-engineering contractors when they challenged the Government to cut the public sector's ever-growing slice of the contracting cake more thinly (The Sunday Star, July 14).

Now consulting engineers are preparing a memorandum for the Competition Board in which they will make the same plea.

They expect the final draft of the memorandum to be ready next week and hope to send it to the Competition Board by the end of the month.

The director of the South African Association of Consulting Engineers, Mr Colin Spence, says although the association has not taken as public a stand as the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, it supports the contractors wholeheartedly.

"We believe quite strongly that although Government policy is to encourage private enterprise some senior officials are trying to build up the public sector's involvement rather than reduce it."

One of the points the consulting engineers will be making in the memorandum is that hard times such as the present reduce the amount of work for the industry.

If the public sector does not cut its capacity to carry out the work, the share available for private enterprise shrinks. This puts skilled people, whose education has cost the taxpayer a considerable amount of money, out of work.

"This is pure waste," says Mr Spence. "We believe it is a major contributor towards inflation."

A consulting engineer in the private sector who approached The Sunday Star put it even stronger: "Our livelihood is being taken away by the public sector."

"The Government has repeated often that everything that can be done by private enterprise should be done by it, but the public sector keeps growing."

SOUTH AFRICA

DISINVESTMENT NOT CONSIDERED THREAT TO MICROCOMPUTER MARKET

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Jul 85 p 8

[Text]

DISINVESTMENT moves in the United States do not pose a significant threat to the expanding South African microcomputer market.

This is the view of Johannesburg retailer Joan Joffe, who points out that major suppliers, including IBM and Hewlett Packard, have already indicated they will not move out of the local market.

"In addition, the legislation which is now before the US Congress does not restrict sales of computers except for military and certain governmental purposes.

"If the threat of disinvestment grows, this will encourage non-American suppliers and also local manufacture from imported components," she says.

She pointed out a microcomputer was already being assembled locally, while Olivetti had indicated that it was considering local manufacture.

"In any case, if there is a ban on computer sales we will still get them. We may have to pay more, but they will still come in."

Mrs Joffe said her company's turnover had increased during the recession and this could be attributed to the enhance-

ment of the IBM personal computer range.

"The IBM PC and compatible models from Olivetti, Sperry and other manufacturers have been enthusiastically accepted by the business sector.

"Among other reasons, this is because they can easily be linked to mainframe computers. It is also possible to set up economical systems for the small-to-medium business based on a single microcomputer."

Mrs Joffe also sees potential in the rental market.

"We lease computers even for one day at a time. Apart from helping businesses which have budget problems, it also allows them to become acquainted with the machine. This creates possible sales opportunities in the future."

Mrs Joffe says these are among the factors which have led to her planning a new branch within six months. It will be her first new branch in three years.

She believes it will allow her company to take advantage of the marked increase in demand she expects to follow the recession.

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO FREEDOM URGES INTENSIFIED OFFENSIVE AGAINST RSA

EA280918 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 26 Jul 85

/Unattributed commentary/

/Text/ Compatriots, imperialist countries have come into the open again and embraced apartheid despite the naked military dictatorship imposed last week.

The positions taken by Britain, the United States and other imperialist countries in opposing the popular motion calling for sanctions against Pretoria at the Security Council demonstrated the interest that these countries have in the continued maintenance of the hated apartheid system. Anyway these forces of exploitation and darkness as represented by the governments of these imperialist countries have always stood side by side with apartheid against any punitive measures. They have always done everything to defend apartheid. This is because they profit from the exploitation of our people. They stand to gain from the invasion of and oppression against the independent states of our region. They are the ones that continue to defy the international agreement calling for the total arms embargo against Pretoria. In fact, the very same weapons that are being used today to maintain the so-called state of emergency come from these countries.

What perhaps might be surprising to others is that these countries today came out and defended Pretoria despite the worldwide condemnation of the imposition of the naked military dictatorship. The noise that these imperialist countries are making to the effect that sanctions will harm the black people of South Africa and independent states of South Africa at the most is nonsensical. They know very well that the entire people of Southern Africa are in favor of sanctions against Pretoria. We are the ones who initiated the call for sanction. What made Britain and America to oppose this call is the fact they know that sanctions will weaken the Botha-Malan terrorist regime from which they benefit so much.

They know that that will weaken the apartheid economy and thereby weakening its capacity to defend the system.

It is ironic that just when the spokesman of the Reagan regime was telling the security council that his regime will never impose sanctions against Pretoria the two houses of the American parliament voted to give \$27 million in so-called

nonmilitary aid to the armed bandits fighting against the popular government in Nicaragua. On the other hand these imperialist countries claim that sanctions will damage the (?current) reform that Botha is (?pulling). What reform? Do they want to tell us that the indiscriminate arrest of leaders and activists of the democratic movement constitute reform? Do they mean that the murder of more than 500 innocent civilians within a year is a form of reform? Can anyone refer to the Langa massacre of 21 March this year as a reform?

Today, Britain and the United States are telling us that the predawn raid that apartheid troops and police are conducting against us are a form of reform we would like to be told, for we have not yet been told, whether the banning of meetings of the UDF and other organizations was a reform of apartheid?

We (?know) however that they are not referring to those empty cosmetic changes like the repealing of the immorality act and the political (?interference) act as constituting reform. We the people of South Africa call upon all those who believe in peace and friendship to act now and impose mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime. Sanctions can only hurt those who benefit from apartheid.

On the other hand we the people of South Africa shall continue with our offensive against the apartheid regime. We shall intensify the factors that caused that racists to impose the state of emergency. We shall continue eliminating (?policemen) stooges, enemy agents and collaborators. We, shall continue bringing the apartheid economy to its knees. Whether the United States and Britain like it or not we shall impose sanctions on our own.

We shall sabotage their (?firms). We shall continue (?reducing) their /word indistinct/. Workers and /word indistinct/ (strikes) will continue. Whether they impose sanctions or not their investments in our country shall be placed in jeopardy. There is no way in which these bloodsuckers can stop us from damaging the machines in the factory. They can't stop us from attacking delivery vans and disrupting communication lines.

Fellow countrymen, we must continue and heighten the momentum of our offensive. We must not be deterred by the evil actions of these imperialists. The whole democratic mankind, the world over, supports our struggle. It opposes the imposition of the naked military dictatorship under the cloak of a state of emergency. Dear compatriots, the whole world is behind us. Only a handful of bloodsuckers stand behind the apartheid regime. Therefore let us intensify our offensive. We demand sanctions now.

Amandla ngawethu. Maatle ke arona. Every fighter a patriot and every patriot a fight. Forward to battle.

CSO: 3400/770

SOUTH AFRICA

ISLAMIC BANKING GAINING MOMENTUM AMONG MUSLIM COMMUNITY

East Burnham ARABIA: THE ISLAMIC WORLD REVIEW in English Jun 1985 p 65

[Article by Mushtak Parker]

[Text]

Investment and business conducted on Shariah banking and economic principles among the Muslim community in South Africa is gaining momentum. Success has almost entirely been achieved through local contacts and hard work. Undoubtedly, the major Islamic financial institution in South Africa is Jaame Limited, based in Fordsburg.

According to its 1984 annual report, Jaame paid out a profit participation of 11.1 per cent while one of its subsidiaries, Wonder Accessories, showed a dividend of 22.5 per cent in its second year of operation, against 18 per cent last year. The main aim of the company is to finance short-, medium- and long-term projects based on Islamic principles. The company increased its capital from R810,074 in 1983 to R1.7m last year. This includes an increase in share capital from R8,960 in 1983 to R13,850 in 1984, an increase in debentures from R421,120 in 1983 to R650,950, and loans from R379,994 in 1983 to R1.09m last year.

The driving force behind Jaame Ltd is its chairman, Abdul Sattar Gani, South Africa's "Mr Islamic Banking". Jaame has an authorised capital of R25,000 — 5,000 ordinary class A-shares of R4 each and 5,000 ordinary class B-shares of R1. Issued capital comprises 2,770 ordinary class A-shares of R4 each (R11,080) and 2,770 ordinary class B-shares of R1, totalling R13,850. Debentures amount to R650,950, loans, R1.09m. Last year investments in various projects on a profit participation basis in which Jaame Ltd were involved amounted to R397,298.

The idea of setting up a Muslim business cooperative project was first thought of in 1976, when the Islamic banking movement had just started in the Arab world. The private company Jaame (PTY) Limited was set up in December 1976; the public company, Jaame Limited, was set up in August 1980, its main aims being:

- To foster and implement Islamic economic principles in society.
- To provide an alternative to the existing financial institutions which operate on an increase basis.
- To strive for the creation of an interest-free society.
- To create a sense of consciousness in the Muslim community for the implementation of Islamic economic principles.
- To strive generally for the upliftment of the Muslim umma and to make it aware of Islamic economic values.

Jaame's complete investment unit per person is R240, comprising R4 for a share, R200 for a debenture, and R36 as a donation. Only one unit a person is allowed, to obtain maximum participation of Muslims in the company and to avoid individual or group control.

The group currently has five subsidiaries including Wonder Accessories Ltd, which specialises in curtain accessories, Rahmah Investments Ltd, specialising in drugs and surgical equipment, Jaame Industries Ltd which manufactures motor spares and accessories, Jaame Plastics, and Jaame Property Ltd.

According to Abdul Sattar Gani, chairman of Jaame Ltd, the group is giving serious attention to the subject of housing and mortgages. "At this stage all I can say is that we are looking into the matter, a project involving housing and/or property requires substantial capital and investment. Jaame Ltd is also considering a medical aid scheme which is in accordance with Shariah principles. The scheme proposes a medical aid fund, initially for Madrassa staff, including those employed by Madaaris in the Transvaal." Judging by the number of enquiries received by Jaame Ltd at its head office near Johannesburg, South African Muslims have shown most interest in Takafol, the Islamic alternative to insurance.

Says Abdul Sattar Gani, "Jaame Ltd is liaising in London with the Islamic Investment Company, which is a servicing company for the Islamic Takafol Company of Luxembourg and part of the DMI Group, to obtain information on the infrastructure of the Takafol scheme to plan riba-free insurance in South Africa." Gani has been in touch with Muhammed Alvi, president of Takafol Group, DMI in Geneva, and with Afzal Raja of the Islamic Investment Company in London.

The other major centre for Islamic finance activities is Cape Town, where the Shura Trust was formed in 1981 to fund various welfare and community projects of the Majlisush Shura Al Islami. Shura Trust has set up a fund out of members subscriptions and contributions, and the income and any capital profits, based on Shariah principles, from these funds are invested to help the Majlisush Shura Al Islami; other Muslim organisations; to provide social welfare relief and services; to establish and maintain Islamic institutions such as pre-school centres, Madrassas, Islamic colleges, libraries, mosques and so on; and to help needy members of the Muslim community.

According to the chairman of Shura Trust, Dr A F Gamielien, who was born and educated in Egypt, "Every R100 received from an investor is invested as one ordinary share of R1 and 33 unsecured debentures of R1 each to the investor, and one ordinary share of R1 and 65 unsecured debentures of R1 each donated to Shura Assistance and Relief Trust." However, the main Islamic financial institution of Shura Trust is Ash-

Shura Limited, a public company formed in 1982 and financed by Shura Trust Fund, which purchases shares for itself and its members in the company. It manages all business and investment ventures, and the authorised share capital of the company is R100,000, divided into 100,000 par value shares of R1 each.

Linked to the debentures of R98 paid in respect of each subscription, Ash-Shura Ltd plans to become a R10m enterprise within the next couple of years. According to its balance sheet, although the company declared no dividends in 1983, it was nevertheless able to pay a benefit of R8,304 to its debenture holders.

Unlike other countries, there are few supportive organisations for the Islamic banking movement in South Africa. However, there is the Association of Muslim Accountants, Lawyers and Businessmen, who believe that Islam is a comprehensive dynamic ideology capable of providing clear and progressive directions in the economic, business and legal fields to the advanced countries of the West, the East as well as those of the Third World; and the other is the South African National Zakat Fund. Recently the two organisations held an important seminar, "Trusts and Estate Planning, incorporating an Islamic Perspective," presenting the Islamic view on the drawing up of wills, and use of trusts and estate planning generally.

The one aspect where the South African Islamic banking movement has been lagging behind is in its cooperation with the wider Islamic banking movement. The South African movement feels that it is being ignored, and that with almost one million Muslims in Southern Africa it has very good potential.

Islamic banks overseas, although they do express an interest in helping the South African Islamic financial companies with logistical and administrative support, are reluctant for political reasons to go south. The African Arabian Islamic Bank, registered in the Bahamas, is the only Islamic bank to have an office in Harare, in Zimbabwe, but it does not envisage expanding to South Africa. The South African Muslim community is very keen to receive visits and enquiries from the established Islamic banks, whom they believe could help further establish Islamic banking principles in South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

DESPITE DROP IN DEMAND, ISCOR DOUBLES PRODUCTION

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 4 Jul 85 p 16

[Text]

Iscor has good reason for both tears and cheers.

Tears for the fact that local demand for steel is plummeting.

And cheers for the fact that, in recent months, the organisation has almost doubled steel production, overseas sales and foreign exchange earnings.

The extent of the drop in local demand is nothing short of horrifying.

Sales in the first quarter of this year against the first quarter of last year have been 79% down to the motor trade, 39% down to South African Transport Services, 75% down to makers of white goods such as refrigerators and stoves, 17% down to makers of pipes, 35% down to merchants and more than 25% down to the heavy engineering sector.

Nor does Iscor expect any improvement in the near future.

Senior general manager (steel), Nols Olivier, says local demand for steel is likely to be around 20% lower in the 1985 calendar year than it was in 1984 — and to bounce along at that level for some time.

"We do not see any improve-

ment in steel consumption in South Africa until interest rates come down meaningfully, which we think will happen gradually," he said.

"If they get to below 20%, it won't happen easily this year."

In the 1982/3 financial year, Iscor, which supplies about 75% of the local steel market, sold 2 955-million tons in South Africa.

The 1983/4 figure was 3 325-million tons, thanks in part to the sudden need for pipelines caused by the drought.

In the current year to the end of June, Iscor will sell only about 2 896-million tons.

So severe has been the drop in local demand that even the success of Iscor's drive to increase exports will not stop the bottom line of this year's balance sheet taking a dip compared to last year's.

The reason is that Iscor — in common with every other steel exporter in the world — sells overseas for less than it sells locally.

In Iscor's case, it must sell 1,6 t of steel to make the same money it would make from selling 1 t locally.

That said, it must be added that

senior Iscor officials regard their organisation's export drive as a great success . . . and with good reason.

Comparing 1983/4's figures with 1984/5's shows sales to the Middle East, including Israel and Turkey, up 93% from 353 000 t to 685 000 t; sales to the Far East and South-East Asia up 66% from 305 000 t to 510 000 t; sales to Africa in total up 95% from 115 000 t to 225 000 t; and sales to Europe up 72% from 142 000 t to 246 000 t.

Getting the steel to sell has meant that, in the past four months, Iscor has had to increase its monthly production from 140 000 t to 230 000 t.

It hit the target last month and is now running at more than 90% of capacity, a level it intends to hold.

One result of the Iscor export drive has been that its product mix has changed, from 29% exports in 1983/4 to 40% exports this year.

Another has been that foreign exchange earnings from raw steel, at R449-million in 1983/4, will be around R700-million, up 60%.

20 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

FRAGILITY OF METAL INDUSTRY WAGE PACT STRESSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Jul 85 p 11

[Article by Mike Siluma]

[Text]

The conclusion of a wage agreement in the metal industry this month may not have guaranteed peace between employers and a large section of the industry's nearly 360 000 workers.

All unions in the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF), save one, signed the agreement only last week, after three months of tough negotiations with the employer body, the Steel Engineering Industries' Federation (Seifsa).

The IMF unions are the South African Boilermakers' Society (Sabs); the Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers' Union (Seawu); the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (Mawu) and the Engineering Industrial Workers' Union (EIWU).

They have a membership of more than 120 000, comprising mainly unskilled workers.

In signing the agreement, these unions made it clear they were doing so "under protest" as they were unhappy with the employers' final offer.

REFUSED

Mawu is the only union which has, for the third time in as many years, refused to sign.

The other union grouping in the industry, the Confederation of Metal and Building Unions

(CMBU), representing mostly skilled and semi-skilled workers, has also accepted the employers' offer.

At the start of the talks, the two union groupings presented separate sets of demands.

The CMBU demands included a 42-hour working week and a 20 percent increase in minimum wages for all categories.

The IMF unions asked for, among others:

- The raising of the hourly minimum wage rate for unskilled workers from R1,78 to R3,50 and a guaranteed across-the-board 50c an hour increase.
- The reduction of the working week to 40 hours, without loss of pay.
- A strict control on overtime to curb retrenchments.
- The recognition of May 1 as a paid holiday.

Seifsa's final offer came after talks had broken down several times and a declaration of dispute by the unions.

The employers rejected many of the union demands, but have agreed to raise the minimum wage for artisans by 40c to R5,21 an hour. The minimum wage for unskilled workers will be R1,90 an hour.

An across-the-board hourly rise of 24c for artisans and 14c

for labourers has also been granted.

Although the agreement came into effect on July 1, the unions have rejected it as not meeting the high cost of living.

When signing the agreement, the IMF unions said they reserved the right to negotiate supplementary agreements with the more profitable companies in the industry.

ATTACKED

They attacked the Seifsa position as "discouraging plant-level bargaining". The unions contend that the setting of general wage minimums at the Industrial Council (IC) is meant to protect the smaller employers. But the bigger employers whose profits were greater and therefore could pay more, were hiding behind the IC minimums, the unions said.

It is these employers with which the unions will negotiate directly.

Employers who resisted these attempts would "face whatever action our membership deems expedient", said the local IMF secretary, Mr Brian Fredericks.

Mawu was even more explicit, hinting at a possibility of a national strike if employers refused to negotiate at plant level.

The union claims a signed-up membership of more than 40 000.

A union source this week predicted work stoppages over the next few weeks to back plant-level negotiations with some companies.

Last week 500 workers were dismissed by the Pretoria firm Silvertown Steel Engineering after striking over the issue.

Their union, the IMF-affiliated National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union, said the company had implemented the new wage rates while direct negotiations were in progress.

CSO: 3400/780

SOUTH AFRICA

CIVIL ENGINEERING WORK DOWN

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Mervyn Harris]

[Text]

THE value of civil engineering contracts awarded in June was the highest since September.

Total value of contracts for the first half of the year was, however, almost 28% lower than during the same period last year.

Latest figures recorded by the South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors (Safcec) show that the 95 contracts worth R162m awarded in June lifted the total for the first six months of the year to R585m compared with R830m in the first half of 1984.

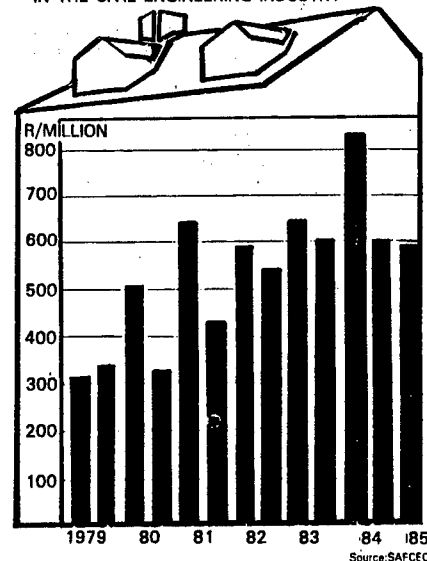
Safcec executive director Kees La-gaay says the half yearly contract award figures, recorded in current prices, have remained virtually stagnant since 1981.

"It is clear that, when adjusted for inflation, there has been a continuous downward trend in the industry's intake of new work in real terms since 1981-82.

"Order books are poorly filled with no signs of an early general improvement in the prevailing sluggish tempo of construction. Although the National Transport Commission programme of major national road contracts is most welcome, it will not be sufficient to lift the industry out of the recession."

The award of the first major contract of the current NTC programme helped boost the value of the June awards. The

HALF YEARLY CONSTRUCTION AWARDS
IN THE CIVIL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY



R19,4m contract for the Middelburg by-pass went to Stocks Roads.

Other major awards in June included the contract for the reconstruction of the Bailey-Penhoek Pass-Jamestown trunk road, in the Eastern Cape, which will be undertaken by LTA Construction for R21,6m.

Although Safcec is not notified of all contracts awarded, the figures are estimated to cover about two-thirds of all civil engineering work

SOUTH AFRICA

TEK LOGIC ISCOR CONTRACT

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [High-Tech] in English 20 Jun 85 p 22

[Text]

Tek Logic has commissioned the supervisory computer system for the direct reduction sponge iron plant at Iscor's Vanderbijlpark works.

The contract for four kilns with an annual production of 720 000 tons of sponge iron is the largest coal-based direct reduction plant in the world and it called for innovative management and operating procedures.

The main contract was awarded to Lurgi, the well-known West German engineering company with extensive experience of the SLRN direct reduction process. The supervisory system was designed and installed by Tek Logic in co-operation with Lurgi and Iscor.

This management and operator information system supplements the more conventional distributed control system, programmable controllers and mass measuring/batching systems. In this role, it produces composite alarms to highlight critical conditions not visible elsewhere on the plant.

One requirement was introduced for rapid data acquisition from special thermocouples to analyse the immediate kiln operating conditions.

The supervisory system captures and stores data from each of the three sub-systems (distributed control, PLC and mass measuring), as well as chemical analysis data from the plant laboratory. Provision has been made for up to two months of on-line process data to be available for future research.

Management reports are produced from this data base on a shift, daily and monthly basis or on request. Extensive graphic presentations are used to examine the plant performance using composite data not available to any one of the sub-systems.

An HP 1000F computer with 2 Mbytes of main memory and 128 Mbytes of disk storage is supplemented by two streaming tape cartridges, an 800 BPI tape drive and several printers and terminals. Four Tektronix 4027A colour graphic terminals are used as operator stations.

Software is implemented using standard Tek Logic products as far as possible, with a lot of attention to the intricacies of the man/machine interface.

CSO: 3400/778

SOUTH AFRICA

AUSTERITY MEASURES IMPROVE ISCOR

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 4 Jul 85 p 14

[Text]

The development of a sound steel industry in South Africa has played a major role in making the country a profitable investment field for foreign capital and enabling its people to attain relatively high standards of living.

Apart from small volumes of special steels, the Republic is virtually self-sufficient in steel supplies, 75% of which are produced by Iscor. This self-sufficiency is even more significant in the context of Iscor's fully integrated steelmaking process, which means that all the iron ore, dolomite and silica, and most of the coking coal, zinc and tin, are supplied from its own mines.

This economic self-sufficiency is obviously of strategic importance in the face of international political pressure and the accompanying threats of economic sanctions.

When Iscor started production 51 years ago, the country's steel mills could supply only 18% of domestic requirements. The remaining 82% was imported at considerable cost, and to the detriment of the country's balance of payments.

The position has now been reversed, with Iscor today exporting to more than 60 countries.

Last year, 1983/4 financial year, foreign sales amounted to 1,35-million tons of a wide range of steel products, which yielded R449-million.

In the current year, it is endeavouring to increase steel exports by 1-million tons.

Over the years, Iscor has proved to be a rewarding investment for the Government, which decided in 1928 to press ahead with a State-sponsored steel industry in the face of private sector reluctance to participate.

Since 1974, capital employed has risen from R1,4-billion to R3,86-billion and, over the same period, the debt ratio has fallen from 67% to 36% on account of positive cash flow.

The latest financial results show an increase in turnover from R2 296-million in 1982/3 to R2 705-million in 1983/4.

Calculated on the conventional historical cost basis, the trading profit in the latter year amounted to R525-million.

These results are indicative of Iscor's foresight and the pre-emptive measures it has taken since the oil crisis in 1973 to improve productivity, increase plant efficiency, produce sophisticated quality products and ensure orderly marketing and business practices so that it may not only survive, but remain com-

petitive in the new world order of steel.

As Willem van Wyk, Iscor's managing director said: "We realised the oil crisis would increase inflation and stop further growth for steel sales, so we closed the valves on further capital expenditure."

Like other major steel producers worldwide, Iscor has to rethink its basic philosophies under prevailing international conditions of under-utilisation of production capacity, over-production, cheap subsidised steel available on world markets by countries trying to redeem excessively high debts, and the general tendency to protect local industries by restricting imports as far as possible.

The first major turning point for Iscor came in 1975, which marked the end of almost continuous expansion since production started some 41 years earlier at Pretoria.

Iscor realised that it could not meet the changed circumstances by merely cutting back on expansion — it had to become more efficient in what was left.

Policy has, therefore, been focused on improved management systems, rationalisation and modernisation of plant and equipment, on improving quality and the range of products as well as worker productivity.

It is only lately that the new face of Iscor has become apparent to the public at large; the staff complement has dropped from 70 000 to 62 000 — mainly through natural wastage — accompanied by a complete transformation of its steel production processes and the increasing sophistication of products in response to new needs on the part of customers who have been pressured by the oil crisis to strive for lightness.

CSO: 3400/780

SOUTH AFRICA

SUCCESS OF MOBILE, TWO-WAY RADIO NOTED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [High-Tech] in English 20 Jun 85 p 23

[Text]

A new, synthesised mobile two-way radio, the MR30, designed, developed and manufactured entirely in South Africa by Servitek, has been successfully launched on the international market.

Following its appearance last month at an international exhibition of two-way radios in the United States, orders have already been received from a number of countries. In this country, the MR30 has already been field tested and ordered ahead of its South African launch by a major parastatal organisation.

At the local launch, Servitek chairman Joe Grobler said the launching of the radio was the culmination of work which began more than 20 years ago.

The mobile radio was preceded by a range of VHF portables which were successfully introduced to the local and international markets over a year ago. The company has just received what it believes to be the largest order yet placed for South African-manufactured and designed radio equipment, worth more than R1-million for the supply of 1 500 VHF portables to a government agency.

"Both the portables and the mobile radio use techniques and components based on the very latest state-of-the-art, and are products entirely of our own development, engineering and manufacturing operations," he said.

"The decision to develop the new generation of hand-held and mobile two-way radios was a calculated risk involving a capital investment of about R2.5-million.

"I am happy to say that the reactions we have already had from national and international markets have fully confirmed our belief in this venture."

Grobler said Servitek had succeeded in producing a range of two-way radios and ancillary equipment to paramilitary standards capable of meeting the most stringent commercial and industrial market requirements at a competitive price.

The importance to South Africa of having its own capability in this field could hardly be over-emphasised, he said.

"In the sophisticated world of electronics and telecommunications, assembly under licence does not create local know-how in the true sense of the word — and certainly will not help South Africa to build up an export business.

"In fact, manufacturers assembling under licence are invariably excluded from world markets as a condition of the licensing agreement."

The measure of Servitek's achievement was that its technical director and radio sales manager had succeeded in opening up new opportunities for the company's products in a matter of days at their first international showing in Las Vegas.

To gear up for demand, a new manufacturing and office complex is being built in Elandsfontein at a cost of R2-million.

SOUTH AFRICA

MECHATRONICS DIVISION TO EXPLORE AUTOMATION

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 4 Jul 85 p 4

[Text]

The objective of the mechatronics division of UWTEC is to set up a manufacturing cell and explore technologies related to flexible automation.

The unit grew out of the need to supplement mechanical engineering with the instrumentation and technology provided by electrical engineering.

First established in October, 1983, by Professor Mike Rod of the mechanical engineering department of Wits, it fused the disciplines of electrical and mechanical engineering.

Gerald Bloch, deputy director of the division, explained that the major focus of his unit is on hi-tech manufacturing.

"The last year has been spent acquiring equipment, which includes seven computers, four robots and a CNC machine, and we are now looking at the integration of all these pieces

into a fully automated mini-warehouse," he said.

The flexible manufacturing cell will be computer-controlled to allow the rapid transition from the manufacturing of one item to another, or from one version to another.

The unit aims to build up its own expertise in applied research which will culminate in direct spin-offs for the industry.

"We will then be able to assist industry with expert knowledge, advice and recommendations in the field of automation."

With 12 post-graduate students and permanent employees and comprehensive computer facilities, the unit is a hive of activity.

In conjunction with Mintek, computervision techniques are being used in rock-sizing analysis for autogenous milling.

Here, the camera recognises rocks and can work out how many and of what

size of each there are in order to determine the extent of grinding that must be carried out.

One of the technological spin-offs from this research will be work on the development of robot vision.

Other projects include the automated robot assembly of electric motors and the development of expert systems in manufacturing.

Conveyor belt wear analysis is being undertaken in a vision project and computer networking for manufacturing systems is also being developed.

Bloch agrees that there is still a great deal of conservatism in industry when it comes to automation and that long-range investment programmes are lacking, but believes that automation will increase.

"The fact that we have between R600 000 and

R700 000 of equipment either donated by, or on loan from, industry indicates that they are prepared to invest in this type of research," he said.

"I find the more I speak to industrialists about our activities, the more enthusiasm and interest they display."

A sub-division of Mechatronics is the appropriate technology division. "Here, we look at technology for rural-type applications such as water pumping and solar-powered water systems."

Usually, undergraduate students are sent to national states like KwaZulu to install these systems and teach the locals how to operate and maintain them."

Bloch calls this "right-tech" as opposed to high- or low-tech.

Where high-technology is used, it is for increased reliability rather than complexity, he says.

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC'S 'TELEDATA' SERVICE EVALUATED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 4 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

SABC's soon-to-be-launched R300 000 TV-based information service, Teledata, could end up a costly white elephant in a time of declared budget cutback.

Few of the 3-million TV sets in homes all over South Africa are designed to receive it and few will accept modification.

When the new service comes on line on 1 November most manufacturers will have sets ready — at a price — but sales are expected to get off to a slow start.

The service chosen by the SABC for local introduction is World System Teletext (WST) Level 1. The technical specification is as yet unknown, though it is expected that this will be closely based on the British "Broadcast Teletext Specification".

Unlike Beltel, Teledata is a one-way system and is transmitted by a television station using cyclical digital data inserted in the vertical blanking interval (VBI). It does not interfere

with TV programme material being transmitted at the same time.

A colour-television receiver equipped with an external or integral Teledata decoder will convert this digital data into full-screen alpha-numeric or graphic displays that are called "pages" of an "electronic magazine".

A wide variety of information incorporated in over 200 frames will be available. Examples are: news headlines, weather forecasts, and classified ads. Much depends on the corporation's ability to push the service and one of the SABC's primary sales tactics will be the screening of a sample Teledata programme at intervals outside normal TV transmission hours which is visible without a decoder.

Television dealers stand, initially at any rate, to lose by the corporation's success. Most stock in showrooms and on the floors of factories is obsolete as far as Teledata reception is concerned.

Receivers must be redesigned from the drawing board stage to handle the new service.

Remote control sets represent the sole exception. Because the Teledata system incorporates a remote control keypad this type of set will accept modification.

But manufacturers estimate that only 10% of the 3-million sets in present use are of this type. The reason: expense.

Richard van der Merwe, product group manager (TV and video) for Telefunken, costed his company's Telefunken 51 cm remote control set for Engineering Week at R1 399. The price of converting this unit for Teledata reception is R121 plus labour charges.

Terry Millar, general manager of National Panasonic sees sets manufactured by his company to access Teledata selling with a cost increase of 20% to 30% on current prices.

CSO: 3400/780

20 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

ELECTRONIC BANKING NETWORKING SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jul 85 p 5

[Article by Chris Cairncross]

[Text]

ELECTRONIC banking takes off in a big way in SA next month when Saswitch — an electronic networking system linking 15 banks and building societies — goes live.

The switching on of the system signals the start of an unprecedented growth phase in electronic banking in SA, incorporating a fully-fledged electronic funds transfer (EFT) network embracing shared automatic teller machines (ATMs), electronic credit-card authorisation, and EFT at the point-of-sale services.

More than R15m has so far been invested in the Saswitch network, with a further R35m earmarked to fund expansion and increased capacity over the next five years.

Five financial institutions will initially be connected to Saswitch in August. These include Boland Bank, Barclays, SA Perm, Trust Bank and UBS.

Their link up will immediately provide their large customer base with common access to 830 ATMs country-wide.

The remaining 10 institutions — Allied, Bank of Lison, Cape of Good Hope Savings Bank, EP Building Society,

NBS, Nedbank, Saambou, Santambank, Standard Bank and Volkskas — will be connected soon afterwards. By mid-1986 the number of shared customer-operated terminals will amount to more than 1 500.

The introductory service will focus initially on the sharing of ATMs. This means that clients of the participating institutions will be able to use any of these terminals for cash withdrawals and balance inquiries.

In parallel with the introduction of shared ATMs is the evolution of "cashless shopping" via electronic funds transfer at the point of sale (EFT/POS).

This is an electronic debiting system linked to a retailer's cash till which enables a customer to use his bank or building-society card to debit his account directly when paying for purchases. Proceeds of these transactions will be accumulated electronically and credited automatically to the retailer's banking account.

Checkers is the first retailing group to participate in the network. A pilot system, incorporating 25 checkout tills, came on stream at the group's Eastgate store during June and is operating effectively without any hitches, according to Saswitch representatives.

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20 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

UNIQUE NONEXPLOSIVE MINING SYSTEM DESCRIBED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

The world's first non-explosive mining system, using ultra high-pressure waterjets, is being developed by Admac SA, a wholly owned subsidiary of US Flow Industries, a leading manufacturer of ultra high-pressure waterjet cutting machinery.

"Flowex" is a novel, rapid non-explosive based rock fracturing and excavation technique which is in the process of being refined in two gold mines and a chrome mine in South Africa.

Says Chris Botha, general manager of Admac: "We have imported all the high-pressure components for the system, which has been designed and assembled here.

"We have all the necessary technology and are now working on refining the system."

The flowex process relies on pulse-type, internal hydraulic pressurisation of geometrically altered, sealed borehole zone to induce and propagate directionally controlled fracturing in a confined or isolated body of rock or concrete.

The excavation cycle ranges from one to five minutes, depending on crew size and degree of mechanisation applied.

It involves five steps. A hole is first drilled with a standardised percussive drill before the jetslotter, providing 3 800 bar/55 000 psi, cuts slots and a packer-retaining cavity.

The packer is then installed in the hole and a blastvalve, blasthose and triggerhose are attached.

Typically, 350 bar/5 000 psi hydraulic blast-pressure is initiated by squeezing the trigger to

propagate fracturing.

A 4-litre discharge produces 5 m² to 10 m² of fractured surface.

"This is the only system of its kind in the world," said Botha, "with exciting possibilities for mining in this country."

There are numerous other mining applications for waterjet technology and Admac is presently engaged in developing projects for jet-assisted raiseborers, continuous miners and long-haul shearers where a 50% efficiency increase has been obtained.

Admac claims to be the world's foremost manufacturer of waterjet cutting and drilling systems with more than 80% of the world market. It is also active in performing research on a contract basis for Government, defence applications and aerodynamics, jet technology, solid mechanics and materials technology.

"There are already 57 different applications of high-pressure water drilling for which we have equipment. They include cutting reinforced steel, paint stripping, heat exchanger recovery and applications in the cleaning industry," said Botha.

"The construction industry is the second-biggest to mining, and we are able to cut through 400 mm deep concrete at a rate of 90 mm a second."

The instantaneous rate for cutting rock is 1,8 m² and 0,9 m² for steel.

Recently, Admac was able to drill a hole through a ceramic tile which registered 9 moh on the diamond scale in 13 s. — a diamond registers 10 moh.

"We are just so far ahead of our opposition that they don't even know where we are," commented Botha.

CSO: 3400/780

SOUTH AFRICA

MINING PROFESSOR OUTLINES METHANE OUTPUT OF SEAMS

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

Professor Hew Phillips, Chamber of Mines Professor of Mining Engineering, outlined his proposed research into the potential methane output of selected South African coal seams.

"The South African coal industry has been fortunate in that few of the existing mines suffer from severe gas problems and 'outbursts' caused by gas pressure and rapid excavation, which can halt or retard mining.

"These conditions can generally be attributed to the shallow depths at which the coal mines currently operate.

"However, as mining in SA progresses and deeper seams are worked, seam gas pressure will increase and the sorption characteristics are likely to change. Gas release at the working surface is then likely to become a problem.

"A solution can be found, provided accurate predictions of the degasification characteristics of the seam can be made. Advance planning of adequate ventilation systems can be undertaken and, if necessary, proper gas drainage schemes implemented."

The project is intended to provide basic data on the quantity of methane adsorbed by different coal seams, expressed as a function of seam pressure and temperature.

During the first year, the principal objective will be to obtain the equilibrium sorption isotherms for a number of samples from SA coal seams.

The methane can be adsorbed under controlled conditions and the volume and rate of desorption monitored.

To make use of the sorption isotherms, several parameters will have to be deter-

mined which include seam gas pressure, temperature and the residual gas content in coal leaving the face.

The final objective will be to develop a simple model which can be used to predict the make of methane under a variety of mining conditions in a number of seams.

Says Prof Phillips: "Technological advancements for rapid excavation of coal in South Africa have reached a high level of efficiency and what is needed now is fine tuning.

"The focal areas of research should be safety, in the control of methane and respirable dust, increased reliability of equipment and the reduction of manpower through greater automation."

In gold mining, however, major technological advances are needed and fundamental research should be geared towards generating new ideas and concepts.

One example is the realisation that high pressure water jets can be used to extract gold bearing reef without using explosives.

Prof Phillips added that he would like to see more interaction between the departments of electrical and mechanical engineering and his own.

"Often the results of their research are not directly applicable to the mining industry and require the addition of some mining expertise."

One area of co-operation which he highlighted is between Uwtac and Mining Engineering who are working on developing a new machine for excavating and transporting minerals from stopes."

SOUTH AFRICA

ORE VALUATION THEORY PROJECTS

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

Professor of Mineral Economics, Danie Krige, after whom the estimation procedure used in regionalised variable theory "Kriging" is named, supervises a number of research projects into geostatistical applications in ore valuation.

Three PhD projects on the use of geostatistical techniques in ore reserve evaluation are being undertaken for the Chamber of Mines and two mining groups.

A number of MSc students are carrying out similar research, as well as on the financial analysis of new mining projects.

One such project covers the economics of reworking old dumps and touch on legal factors and the use of the carbon-in-pulp process.

A further MSc thesis deals with the application of a computer-aided grade and mine evaluation system for the strategic planning of the mining of low grade Witwatersrand gold ores.

The project involves the re-organisation of sampling procedures underground, the recording of all relevant geological information and co-ordination and use of this information via geostatistical techniques.

An econometric study of the factors which affect the movements in the gold price was recently completed and produced some interesting findings.

The view published by Mr H L Monro last year — that the level of current gold production greatly influences the gold price — was contradicted. Prof Krige explained: "The focus of our research is on practical applications and many of the projects are tackled on a part-time basis by students who are employed on mines.

Dr Danie Krige graduated as a mining engineer at the University of the Witwatersrand in 1939.

He has been financial engineer for the ATC group, and at the Government Mining Engineer's division he took the position of Deputy Inspector of Mining Leases. In 1981 Dr Krige was appointed to the newly created Chair of Mineral Economics at Wits.

CSO: 3400/780

SOUTH AFRICA

RESULTS OF STEEL USAGE SURVEY NOTED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 4 Jul 85 p 11

[Text]

Nols Olivier — Iscor's senior general manager, steel — admires the way the Japanese develop and maintain their markets and their marketing methods.

He says they offer superb quality and service, cultivate their markets and stick to them.

So it's not surprising to find Iscor adopting Japanese marketing techniques to not only evaluate market potential, but also to establish the extent to which the market is aware of its products.

In its 1983/4 budget Iscor set aside a considerable sum to pay for an independent market research survey into steel attitudes and usage in South Africa.

The survey set out to establish the attitudes of user/specifiers of steel products towards Iscor in terms of:

- adequacy of Iscor products, particularly against competitive products;
- the back-up and after-

sales service offered by Iscor compared to other companies and the interface between Iscor and its market.

One of the key benefits provided by the report was that it could be used as a benchmark for indirectly evaluating Iscor's product promotional efficiency and it could, itself, also be used as a valuable promotional aid.

Because of the breadth of the industries served by Iscor, the research programme generally focused on one sector — the construction industry.

The research was divided into two sections: perceptions of steel in general, taking into account present and future usage patterns; feelings about steel imports; the pros and cons of substitutes; Government restrictions on steel suppliers in this country and the availability of information on steel.

The second part dealt

with Iscor in particular, asking customers about products; Iscor's general corporate image; its strategic importance and its marketing services to clients.

Not all the findings can have been to Iscor's liking, but, to the organisation's credit, it commissioned the research to establish just where the image problems lay so that remedial action could be taken, and it is understood that a number of recommendations have already been implemented.

One of the significant positive findings of the report was the fairly general feeling that steel as a structural material is currently under-specified because designers are strongly orientated towards concrete.

But they go on to say that usage of structural steel will grow in the future because of escalating wages, more advanced technology in building systems and

speed of erection offsetting the high cost of money.

Another plus factor is that labour unions are emerging as a bargaining power and this could significantly narrow the gap between structural steel and concrete construction costs.

In design terms, steel offers advantages by allowing the creation of large, open-span structures such as factories, warehouses and shopping centres, and it requires a minimum of finishing.

Other perceived advantages included its high strength, although concrete was considered more durable; the feeling that the usable space yield in a building would be significantly increased, it is technically easier to control and manage on site than concrete; and the fact that steel space frame developments have opened up "exciting" new lighting concepts.

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SOUTH AFRICA

SULPHURIC ACID PLANT CONTRACT AWARDED

Johannesburg MINING WORLD in English Jun 85 p 23

[Text]

A major contract for the erection of a sulphuric acid plant has been awarded to Simon-Carves by the Palabora Mining Company. The plant will convert sulphur dioxide contained in copper smelter gases into sulphuric acid, some of which will be used by Palabora and the balance sold and used in the production of fertiliser. The plant will convert sulphur dioxide contained in copper smelter gases into sulphuric acid, some of which will be used by Palabora and the balance sold and used in the production of fertiliser. The plant will contribute to environmental pollution control by increasing the capture of sulphur contained in smelter gases and will to some extent reduce the import of sulphur to produce acid at Palabora.

The design of the turnkey project, which is to replace a smaller plant nearing the end of its economic life, will be undertaken by Simon-Carves in collaboration with Monsanto Enviro-Chem, a world wide industry leader in sulphuric acid technology.

The plant will be capable of handling up to 180 000 m³/h of gases from the copper converters. After cooling and cleaning in scrubbers and electrostatic mist precipitators, the sulphur oxides in the gases will be catalytically converted to commercial grade concentrated sulphuric acid.

It boasts innovative feature including the use of stainless steel for some large vessels. This selection is based on improved operating performance, reliability, reduction in maintenance and extended life. Construction work in Phalaborwa is scheduled to begin shortly. The project is to be completed by May, 1986.

CSO: 3400/778

SOUTH AFRICA

WITS PROJECT ON SHAFT PILLARS DESCRIBED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

In the area of rock mechanics, Professor Sandor Budavari is undertaking a project entitled "The design of shaft pillars for shallow and deep level mines," for gold and platinum mines which are located in hard rock.

"In order to ensure trouble free operation of vertical shafts, and to protect their auxiliary excavations from the damaging effects of mining, it is common practice to leave shaft pillars.

"Despite interest among mining engineers and rock mechanic specialists in the factors affecting the size of these pillars and the method of determining their sizes, only a limited number of publications are available which advance scientifically founded design principles and procedures."

Unfortunately these acceptable methods are only valid for certain depth ranges. There are mining depths for which no shaft pillar design principles are available.

In cases of ultra-deep mines, on the other hand, the normal protection method is unacceptable. Therefore, alternative methods must be found so that auxiliary excavations, located at some mining level in the vicinity of the vertical shafts, can be protected and the disturbing influence of strata movement on vertical shafts can be minimised.

A number of publications are available in the mining literature in which the failure of, and damage to, shaft pillars or of some service excavations located in them, are described.

Very few of these cases were studied from the

point of view of establishing failure or damage criteria as far as auxiliary excavations and the shaft equipment were concerned.

It is now essential to study some of the documented cases of damage of failure in order to employ the available and newly developed methods of shaft protection effectively in the future.

The aim of Budavari's research is to fill the need for publication which advances existing material.

The three-pronged investigation will cover a design manual for shaft pillars in deep level mines which will include records of design and philosophy procedure.

The use of appropriate equations will be demonstrated for the determination of the radius of the shaft pillars, the dis-

tributions of stresses along the shaft and in shaft pillars.

Factors affecting stability of vertical shafts, solutions to practical problems and the use of the MINSIM type computer methods for design will also be covered.

In the second section the protection of vertical shaft at shallow and moderate depths will be analysed, based on which an approach to design will be formulated and several associated problems solved.

Finally, a survey will be undertaken of literature on mining induced damage to vertical shafts.

The research project described would yield some basic design data for the protection of shafts at ultra-deep levels. It is believed it has particular relevance to mining.

SOUTH AFRICA

UWTEC EMPHASIZES PRACTICAL PROBLEM-SOLVING

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 4 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] In March this year, the materials handling research unit and the mechatronics research facility of Wits university amalgamated to form a new, sophisticated technology centre in Sandton — UWTEC.

The aim was to forge closer links between Wits and industry, offering students and academics the opportunity of working together to solve pertinent problems and provide specialist services on an ongoing basis to industry.

Research facilities for fully automated warehouse systems, the development of numerous pumping and other materials handling schemes, and robotic applications, are geared to meet the requirements of a wide cross-section of local industry.

UWTEC is also linked with international technical, research and educational organisations, and has sophisticated computer facilities and access to library and information services.

EngineeringWeek spoke to the deputy directors of the two divisions on their work and plans.

Martin Bailey, deputy director of the materials handling unit, explained that, while certain fundamental research is undertaken in his division, the emphasis is on solving practical industrial problems which are closer to applied research.

More than 200 research projects a year are undertaken, ranging from a zero cost to approximately R250 000, among the largest projects tackled being factory system designs.

The unit covers all areas of materials handling, simulating, wherever possible, the actual size and situation in industry.

Says Bailey: "Companies in areas as diverse as retailing, mining, cosmetics, steel, railways, beverages and the motor industry approach us with problems, design requirements

or research projects which they would like tackled.

"An interesting area of development is in backfilling techniques using hydraulic and pneumatic methods for the mining industry and UWTEC is involved with research into the pumping of very dry paste — up to 85% solid — underground.

"We are undertaking research into mix, conveyability, wear and transportation for almost every mining house in South Africa.

In the area of pneumatics, work is carried out from capsules to long distance transportation systems over 1 km and UWTEC has achieved what is claimed to be a world record with the development of a pneumatic pumping record of over 1,5 km.

"In the sphere of industrial engineering, projects have been undertaken to improve management techniques and productivity."

In the Desmond Bolton road transportation research facility, work on trailer and truck design, intermodal transport systems and wear are carried out.

In the nuclear research unit, work is being undertaken on radiated engines with the viability of iron implantation to reduce engine wear being investigated.

Research into the wear on vibratory hoppers for the mining industry is also under way.

The compressor room for pneumatic conveying tests rigs is an impressive structure, boasting 2 000 kW of compressed air, which is equipped with computers for process control and data recording of results.

A dry lab for bulk solids research has been established and a wet lab is in the process of being completed.

Here, research into partial characterisation, sizing and distribution, shear cell testing, and computer-aided design, is carried out.

SOUTH AFRICA

MAIZE CONSUMPTION FALLS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jul 85 p 13

[Text]

South Africa's return to self-sufficiency in maize this year could prove to be a two-edged sword, with falling consumption of the commodity indicating that a surplus might once again have to be exported at a loss.

The Department of Agriculture yesterday estimated that this year's crop would leap to 7,07 million tonnes from 1984's drought-hit 4,39 million. And though this is a far cry from the record 14,7 million tonnes produced in 1981, domestic consumption has fallen steadily in recent years and at an estimated 6,5 million tonnes is now about 1 million down on the levels seen in 1981.

This is partly due to resistance to the imported yellow maize, but is also seen as the beginnings of a more fundamental shift in traditional eating habits of the lower income groups.

Nevertheless, SA still stands to save something like R1,2 billion, which it is was originally estimated was needed to be spent this year in importing almost 4 million tonnes of foreign grown maize.

World prices of maize are, however, falling rapidly with expectations that world grain stocks could rise to a record 1,6 billion tonnes this year. This has led to prices on the international futures markets dipping to the equivalent of a little more than R200 a tonne.

And though the government recently rejected the maize farmers' request for a substantial price rise, the domestic price is still around R220 a tonne.

The chances are that if world prices continue to weaken and demand does fall short of supply the surplus will be used to bolster the country's sorely depleted stockpile.

CSO: 3400/778

SOUTH AFRICA

SUGAR ASSOCIATION'S DEBT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jul 85 p 17

[Text]

DURBAN — The SA Sugar Association currently has a debt of R327 million, which is incurring annual interest charges of over R45 million, says chairman Mr Ian Smeaton.

Addressing the association's annual general meeting, Mr Smeaton said the debt would have to be paid out of future surplus proceeds.

"It seems most unlikely that export prices will rise from their present low level fast enough to enable repayment of any portion of this debt, to be made from this source, in the near future," he said.

CROP RECORDS

Presenting the association's annual report for the crop year ended April 30, Mr Smeaton said that among several records established during the year was a record yield of 2 369 695 tons of sugar, which was nearly 1 million tons higher than the previous season.

But the industry's crop records were accompanied by record financial requirements to cover full costs of production and returns on capital.

"As a result the total proceeds fell short of full requirements by some R162 million. This meant that the industry had now experienced the longest period of time — almost three years — during which its members had on average earned no return on capital.

"The reason for the shortfall in proceeds during the past season was of course the fact that, in real terms, the world price of sugar reached its lowest point ever."

Mr Smeaton said that unlike many other countries, the SA consumer provided no contribution towards or support of low export prices and the domestic price was set generally on the basis of the level of the cost of production of local market sugar.

To improve its financial position it had therefore, from the beginning of the 1984-85 season, changed the transport system, with growers now having to bear the full cost of transporting their cane to the mill.

"There should be scope for reduction in this

major cost item, as in the last season the total cost of cane transport amounted to R113-million, representing nearly 20 per cent of total growing costs," Mr Smeaton said.

Another major change was the production pool system, introduced at the start of the current season. This consists of a two pool system, with the first pool totalling 1,8-million tons and comprising the local market tonnage plus the minimum quantities committed by contract to export customers. The second, voluntary, pool comprised the balance of export production.

"With this introduction of further free market principles into the industry, it will be up to the individual grower or miller to decide whether his particular cost structure permits him to economically participate in the second pool.

The current low world sugar price could not last for much longer, because there were definite signs that world production was reducing, albeit not dramatically, Dr C van der Pol, vice chairman of the SA Sugar Association (SASA), told the meeting.

But he said it was impossible to predict sugar prices accurately. It was generally agreed that world sugar prices could be expected to continue acting cyclically.

Current instability in world agricultural commodity prices, including sugar, would last about five years more.

The South African sugar industry had adjusted itself to the situation by tightening its belt — and would have to tighten it some more if only to try to achieve a positive cash flow.

"I am not sure that the climate is yet favourable for negotiating an effective International Sugar Agreement in terms of which all exporters would make sacrifices."

He said that any unilateral action by South Africa, as one of the big producers, in reducing its production by, say, 10 percent would react favourably on the world sugar market.

But it would not result in a commensurate saving in fixed costs. Unit costs would be forced up and such action would be of no use to anybody. — Own Correspondent and Sapa.

CSO: 3400/780

SOUTH AFRICA

SIEMENS WINS TUNNEL CONTRACT

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

Siemens has been awarded a R28-million contract by the National Transport Commission for electrical and mechanical installations at the 3,9-km Du Toit's Kloof tunnel.

This is the first time Siemens' electrical contracting division in South Africa has been contracted to work on a tunnel project.

The order includes the supply and installation of high and medium voltage switchgear; uninterruptible AC and DC power supplies; highway, road and tunnel lighting and air conditioning and tunnel ventilation systems.

In the low tension field, Siemens will supply and install the communication system — including emergency telephones, SOS stations, radio and

television installations, traffic monitoring by camera, fire detection, alarm and protection systems and an air monitoring system.

The contract also includes control centre room equipment, where the data from all the various control and monitoring systems will be captured on computers supplied by Siemens.

Escom has made available three 11kV power inputs at the east and west points of the tunnel. The inputs will be connected to each other and the main user will be the air conditioning and ventilation systems.

Work is scheduled to start at either end of the tunnel in October this year. Deadline for the Siemens contract is June 1988.

CSO: 3400/778

20 August 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

LOCALLY MADE MULTI-FUNCTION TERMINAL DESCRIBED

Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK [High-Tech] in English 20 Jun 85 p 25

[Text]

The development of a locally manufactured multi-function terminal marks a South African first and a tremendous boost for design and development in this country.

The Gemini terminal, launched by BarlowData subsidiary Andromeda, is a breakthrough for South African technological know-how and could, in theory at least, make this country totally independent of the import of computer terminals for any mainframe configuration.

The development is particularly significant at a time when American computer companies are coming under increasing pressure to disinvest from South Africa, or at the least, may not supply computer technology to the Defence Force or government departments.

Gemini has a number of significant features that enables it to be cost-competitive, primarily its multifunctionality. This means that it can link with any known computer or communications control system through installing the relevant component board. This can be done in the field by the user.

In spite of the so-called small local market, the terminal with a 15-inch screen weighs in at about R2 400, said managing director Mike Bogatie.

The major design criteria behind the development of the terminal, said Bogatie, were flexibility, competitiveness, functionality and reliability. Allied with this

is completely effective quality control.

"We set out two years ago with the assumption that the average South African expects from a local product that it be superior to the imported product in design, concept, quality and user acceptance. Furthermore that it be cheaper, available off the shelf, absolutely reliable, completely functional with low space requirements and do everything, and more, that the imported product can do," said Bogatie.

"Our final design brief was centred around a terminal that could address the complexities of connecting to any known make of computer or communications controller in existence today.

"We have a great established technological know-how in South Africa, which has not been truly exploited in any way. The Gemini project was completed over a period of less than two years and we can now go into full production. We believe our product is unique and offers good value for money with regard to its distinct characteristics.

"I believe there exists a market for 3 000 to 5 000 terminals in 1985 in South Africa, and we have faith in our local expertise to gain a strong foothold against competition from the top American, British and Japanese computer companies in South Africa."

The project was started long before the appointment of the Standing Committee

on Electronics. Obviously, it would be an added bonus if Andromeda became a preferred supplier to the Government, said Bogatie, but even if this does not happen, the company will continue to produce and market the Gemini.

"The market is still there, whether or not we are a preferred supplier. We believe we have come up with a terminal that is competitive with anything in South Africa."

Research and development costs on the Gemini have come to R500 000 and the costs of tooling and packaging, R250 000.

The Gemini is available with a 15-inch monochrome or colour screen and a choice of three standard keyboard layouts

— IBM 3278, DEC VT100 and Gemini multifunctional.

Field installable options are a second RS232 port, an RS 422 port, IBM coaxial type A port, Centronics compatible parallel printer port, integrated modem and a Beltel interface.

The company is also looking at developing and manufacturing a mini-computer in the future. However, before this is to happen, "We will need a total commitment from Government," said Bogatie.

Andromeda is a full subsidiary of BarlowData which falls under Reunert Information Systems of Barlows. In its last financial year, it had a turnover of R11,5-million.

CSO: 3400/780

SOUTH AFRICA

STUDY POINTS TO NEW LOOK FOR TRANSPORT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

RECOMMENDATIONS of the national transport policy study group would have far-reaching consequences for the transport industry, Minister of Transport Affairs Hendrik Schoeman said yesterday.

Opening the International Transport Exhibition and Conference (Ittec '85) at Crown Mines, Johannesburg, Schoeman said the group's report on a variety of aspects of transport would soon be finalised.

"The study is of cardinal importance for all bodies involved in transport," he said.

The increasing demands on the industry because of growing urbanisation and industrialisation, presented unprecedented challenges. SA was the leader in transport in Africa and many countries in the sub-continent were dependent on SA for the transport of their imports and exports.

Greater stability in the region would lead to even greater co-operation between countries which would provide new opportunities for expansion of the local transport industry.

On the recession, Schoeman said SA Transport Services had responded with a 16% cut in personnel and by raising productivity by 10%.

This had been done against a background of recession, one of the worst and pro-

longed droughts in years and the problems caused by the low gold price and value of the rand.

"Unfortunately, however, important electrification projects such as the Bloemfontein-Noupoort line had to be deferred. Also due to limited funds the Eastern Cape — Port Elizabeth, East London and surrounding areas — had no electrified railway lines."

The electrification of the line from De Aar to Port Elizabeth was, however, under construction and expected to be completed by October.

Schoeman said that soon the findings and recommendations of the national transport policy study group would be finalised.

In the same speech, Schoeman said his department was investigating the possible appointment of private consortiums to finance and operate certain toll roads.

He said the original motivation for toll roads was the scarcity of funds for road building. They should be seen as a means for supplementing the income of the National Road Fund which, in spite of the recently approved increase, was still inadequate for the construction and maintenance of national roads.

CSO: 3400/780

SOUTH AFRICA

LACK OF INVENTIVENESS CHARGED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Jul 85 p 3

[Article by Malcolm Fothergill]

[Text]

MUCH of South Africa's most valuable asset, its brain-power, is being wasted, says Mr Don Pilkington, president of the Institute of Inventors and Innovators.

The main reason is that most businessmen have little or no idea of how to manage innovation. Nor is the subject taught at any business school or university.

Now, in an effort to sidestep corporate reluctance to get involved with the intricacies of copyrights and patents, the institute is developing some financing ideas of its own.

One, which has already been tried successfully, is to form a syndicate or trust of small investors willing to risk some capital on developing two or three workable ideas.

The other is to set up a public, unlisted company. This idea is still in its infancy, but if all goes well the company will be launched early next year.

"Innovation doesn't respond to the usual business principles. Try to run it on those lines and you'll lose," says Mr Pilkington, who founded the institute's forerunner, the Inventors' Club, in 1974.

Hand-in-hand with a lack of knowledge of what to do with innovation when it comes along, goes a reluctance to become involved in it.

"The most common response to a good idea, overseas as well as here, is: Dream on, nutty."

The result is that the institute itself, the private sector's interface between innovation and industry, is run on a shoestring. Many worthwhile ideas get no further than the patents office, and South Africa's earnings from patents and licensing agreements are a fraction of what they should be.

In 1971, for instance, South Africa paid R31,7 million in royalties and received R3,8 million. In 1980 it paid R147,5 million and received R10,4 million.

To take another example, in 1978 India filed 5 500 patents, Finland 3 000, Egypt 400 and South Africa 6 500.

Although South Africa topped that list, it trailed badly as far as the ratio of licensing income to patents filed was concerned.

There, India scored 8 200, Finland 8 300, Egypt 25 000 and South Africa a measly 770.

Clearly, there is money to be made by South Africa in developing and marketing its ideas properly.

But big business -- with exceptions such as Barclays Industrial Bank and Middelburg Steel -- shows more apathy than enthusiasm.

Thus a newsletter started recently by the institute to tell businessmen the basic facts about copyright, patents and licensing agreements and to drum up corporate members for the institute has met with an "awful" response.

Enjoying a better response is the institute's series of workshops, which aim to teach businessmen and innovators how to turn an idea into a product.

These workshops have been held in Durban and Cape Town, where the institute has branches, as well as in Johannesburg.

The next workshop will be in Houghton on Saturday and Sunday, July 27 and 28. In-

quiries should be made to the institute at (011) 648-6110.)

Mr Pilkington points to a wide variety of inventions ranging from photocopiers (the brainchild of a New York law student called Chester Carlson) to aircraft (proved realistic by the Wright brothers, who were bicycle mechanics) in support of his contention that most worthwhile innovations come from people working outside their field of expertise.

"The age of the tinkerer will never be over."

If Mr Pilkington is correct, much of the money spent by large corporations on research and development is being poured down the drain.

Any innovation claim should at least be looked at, no matter how young or old or apparently unqualified the would-be innovator might be.

It took Chester Carlson 21 years and 21 companies to get photocopying off the ground; nobody needs to be told how fruitful a money-spinner his idea has proved since then.

CSO: 3400/780

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FIRST TELEMETRY SYSTEM--The Communications Division of Motorola SA has completed the first of 14 individual telemetry systems for Water Affairs installations throughout South Africa. The contract, worth just under R 1-million, was awarded at the end of last year and should be completed by mid-1986. All the engineering design work and final assembly will be undertaken locally. Each of the 14 systems will consist of a number of outstations, mostly at reservoirs, and one base station usually situated in the Water Affairs HQ for a particular area. The biggest system will be at Ndebele, with nine outstations linked by repeater to one base station. The Motorola equipment will consist of standard INTRAC radio data-link units, to transfer such essential information as reservoir level, flow rates, valve status and alarm signals and normal audio. At the base station, Motorola MEIC 2000 programmable logic controllers will drive the various chart recorders, meter and relays as dictated by the signals. Information will be displayed on LEDs, with hard-copy back-up on chart recorders. Motorola has also provided the facility for a total link-up if required. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 p 8]

SULZER REBLADING ORDERS--As a result of its participation at the Australian International Engineering Exhibition in September 1984, the turbo blading department, engineering division of Sulzer Brothers (South Africa) has received orders for re-blading steam turbines from Australian petrochemical industries. Heinz Leuenberger, head of Turbo Blading, is confident that these orders are an encouraging start to further supplies of high-technology components from South Africa into the huge Australian market. "The turbo blading department's aim is eventually to expand its export contracts until they reach at least 50% of annual turnover," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 4 Jul 85 p 2]

GOOD HOPE BANK CHANGES--Major changes are in store for SA's oldest general savings bank, the Cape of Good Hope Savings Bank, that could radically alter the way it is administered and owned. This was hinted at by Good Hope chief executive Andre van Niekerk. He told Business Day intense competition in the financial sector, combined with the need possibly to expand out of its traditional base in the Cape, had focused attention on the manner in which the bank was currently controlled. Established in Cape Town by an Act of Parliament in 1831, Good Hope is unique in SA banking in that it is the only institution of its kind which is operated according to the principles of mutuality, in much the same manner in which a mutual life office is

controlled. It has no shareholders. Ownership ultimately rests with its depositors. Its operation, too, is financed solely by way of funds generated by these depositors. This had placed severe constraints on Good Hope's ability to expand and grow, Van Niekerk said. Expansion was almost entirely financed out of general reserves, which in Good Hope's case currently amounted to about R8m. Consideration was, therefore, being given to possibly transforming the bank into a proprietary company. This would enable Good Hope to raise development capital by means of a share issue. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jul 85 p 3]

ISCOR EXPORT MARKET--A combination of the oil crisis, rising steel production in developing countries and the recently imposed restrictions by the US Government on steel imports by the USA has caused the export market to become highly competitive. A recently awarded contract of US\$30-million of Iscor rails to Turkey is evidence of how Iscor has become a force to be reckoned with on international markets. Although it is Iscor's policy to cater for the domestic market and export 10% of production, it is currently exporting more than 30%, including semis, plates, hot and cold-rolled sheet, galvanised and colour-coated sheet, tinplate, rods, bars and a range of sections, as well as special steels developed by its R&D centre to meet clients' needs. Furthermore, Iscor has had permanent representation in Germany, Italy, the UK, Hong Kong, USA and Israel, and has now established ties with Turkey. Iscor's success on the international market is attributed to strict quality assurance codes, quality products, sound business principles, persistently orderly marketing and effective pricing policies. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 4 Jul 85 p 17]

TAIWAN MACHINE TOOLS--Abkin's Steel Service, sole South African distributor and agent for Ta-Chiang Machinery Company of Taiwan, supplies equipment for profiling, drilling, guillotining, bending and rolling and will be exhibiting a variety of its excellent stock. Among machine tools handled by Abkin's Steel are box and pan folders, hydraulic press brakes, mechanical shears, gear-box shears, and high-speed cutting machines. The new Maxcutter precision abrasive 10" (250mm) saw features adjustable work length stop and spark chute. The saw is ready to run and offers a three-phase 2 HP motor. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 p 28]

LARGEST CONTRACT FOR LHDS--An US\$9.5-million order for load haul dump mining vehicles (LHDs), believed to be the largest of its kind placed in the western hemisphere, has been received from Eimco Mining Machinery International (EMMI). The units, to be used in the mines of the Zambian Copperbelt, will consist of Eimco's new 920 range which incorporate a variety of power module options within the same frame designs. The order is for 36 x 2 cu yd capacity LHDs and 34 x 5 cu yd LHDs and will be supplied with a mixture of air- and water-cooled diesels, electric motors, conversion kits and spare parts. EMMI is represented locally through Eimco South Africa, which recently completed a R4-million local manufacturing programme which has placed it in the forefront of competitiveness in the market. The company is also making considerable strides in the area of rock-drilling. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 p 21]

20 August 1985

KHUTALA COAL MINE--The R400-million Khutala coal mine near Ogies, Transvaal, has passed a significant milestone with the "holing through" of the incline shaft with the development from the ventilation shaft. The first generating set of the Kendal power station will be commissioned in 1988 following which Khutala's coal production for the power station will be built up to 12,3-million tons a year by 1993. Khutala is the second of three Escom-tied coal mines developed by the Rand Mines Group. The first was Dhuva, near Witbank, while the third will be Majuba, near Amersfoort. The holing through--which took place 100m underground on the No 2 seam horizon--has paved the way for the establishment of the underground infrastructure, including stations and coal bunkers. Shaft-sinking, in terms of a R10,5-million contract, is being handled by RUC Mining who have achieved a first for South Africa by using a R1,5-million Westfalie WAV300 road heading tunnel borer. No incline shaft has been sunk in South Africa before by means of mechanical mining. The machine cut through 500 m of sandstone, carbonaceous shales and coal over a period of six months. Once in full operation, the Khutala mine will employ some 3 150 people, including 2 700 black workers. The coal, which will flow to the Kendal power station on conveyor belts, will come from the mine's No 2 and No 4 seams. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 p 20]

SLIK OIL FILTERS--Sales of Slik centrifugal filters have soared and the Vereeniging-based manufacturers, Vaal Oil Filters, attribute this success to the product's proven reliability, particularly in the mining industry. Vaal Oil Filters recently secured its first export order for Slik centrifugal filters for a customer in the USA and the company has also concluded an agreement with Nordbert Manufacturers, whereby their heavy-duty jaw crushers will be fitted with the Slik filters as an optional extra, to clean lubricating oils on a continuous basis. The Slik series of centrifugal filters are equipped with the mono C31M or Mono C41M range of pumps, depending on the filter capacity and are capable of removing wear particles in oil down to 0,8 micron and, in some instances, as low as 0,1 micron. The same filters have shown satisfactory results when used on hydraulic and drawing oils, as well as certain chemicals. Other features of the Slik filter is that it is cost-effective, has no cartridges to replace, has a dirt-holding capacity far greater than conventional filters, thereby reducing cleaning downtime, and its components are manufactured from wear-resistant materials. Vaal Oil Filters' management are confident that the Slik filter will become the leader in oil cleaning locally because of its many applications on internal combustion engines, ball mills and crushers. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 p 18]

BOARDS FOR TAIWAN--Sappi Novobord, a division of Sappi Timber Industries, will supply more than R4-million worth of particle board and melamine covered boards to Taiwan for the manufacture of speaker boxes for sound systems. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 p 3]

MACHINE TOOL CONTRACT--Scope Industrial Holdings has been awarded a R4-million-a-year contract by a West German company to supply machine tools. The contract is to last five years. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 p 3]

KRUPP EXPORTS CRUSHERS--Krupp South Africa has started a programme of exporting locally manufactured jaw crushers to Germany. The company has received its first order, valued at more than R250 000, for the supply of five jaw crushers to Krupp in Germany. This is the first time the jaw crushers have been exported to Germany and Krupp is confident of securing several other orders in the near future. Krupp South Africa recently concluded a manufacturing agreement with Dunswart Heavy Engineering whereby the latter company will manufacture crushers to Krupp designs and specifications at its facilities in Dunswart. The jaw crushers which are to be exported by Krupp are used in quarries for the crushing of stone. They are double toggle crushers of an all-steel frame and managanese wear parts, all of which are locally manufactured. The one-part welded crushers frames are torsion free, thus equipping them for the most rugged operating conditions. The arrangement of their outer reinforcing ribs coincides with the lines of force. The exact position of the axles towards each other is the result of precision machining by Dunswart Heavy Engineering. [Text] [Johannesburg ENGINEERING WEEK in English 20 Jun 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/778

TANZANIA

PARLIAMENT CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING OF ARMY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

MEMBERS of Parliament debating the 1985/86 estimates of the Ministry of Defence and National Service have urged the Government to strengthen the army by giving it enough vehicles and modern military hardware.

Ndugu Juma Abdalla Saadalla (Zanzibar South), told the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the army was the custodian of peace and security of the people in the country.

Therefore, he said, there was need to give it every kind of assistance, including training, transport and sophisticated weapons.

Ndugu Zainab Omar Mohammed (House of Representatives) said shortage of transport (vehicles) to servicemen left them stranded and they resorted to hitch-hiking. This was a shame to our force, the MP added.

Ndugu Edger Maokola-Majogo (Nachingwea) also stressed the provision of adequate transport facilities to the soldiers as one of the ingredients of efficiency.

The MP praised the National Service for its exemplary performance in agriculture. He said and emulated by other institutions.

He said soldiers should be given essential commodities at concessionary prices and that the items should be fairly distributed among ranks.

Ndugu Saadalla said the

Government should streamline the system of effecting terminal benefits to retired officers and servicemen.

He said at present one could spend six months shuttling from office to office without getting terminal benefits. This situation must be stopped, the MP stressed.

Ndugu J. M. Monko (Singida Rural) commended the army for taking the challenge to train the People's Militia in the villages.

He said the army also had done a good job in relief services to victims of both man-made and natural disasters, such as floods during which they have saved many people's lives.

Ndugu Monko however asked the Government to provide vehicles to militia training co-ordinators in the regions, districts and divisions.

Ndugu Sukwa Said Sukwa (House of Representatives) said there should be heightened efforts to provide houses to soldiers who were now staying outside barracks.

The MP said in order to solve the problem of unemployment to youths, both the National Service and the Isles' Jeshi la Kujenga Uchumi (JKU) should absorb as many youths as possible and train them in different trades to make them self-reliant members of society.

He called on the Government to increase the fleet of military transport aircrafts, especially in the face of the recent plane crash

of a military aircraft in Mbeya.

The MP said the Government should think of buying two more planes for the military to reinforce the present fleet.

Ndugu Corona Busongo (National Mwanza) urged the ministry to improve militia training. Members of the militia should be provided with uniforms and identity cards, she added.

The MP for Mafia, Lieutenant Colonel Ayubu Kimbau, said the army must take good care of weaponry and other equipment which, he added, were very expensive.

He stressed the need for the army to feed itself. The MP who was a commanding officer in Nachingwea before entering the House, said army units could conveniently combine military training and food production.

Winding up the debate, Ndugu Kimario said members of the defence forces must be ready to move from one part of the country to another on call of duty.

He was reacting to complaints by some MPs that soldiers from Zanzibar were recently transferred to Shinyanga, leaving their wives behind.

The Minister discouraged notions that Mainland and Isles soldiers were treated differently. Any such genuine cases should be reported for action, he added.

Brigadier Kimario called on regional authorities to establish militia companies in the rural areas where none existed.

The House unanimously approved 453.9m/- for his ministry's 1985/86 expenditure, of which 383.0m/- will be development budget. The House session continued this morning.

CSO: 3400/782

TANZANIA

CAMPS TO DOUBLE FOOD OUTPUT FOR DEFENSE FORCES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

MEASURES are underway to expand the food production capacity of National Service camps to feed the defence forces, the National Assembly was told yesterday.

The Minister for Defence and National Service, Brigadier Muhiddin Kimario, told the House that the measures would include launching of large agricultural and livestock projects.

He said the National Service was recently allocated 40 tractors to support its efforts to boost production. Negotiations were at hand to enlist the assistance of Korean and Bulgarian experts in implementing the agricultural ventures, he added.

Presenting his Ministry's 1985/86 estimates, Brigadier Kimario explained that although army and National Service camps had engaged in food production in the past, this was based on small projects which could not make them self-sufficient.

He said the costs of maintaining National Service camps had doubled with some camps spending more than what they produced.

The Minister said in addition to funds drawn from the Government budget, the recently formed corporation to run National Service projects would borrow from the banks and other financial institutions to stabilize its liquidity position.

He said the corporation would this financial year strive to attain 50 per cent capacity utilization in its agriculture, construction and industrial sectors.

The corporation projects a 205,133,000/- turnover in 1985/86 with a gross profit of 41.0m/-, according to the Minister.

Brigadier Kimario said a scheme of service for members of the People's Defence Forces (TPDF) outlining career development opportunities and emoluments for recruits and serving soldiers had been enforced.

He said his Ministry would this year review the procedures of paying retirement benefits to TPDF soldiers to smoothen the system.

The Minister said a special unit to deal with retired soldiers had been formed and was updating the records of all army officers and men.

He told the House that his Ministry was also working out a system under which soldiers would acquire building materials on loan in preparation for their retirement.

He said preparation of guidelines for compensation and other entitlements to militiamen injured while on duty and TPDF soldiers wounded at war was underway.

The Minister said with regard to wounded soldiers, the formation of a special institution other than the Ministry to deal with their welfare and rehabilitation was being contemplated.

Brigadier Kimario said investigations on soldiers reported "missing in action" during the 1978 war against Idi

Amin's aggressor troops had been completed and those missing, whose number was not revealed, were presumed dead.

He said certificates to this effect would be issued soon to facilitate compensation of the deceased's relatives. "This would also enable widows to remarry under the Marriage Act", Ndugu Kimario added.

He asked the House to approve 453,989,300/- for his ministry's 1985/86 expenditure.

CSO: 3400/781

TANZANIA

NEW ANTI-SOCIALIST 'TANZANIAN RESISTANCE ARMY' FORMED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Jul 85 p 5

[Text]

Tanzanians are impatient to know the candidate who will be eventually chosen by the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party to succeed president Julius NYERERE next October. The party executive committee is due to make its pronouncement in August, following which a special delegates' congress will ratify the choice. Endorsement by the electorate will coincide with general elections in October. The selection of the candidate for the vice-presidency who will also under the constitution be the head of the government of Zanzibar follows the same procedure.

For the past few weeks leading officials have been vociferously giving assurances that the departure of president NYERERE will not result in any change in Tanzania's foreign or domestic policies. In a speech to mark Peasants' Day on July 8 the president said that self-sufficiency and socialism remained the watchwords of Tanzanian policy, along with the unity of the mainland and the islands of Zanzibar. He asserted that there were attempts at destabilising the country at both these levels, but such efforts were in vain.

I.O.N.- In 24 years in power Julius NYERERE has managed to retain his popularity both at home and abroad, since it is true that the absence of organised opposition is one of the characteristics of Tanzania. However, the forthcoming departure of "Mwalimu" is whetting the appetites of certain people disillusioned with Tanzanian socialism who are trying to take advantage of what they hope will be the weakness of the new regime, at least in the first few months. This is one interpretation of a letter sent to former Tanzanian economy minister Abdul Rahman BABU and published in the London-based monthly African Events. Purporting to come from a Tanzanian army major, writing under the name of Robert S. ANDREW, the letter announces the formation of a "Tanzanian Resistance Army" (TARA) or "Bantu Squad", with the aim of attacking state property and disrupting the movements of the leading officials of the regime. The letter asked Mr BABU to form the political wing of TARA, the Tanzania Resistance Movement, which would raise funds to finance the activities of the fighters in the field. Mr BABU is having nothing to do with the project described in the letter.

CSO: 3400/772

TANZANIA

ELECTION CANDIDATES TO USE PICTURES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] TWO electoral symbols--a hoe and a house--will not be used during the forthcoming General Elections, the Political Propaganda and Mass Mobilisation Department of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) Secretariat said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

A statement issued by the department said the NEC session of June which lasted for two days had decided that contesting candidates (Members of Parliament) will instead use their pictures.

The statement issued by the Party Sub-head office said the decision was taken in consideration to views presented by the public and the 1980 General Elections report.

The statement also said that the last month's two-day session also set August 15, this year, as the date to hold a special National Conference of the Party to nominate a Tanzanian and Party stalwart who will stand for the Presidency of the Union Government.

The statement said the special National Conference of the Party will be preceded by the NEC special session to be held on August 14 to make final nomination of one name of a staunch CCM member and a Zanzibari who will stand for the Isles Presidency and Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council.

In his address at the climax of the Peasants Day celebrations in Rukwa Region on Sunday, the Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere reiterated his decision not to stand for the presidency this time. He added that names of prospective candidates for the presidencies to be picked by the NEC, would be presented to a special National Conference of the Party for approval.

CSO: 3400/781

TANZANIA

SALIM HAILS CUBAN ROLE IN LIBERATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

PRIME Minister Salim Ahmed Salim yesterday paid tribute to Cuba for supporting the liberation struggle in Southern Africa, *Shihata* reported.

He was speaking to a two-member delegation from the Communist Party of Cuba who called on him at his office in Dar es Salaam.

The delegation, on an 11-day tour of Tanzania at the invitation of Chama cha Mapinduzi, is led by Ndugu Degoberto Perez.

The Prime Minister told the visitors: We highly appreciate the Cuban stand on the question of liberation especially in Southern Africa. We highly value your assistance to the liberation movements."

Ndugu Salim, who is also a member of the Party Central Committee, said Tanzania was satisfied with the cordial relations between the Communist Party of Cuba and CCM.

"We very much wish to strengthen and broaden the friendly relations between our two parties," he emphasised.

Ndugu Perez said they had been well received by Tanzanians wherever they went. "Tanzanians have shown cordiality and real friendship to us since we arrived in the country," he told the Premier.

He said Cuba equally valued the friendship between the peoples and parties of the two countries.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister yesterday also held talks with the United Nations Assistant Secretary-General of the Centre Against Apartheid, Mr. Iqbal Akhund.

The UN official is visiting Tanzania and meeting officials of liberation movements based in the country.

•Ndugu Salim yesterday continued with his tour of police installations in the city.

CSO: 3400/782

TANZANIA

PRIVATIZATION, LIBERALIZATION OF TRADE CONTINUES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is preparing an expanded list of commodities to be brought in by individuals under the liberalisation of imports announced last year, the National Assembly was told in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Minister for Industries and Trade, Ndugu Basil Mamba, invited MPs to contribute ideas on the new list being compiled by his Ministry in consultation with the Treasury.

Presenting his Ministry's 1985/86 estimates, Ndugu Mramba said it was in the national interest to sustain the liberalisation policy until the foreign exchange position stabilized.

The Minister said goods imported by individuals had helped bridge the supply gap resulting from crippled local production. The income of the industrial sector declined by 180m/- last year from 1,351m/- in 1983 by 1976 prices, he explained.

Ndugu Mramba acknowledged observations that commodities imported privately were prohibitively expensive, that they were confined to urban centres and the free market system encouraged flouting of controlled prices of local

products by unscrupulous businessmen.

He, however, reiterated government intention to sustain and expand the private imports, pointing out that flooding the market would force the prices down and spread the commodities to the rural areas.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Mramba said public institutions, co-operative unions and private individuals would be allowed to open trading centres along the borders in a move to control border trade.

He said regional trading companies in the border regions had been directed to open shops immediately as a preliminary measure. Individuals may also open shops, restaurants and lodges in the area, he added.

According to the Minister, border shops will be allowed to stock local goods as well as commodities from neighbouring countries and beyond to discourage movements across the border in search of commodities.

He said imports for the border centres would be governed by procedures followed by other private importers. The centres will initially be opened at the major border posts.

Ndugu Mramba said his Ministry was studying recommendations by two task forces formed to re-examine the internal and external trade policies.

A new policy to improve the two sectors would be enforced in 1985/86, he added.

He told the House that export earnings increased by 1.5bn/- last year from 4.1bn/- in 1983 but the import bill increased by 21.6 per cent to 10.4bn/- last year.

Imports from developing countries increased from 1.3 bn/- in 1983 to 2.0bn/- last year while exports to those countries declined by 72m/- during the period.

The Minister said trade with Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire, Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Seychelles, Mauritius, Somalia and Ethiopia increased by 26 per cent last year from 578m/- in 1983.

Efforts would be made to increase industrial production in 1985/86 and boost exports.

The Minister said selected industries would get priority in foreign exchange allocation to enable them attain 60 per cent capacity utilization. He did not name them.

Emphasis will also be placed on industrial rehabilitation and industrial renovations to minimise energy consumption and identify alternative energy and raw material sources.

He said 34 projects would be implemented during the year, 10 of them in the basic industry sector, 12 in light industry and the rest in the industrial services sector.

The Minister explained that 34lm/- was required to facilitate production of farm implements at the Dar es Salaam and Mbeya factories this year.

Ndugu Mramba asked the house to approve 715,258,000/- and 100,370,600/- for his Ministry's 1985/86 recurrent and development expenditure, respectively.

CSO: 3400/782

TANZANIA

IDA AID SLATED FOR PETROLEUM MODERNIZATION DRIVE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 28 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] A TECHNICAL assistance project to be carried out shortly in Tanzania will seek to relieve bottlenecks and reduce waste in the distribution of the country's petroleum products. A longer term objective of the project is to lay the groundwork for rationalising the distribution system and to develop a strategy for the use of indigenous gas resources.

The International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's affiliate for concessionary lending, is providing a credit of US\$8 million for the project, which also aims at maintaining gas exploration efforts by the private sector.

The project will put about 40 road tankers and 55 outlets for retail and consumer products back into operation in Dar es Salaam, the capital, and three other key agricultural areas--Mwanza, Moshi, and Arusha, all in the northern region. Reduced product losses at storage terminals are expected to result in savings of US\$500,000 a year.

Mobile radio equipment to be provided for the rail yard in Mwanza and at the Tiper Refinery, located in Dar es Salaam, will speed up the transfer of products. The sale of liquid propane gas, currently being flared at the Tiper Refinery, will mean earnings of US\$300,000 annually. A study will be conducted on the overall rationalisation and rehabilitation of the country's distribution system.

Onshore wells at the Songo Songo reservoir, on the coast of the Indian Ocean, will be rehabilitated and platforms and protective structures will be constructed around offshore wells. A three-phased study will evaluate the economic use of gas from Songo Songo for domestic markets.

A programme to promote exploration will be prepared, in consultation with private oil companies, covering prospective areas in the Coastal Basin. And the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) will purchase a minority share in promotional programmes in order to attract financing from the private sector for the balance of the cost of the programmes.

CSO: 3400/782

TANZANIA

PLANT FOR CONVERSION OF COFFEE HUSKS TO CHARCOAL PLANNED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]

CONSTRUCTION of a plant for converting coffee husks into charcoal may start in October this year at the Tanganyika Coffee Curing Company in Moshi, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam over the weekend.

The General Manager of the plant, Ndugu G.N.A. Shangali, told the *Daily News* in a telex message from Moshi that the project had not started due to "certain formalities but may take off early October."

The proposed 8m/- charcoal plant, to be built through a four million shillings assistance from the European Economic Community (EEC), will produce 4,500 tonnes of charcoal per year, utilising 13,500 tonnes of coffee waste, he explained.

This will earn the plant a 9m/- a year.

Ndugu Shangali was commenting in response to queries by a *Daily News* reader, Ndugu M.S.M. Lubanga, who had wanted to know if Tanzania could convert coffee husks into

charcoal briquettes as was being done by the Kenya Planters Cooperative Union (KPCU).

KPCU has successfully converted husks of dried coffee into charcoal briquettes for domestic cooking and heating. The charcoal is being produced on commercial scale.

The coffee husks charcoal, it is said, when used in an ordinary wood charcoal stove, generates more heat and lasts longer than wood charcoal or firewood.

The coffee charcoal is in use in Canada, France, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and the Middle East.

The idea of utilising coffee charcoal on an industrial scale has been examined by the Bukoba Coffee Processing Plant (BUKOP). The company is preparing to utilise the coffee 'waste.'

Bukop General Manager said last year when commissioning a boiler which uses a generator that some 2,340,000/- could be saved annually by utilising coffee husks.

CSO: 3400/781

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

FARMERS PAID MORE--The Tanzanian government announced on July 8 further increases in prices paid to producers for their crops. The rises are as follows: robusta coffee 25 percent, arabica coffee, cashew nuts, tea and cardamom 20 percent, grapes and cane sugar 10 percent. I.O.N.--This is the second price increase in a year for producers of coffee, tea, cashews and cardamom. In June 1984 similar rises were also applied to cotton, cocoa, pyrethrum and tobacco. These increases, granted with the aim of encouraging farmers to produce more, had the desired effect at the last harvest, which was a vast improvement on previous years. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Jul 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/772

20 August 1985

TOGO

BRIEFS

FRANCE FINANCES ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS--Two agreement were signed this morning between France and Togo within the framework of a program of protection against coastal erosion and a program of afforestation in our country. The first agreement, which amounts to 250 million CFA francs, provides for the financing of works to prevent coastal erosion of the Kpeme wharf. The second agreement provides for the financing of the second phase of an important program of afforestation in the Davie region and amounts to 850 million CFA francs. The total credit amounts to 1.1 billion CFA francs. The two loans will be granted by the French Economic Cooperation Central Fund. /Text/ /Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 26 Jul 85/

CSO: 3400/761

ZAMBIA

TEMBO CONCERNED OVER GROWING UNITA MENACE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Army commander Lieutenant-General Christon Tembo has expressed concern over the activities of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) insurgents in Western Province.

Officiating at the first regional political education seminar for senior army officers held at Northern Technical College (Nortec) in Ndola yesterday, Gen Tembo also directed the army to help fight crime on the Copperbelt.

He told the five-day seminar which included brigade commander Brigadier-General Martin Mulopa that there had been a sizeable build up of enemy forces in the Katima Mulilo area and the Caprivi Strip.

As if that were not enough the UNITA puppets

had crossed into Zambia and abducted Government employees without provocation. The insurgents had in addition issued both open and veiled threats.

Gen Tembo warned that the army would not abandon its responsibilities to defend the country and ensure that peace prevailed.

He noted that incidents of the UNITA type were not isolated but were machinations orchestrated by the enemy to destabilise Zambia. Among the country's arch-enemies was racist South Africa which was in the forefront of the destabilisation campaign.

Gen Tembo directed his men to stabilise the crime ridden Copperbelt. He noted that the area had become just as sensitive as the Western Province.

The army in the province should not only fight

smuggling but should help combat the rising crime wave.

Meanwhile, African National Congress (ANC) secretary-general, Mr

Alfred Nzo warned that the proclamation of a state of emergency in several parts of South Africa would lead to more violent confrontation between the oppressed blacks and the racist regime.

In a Press statement released in Lusaka yesterday, Mr Nzo said the proclamation of the emergency in 36 magisterial districts was an open admission by the regime that it was losing control of the situation.

Mr Nzo said the increased repression demonstrated the bankruptcy of the Botha regime whose only answer to the irresistible tide of liberation was to resort to brutality.

In Washington, the White House today said it was "very disturbed" by the ongoing violence in South Africa and criticised the "repugnant" system of apartheid as largely to blame for the troubles.

Presidential spokesman Larry Speaks, talking to reporters in the wake of a South African decision to impose a state of emergency on black townships hardest hit by the violence, said the US government expected the leaders in Pretoria "to exercise their responsibilities in a scrupulous manner."

"We are very disturbed by the violence" in South Africa's black urban areas, he said, adding that the "repugnant" apartheid system of racial separation was "largely responsible for the current violence." — Times Reporter/Zana/AFP.

CSO: 3400/776

ZAMBIA

EGYPTIAN TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] ZAMBIA is geared to earn K66 million in foreign exchange through copper exports to Egypt this year, it has been learnt.

The export deal was confirmed by Mr Abdel Magid Metwalli, managing director of a Lusaka-based Egyptian company, El Nasr Export and Import, who expressed satisfaction with the growing volume of trade between the two countries.

He said at the weekend that last year, his company arranged for the export of Zambian copper to Egypt worth about K50 million and that the 1985 delivery was a remarkable improvement over the past sales.

"For this month alone, we have opened letters of credit amounting to K18,300,000 for the shipment of 4,500 metric tonnes of copper to Egypt and payment will be made immediately after delivery."

Apart from actual copper shipments his company was planning to export about 4,000 metric tonnes of

copper wire rods from Zamefa in Luanshya worth K16 million as from next year.

El Nasr has been operating in Zambia since 1865 and Mr Metwalli said his company would also like to embark on a major export drive of Zambian coffee, beans, tobacco, timber, corned beef and sugar beans to Egypt.

The move was aimed at promoting more trade between the two countries. At the moment Zambian imports from Egypt include medicines, raw materials for blanket manufacturing at the Zambia Textiles in Livingstone, special yarn and shoes materials.

Mr Metwalli reaffirmed that his company was committed to bring in large quantities of medicines and other essential goods to cover any shortages since Egyptian prices were among the lowest in the world.

Egyptian labour costs were cheap and the quality

of its goods conformed with international standards.

"Egypt has, among other goods, asked for Zambian beeswax and we are already in touch with the Village Industry Service (VIS) in Lusaka to see if they can help to arrange for this delivery to Cairo.

"We are very happy to deal in Zambia and we do not find any problems in promoting trade because we are given all the necessary facilities to import into Zambia essential goods from Egypt."

He was happy with the "warm cooperation" his company enjoyed with the Bank of Zambia. While El Nasr paid immediately for Zambian goods by letters of credit, Egypt offered its goods by way of line of credit agreement.

He said his company wanted to export to Egypt whatever was available in Zambia to earn the company foreign exchange.

ZAMBIA

LABOR LEADERS WALK OUT DURING TRIPARTITE TALKS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Mike Ngoma]

[Text] LABOUR leaders yesterday walked out of a tripartite meeting which was to be addressed by Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Frederick Hapunda at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall because of a mix-up in time.

The union leaders and officials from the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE) reported at the hall at 8.30 hours according to the programme but Ministry of Labour and Social Services officials only came in shortly before Mr Hapunda arrived at 10.00 hours.

The unionists led by Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba, his deputy Mr Hubert Bweupe, general secretary Mr News-lead Zimba and his deputy Mr Chitalu Sampa met the ministry permanent secretary Mr Vincent Malauni in the foyer as they were trooping out of the hall.

The meeting was aimed at exchanging views on proposed amendments to the Industrial Relations Act.

Mr Chiluba who looked upset refused to discuss the matter with the Press.

But as the unionists were driving off, Mr Hapunda followed by his Minister of State Mr Richard Banda was just coming in.

Mr Hapunda was baffled when he was told about the walkout by Mr Malauni.

As he was entering the hall Mr Hapunda met a few unionists and officials from ZFE led by executive director Mr Fanwell Sumbwe and former ZFE chairman Mr Maxwell Sichula.

Mr Hapunda asked the officials from his ministry what was happening but he was told the delegates were walking out because of delays in opening the meeting.

Mr Hapunda: "But the programme says the meeting is supposed to open at 10.00 hours. What happened Mr Chitangala?" he asked the labour commissioner Mr Musa Chitangala.

Mr Chitangala: "They were saying the meeting should have opened at 8.30 hours according to the invitations they had."

Mr Hapunda: "But the time was changed to 10.00 hours. Why did you not communicate this change to them? You can see that this is our mistake. But all the

same I do not believe that they decided to leave just because the opening has been delayed. In fact this is a two-day meeting."

Mr Hapunda asked Mr Sumbwe to make efforts to contact those who had left so that the opening ceremony could be held in the afternoon.

But Mr Sumbwe said although he would make efforts to contact those concerned he was doubtful he would find them:

"Some of them were indicating that they would leave for the Copperbelt soon as they had other matters to attend to," he said.

But Mr Hapunda said if the labour leaders did not report in the afternoon his ministry would go ahead with the draft regarding amendments to the Industrial Relations Act.

"It's partly our fault. But if they do not come this afternoon we shall go ahead with the draft," he said.

In the afternoon the meeting failed to take place as some of the labour leaders were understood to have driven back to the Copperbelt.

Mr Malauni who was at the hall for a while said the meeting was postponed indefinitely.

ZAMBIA

TRIPARTITE LABOR SEMINAR CALLS FOR END TO WORKS COMMITTEES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

PARTY committees and works councils at places of work should be scrapped because they only breed confusion and weaken trade unions.

This is one of the resolutions passed by the three-day tripartite seminar of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), Law Association of Zambia (LAZ) and the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE) held at Lusaka's Hotel Inter-Continental.

The seminar resolved that trade unions should be the sole representatives of workers and the necessary statutory enactments to abolish other institutions at places of work should be made soon.

"Currently, there is confusion by various authorities and institutions on the question of the type and way of operation of workers' participation that is being advocated in Zambia," say the resolutions.

Participants felt that the desired form of workers' participation was one that involved workers in management and decision-making as opposed to equity participation.

Equity participation could lead to the undesired result of creating and furthering capitalist classes.

To effect workers participation, the appropriate statutory instrument that required amending was the Industrial Relations Act Cap 517.

The classification of "essential worker" and "essential service" should be in conformity with the internationally accepted definition as spelt out by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The seminar deplored the present legislation which covered almost every worker as "essential" and urged that it should be repealed.

On prices and wages, the seminar resolved that there was an urgent need to rationalise prices

of commodities and wages to improve the standard of living. Appropriate measures should be undertaken to achieve the desired results.

A standing consultative and coordinating agency should be established to study economic conditions and all aspects of Government policy that affected prices and wages.

The agency should institutionalise a continuing dialogue between the Government, employers' associations and trade unions to foster industrial harmony and goodwill.

On the Industrial Relations Court, the seminar suggested that its power and jurisdiction should be extended and strengthened to allow individual employees to prosecute their own claims before the court in situations where the union did not support them.

CSO: 3400/776

ZAMBIA

TAZARA RENEGES ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Tazara council of ministers has thrown out a collective agreement signed this year by the Railway Workers Union of Zambia (RWUZ) and the Tazara management for more pay and increased allowances to save costs.

At its recent meeting held in Dar es Salaam the council, comprising Zambia, Tanzania and China accepted most recommendations of the Tazara cost cutting committee under the chairmanship of former minister of Finance Mr Joshua Lumina.

The meeting, attended by Minister of Power, Transport and Communications Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula, two ministers of State, Mr Richard Zimba (Commerce and Industry) and Mr Lavu Mulimba (National Commission for Development Planning), with permanent secretary for Power, Transport and Communications Mr Nedson Nyoni, agreed with the Lumina committee on the 15 per cent staff reduction of Tazara.

In its reaction to the committee recommendations, the council had agreed to abolish all posts of deputy heads of department, describing them as not only wasteful but unnecessary lengthening the chain of communication. But this would be implemented after those acting as deputies left employment.

In rejecting the recent RWUZ-Tazara collective agreement, the council said while negotiating such agreements with the unions, the management must see to it that the terms and conditions were linked with productivity and Tazara's financial ability to pay.

REASONABLE

"For example, annual increments should not be given to any staff unless the authority had made a reasonable profit. Negotiations with unions and wage increases in general should be tied to improvements in productivity."

The accord which had not been ratified yet provided for payment of benefits such as overtime, running allowance and night duty allowance for any worker who worked between 22 hours and 06 hours plus annual salary rises.

"The collective agreement recently concluded with the union should be reviewed at the appropriate time with a view to cutting down overtime and running allowances as these are considered to be on the high side," ruled the council.

Referring to the committee's observation that Tanzania port workers were lazy and cared little for work as long as they received their monthly pay while their Zambian counterparts were equally culpable, the council empowered management to take disciplinary action against undisciplined workers.

The council rejected the committee's recommendation that there should be separate salary scales for the three offices, the headquarters, Zambia and Tanzania regions as that would create administrative chaos.

But the committee argued that such a move would ensure that salaries paid in one country were not affected by changes such as devaluation or changes of minimum wages in the other country.

On the recommendation to cut staff by 15 per cent,

the council said this should be based on the workload of various departments and review of the present establishment.

It urged the management to reduce further unnecessary staff and increase some badly needed personnel in accordance with the demand of operations to implement the council's 15 per cent redundancy rate.

The council urged management to make use of the fuel facility accorded by Zambia to avoid future suspensions of passenger trains caused by shortage of fuel.

It said Tazara should explore the possibility of running through passenger trains between Dar es Salaam and Lusaka-Ndola with a view to introducing services this year.

It warns against corruption on the line and directs management to blacklist any customer found bribing Tazara workers for quick service.

It agrees with the committee observations that most of the hostels for staff on the Tanzanian side were ill-equipped, especially the Makamboko hostel and urged management to act swiftly and make them hospitable.

On corruption, the council said: "Tazara should enforce and prosecute its staff at the port who are caught taking bribes."

CSO: 3400/775

ZAMBIA

STATE ACTS TO END STOCKFEED SHORTAGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Jul 85 p 2

[Excerpt]

THE Government is working on a programme to decentralise the production of stockfeed to the rural areas to alleviate the scarcity of feeds in Zambia.

Chairman of the Rural Development Committee of the Central Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga said on Thursday that the Party and its Government was concerned at the scarcity of stockfeeds and had worked out measures to solve the problem.

Among the measures to be taken included the involvement of private, parastatal and Government organisations in the production process.

It was imperative to involve the private sector in the manufacture and supply of stockfeed because of the magnitude of the problem.

He said the Government was looking forward to the outcome of experiments in stockfeed manufacturing at

the University of Zambia in the hope of finding alternative local and viable formula for stockfeed production.

Livestock and poultry farmers throughout Zambia have been adversely affected by the erratic and inadequate supply of stockfeeds for some time now.

The Zambia Pork and Poultry Company has just laid off 100 employees because of a shortage of pigs and poultry for processing at the plant.

The inadequate supply of pig and poultry from farmers has been due to the inadequate supply of stockfeed.

Zambia National Service farms have also been hit by the non-availability of stockfeed.

CSO: 3400/777

20 August 1985

ZAMBIA

TAZARA RECORDS FIRST PROFITABLE YEAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara) has made a net profit of K8.3 million for the first time since its inception more than ten years ago, Minister of Power, Transport and Communications Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula announced yesterday.

Speaking at Lusaka International Airport when he returned from a Tazara council of ministers meeting in Dar es Salaam, the minister said it had been proposed that Tazara passenger trains should reach Lusaka.

"But this is subject to approval by Zambia Railways," he said and added that the proposal would be presented to Zambia Railways.

At the moment passengers to either country change trains half way.

"At the last financial year of 1984/85 ending June 30, Tazara made a modest pre-tax profit of K13 million which came to K8.3 million after depression."

This was because of increased passenger and cargo traffic which had resulted in the reduction of congestion. There were

now three pairs of six trains in a week as opposed to only one train in the past.

Mr Chuula who was accompanied by two ministers of State, Mr Lavu Mulimba (National Commission for Development Planning) and Mr Richard Zimba (Commerce and Industry) with his permanent secretary, Mr Nedson Nyoni, said the council noted with satisfaction that Tazara had maintained 100 days of accident-free runs up to the end of its meeting.

"This is because the Bombas have stopped making axes and hoes using the railway line which caused derailments on the Zambian side," former Tazara general manager Major-General Charles Nyirenda who was in the ministerial team cut in jokingly amid laughter.

"There is remarkable improvement now," acknowledged Mr Chuula.

The minister said the council of ministers was satisfied that the Chinese-built multi-million railway which had been making losses since it was constructed was now set for an improvement.

ZAMBIA

REMOTE MICROWAVE COMMUNICATION LINKS GOING SOLAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

THIRTEEN remote communication links in Zambia are currently running on solar power and a further 22 stations will be established to evaluate the performance of solar power in Zambia.

Posts and Telecommunication director of telecommunications Mr Swatulani Munthali said in Ndola at the weekend that new microwave links covering Luapula, Mbala, Mporokoso, Mfuwe, Lundazi, Kasama and Chama would be implemented under a contract signed between PTC and a Japanese firm NEC Corporation to be commissioned in July 1987.

The corporation has been experimenting at Chitemalesa on the microwave link to Chipata, to evaluate solar power.

At Chitemalesa one generator was taken out to be replaced by a solar power panel.

During the day the station used solar power and at night power supply was from batteries.

Previously, PTC used diesel generators to provide power for remote repeater stations but the cost of running generators for 24 hours "was quite substantial."

"Solar power has now been accepted as a reliable source of energy for remote communications links. On the newly introduced rural radio system, the subscribers terminal equipment can also be solar powered but backed by a battery," Mr Munthali said.

On all new microwave links, the majority of remote repeater stations were powered by solar power.

The battery capacity was such that it would ser-

vice the station until the sun rose the following day.

Solar power systems have been part of a turn-key project where the contractor provided the civil works, equipment, power systems and commissioned the links.

Mr Munthali said the major difficulty envisaged by the corporation was in the conversion of existing diesel generators at remote station to solar power as it would require more than K12 million in foreign exchange to cover 60 remote stations currently using diesel generators.

The initial cost of solar power was high but there were no running costs. A typical solar power source for a microwave station required K120,000.

CSO: 3400/776

ZAMBIA

AIRFARES TO BE PEGGED TO DOLLAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

ALL air fares from Zambia will from next month be quoted in American dollars, according to a Government directive issued in Lusaka on Wednesday.

In a circular sent to travel agencies and airlines offices, the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications says:

"The move had been made to minimise local currency losses incurred in respect of international tickets.

"While the fares shall continue to be paid in Zambian Kwacha the selling rate shall vary from time to time according to the strength of the Kwacha against the US dollar."

Domestic fares will still be quoted in Kwacha.

There is no change in the one year validity of the tickets but after 30 days from the day a ticket was bought, transportation documents must be re-issued subject to the fares and related conditions applicable then.

The circular says refunds shall be based at the rate of exchange used at the time the ticket was bought.

● Negotiations for a Zambian balance of payments support loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are "continuing", Minister of Finance and National Commission for Development Planning Mr Luke Mwananshiku said.

POSITIVE

Mr Mwananshiku, who was speaking in an interview with Zana, declined to say how much was being sought saying that the Government was "still adding up the figures".

He described an earlier meeting with the World Bank in Paris at which another loan was sought as "positive".

● Violations of foreign exchange regulations are causing severe hardship to developing countries because they depleted their reserves, Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General, Mr Gibson Chigaga has said.

CSO: 3400/775

ZAMBIA

MINES MAKE MUKUBA PENSION PLAN MANDATORY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Mukuba Pension Scheme over which thousands of miners went on strike last month demanding that it be scrapped will continue and workers wishing to withdraw from it should resign from the mines.

A Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines spokesman said in a statement in Lusaka yesterday that joining the scheme was one of the conditions of service binding on all Zambian employees.

"The scheme has been established for the welfare of all categories of Zambian employees and their dependants. Any employee wishing to withdraw from the scheme can only do so by resigning from

employment," said the spokesman.

The spokesman acknowledged receipt of new proposals from the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) aimed at a compromise for the divergent views expressed over the scheme and said its rules provided for a periodical review to accommodate new developments.

"The trustees of the scheme are examining the proposals that have been made by MUZ. However, it should be noted that in any decision made on these proposals interests of all eligible employees will be taken into account."

The formation of the Mukuba pension scheme on April 1, 1982 was a result of negotiations which the com-

pany entered into with MUZ in response to request from "all categories of Zambian employees for a better retirement scheme".

The scheme sparked off a strike in the first week of June involving nearly all ZCCM divisions.

Management reacted by sacking 4,364 miners. A spokesman said then: "The action had been taken in the interest of maintaining discipline and good industrial relations."

The company lost K16 million in revenue in copper and cobalt production amounting to 4,000 tonnes during the strike. The strike took violent proportions in Mufulira and Chingola where MUZ offices were burnt and a man was shot and wounded in a clash with police.

CSO: 3400/774

ZAMBIA

MINER'S UNION WARNS ABOUT IMPLEMENTATION OF PENSION PLAN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Jul 85 p 1

[Text]

MINEWORKERS' Union of Zambia (MUZ) has accused the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) of imposing the Mukuba pension scheme on the miners.

The union's national chairman Mr Timothy Walamba made the accusation in his first comment since ZCCM declared the scheme mandatory early this week.

In a strongly worded statement issued in Kitwe yesterday, Mr Walamba challenged the mining authorities to cite the clause in the recognition agreement where it is spelt out that the scheme was part of the conditions of service.

Abiding by President Kaunda's order for trade unions and employers to avoid washing dirty linen in public through the Press

MUZ had kept quiet even when thousands of its members, most of them innocent, were fired.

"But now the situation has changed because the circumstances are dictating our behaviour. Here you can see that ZCCM is forcing us to speak out."

As far as he was concerned the matter was in the hands of the scheme's board, which is independent of the ZCCM.

"But by overstepping into foreign territory ZCCM is trying to twist the lion's tail which they cannot fight. Let them be warned that we will meet them head-on, if that is the language they understand better," declared Mr Walamba.

He warned ZCCM "not to take MUZ for granted by aggravating an already bad situation by issuing state-

ments which will only serve to worsen the rift."

He disclosed that MUZ would represent the miners who were sacked after the strike over the scrapping of the scheme.

There was no comment from the ZCCM over Mr Walamba's remarks.

Meanwhile, the Government has ordered ZCCM to halt deductions of union subscriptions for the MUZ with immediate effect following the strike by miners over the controversial Mukuba pension scheme last month.

The order is in compliance with statutory instrument number six of 1985 signed by Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Frederick Hapunda on January 20 to punish unions whose members go on official or unofficial strike.

CSO; 3400/774

ZAMBIA

WOMEN CALL FOR INCREASED PERKS FOR DEFENSE WORKERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Jul 85 p 5

[Text]

THE Party and its Government has been urged to offer better working conditions, salaries and accommodation to personnel in the defence forces to stop them from falling prey to bribery.

This was one of resolutions passed by the Lusaka Province Women's League provincial conference which ended at Kafue National Service camp last week.

On crime, the women called for the intensification of clean-up operations to flush out criminals who were terrorising the nation.

The women expressed concern at the spate of killings, robberies and thefts of motor vehicles.

Juveniles who steal and kill should be taken to reform centres.

On the economy and development, the women resolved that provincial and district committees should help the league in identifying idle buildings which could be turned into multi-purpose centres to train women in different economic fields.

Women leaders at ward levels should be given opportunities to attend national functions with their husbands.

It was suggested that courses at the President's Citizenship College (PCC) should be conducted in local languages to allow average Party leaders to grasp proceedings.

The conference appealed to the national executive of the league to fill vacant posts of provincial trustees who would help to form a committee responsible for implementation of resolutions.

The delegates expressed concern on the deteriorating standard of discipline in the league.

CSO: 3400/777

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL AID FOR OIL--The fuel shortage which has hit Zambia for some time now will soon come to an end following the signing of a credit facility of 100 million United States dollars (K243 million) between the Bank of Zambia and a consortium of banks. Deputy governor of the Bank of Zambia, Mr Kwale-yela Lamaswala said yesterday the credit facility would be used to finance oil shipments to Zambia for the year 1985/86. The agreement was signed on Friday in London by the governor of the Bank of Zambia, Mr David Phiri.

"The credit facility is meant to finance an estimated 600,000 tonnes of crude oil and petroleum products. The crude oil will be shipped to Zambia in shipments of 90,000 tonnes every 50 days," he said. With this arrangement, he said, it was hoped that Zambia's oil requirements for the next 12 months would be catered for. "There will, therefore, be no disruption in the oil supply in the country," Mr Lamaswala said. Since every sector of the economy would have adequate stocks of petroleum products, the Bank of Zambia wanted an immediate end to the panic buying of these products. The ten international banks participating in the oil facility are: Bank of America, Standard Chartered Bank, Citibank, Arab Banking Corporation, Barclays Bank, Grindlays Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank and the Bank of Credit and Commerce International. [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Jul 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/776

ZIMBABWE

HERALD COMMENTS ON NONREAPPOINTMENT OF NORMAN

MB310930 Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Come Off It"]

[Text] Consternation and concern has been expressed in some quarters, especially the white community, over the Prime Minister's decision not to reappoint Mr Denis Norman as Minister of Agriculture. Some of the concerns is quite understandable.

Everybody agrees that Mr Norman did an outstanding job as Minister of Agriculture. The Prime Minister himself said so on Monday when he announced his new Cabinet.

Mr Norman had the confidence and support of the commercial farming sector which regarded him as one of its own. He also had the support of the communal farmers who, during his term in office, began to emerge from subsistence farming into both food and cash cropping.

We are confident that in the years to come the communal farmers will play an even greater role in Zimbabwe's agro-based economy, although this should in no way diminish the importance of the commercial farmers.

Having said that, and having praised Mr Norman for his sterling contributions, it is also important to take note of the three basic facts that seem to be escaping the small minds of the fatalists who see the Prime Minister's action of not reappointing Mr Norman as detrimental to the wellbeing of agriculture in this country.

First, Mr Norman, the minister, was the creation of none other than Cde Robert Mugabe. Lesser able men held reigns of power in Ian Smith's murderous regime only because they agreed with him. Mr Norman, because he was often a thorn in the racists' flesh, was never considered Cabinet material by the Rhodesian Front.

Second, Mr Norman was a perfect minister only in that he carried to the full the clearly stated ZANU (PF) policies on agriculture. Of course his knowledge of the sector made the Government, and therefore the country as a whole, benefit from his advice.

Third, every minister serves at the pleasure of his Prime Minister. In our case Mr Norman served at the pleasure of Cde Mugabe. And only he alone had the absolute right to decide whether Mr Norman should come back, no matter what his performance.

It is therefore annoying that even Ian Smith, whom blacks never have and never shall forgive for the murder of tens of thousands of blacks and whites in this country, should have the audacity to want to help Cde Mugabe form his Cabinet.

The whites who are moaning about Mr Norman are doing so purely from a racial point of view. The same goes for failed white journalists suggesting in South African newspapers that Mr Norman was "kicked in the teeth" by being "dismissed".

We never heard them mourn when blacks were dropped from the Cabinet or from their posts as deputy ministers.

The Minister of the combined Lands, Agriculture and Rural Settlement ministry will be implementing the same ZANU (PF) policies that made Mr Norman so popular. Admittedly Mr Norman and Cde Mahachi are different people with different characters. But the policies are the same. The aims are the same. Though the approach may be different, the intention is to achieve the same results.

It is a pity that a good man such as Mr Norman, who vowed never to be a politician, should be a political football of the racists who, because of their murderous record, have as much right to be in the Parliament of Zimbabwe as Hitler and Mengele would have for sitting in the Israel Knesset.

CSO: 3400/800

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

MUGABE URGES AGRICULTURE EMPHASIS -- The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has called on member states of the OAU to give the highest priority to agricultural and rural development policies. Comrade Mugabe made the call when he addressed the 21st summit of the African body yesterday on the special program of action for the improvement of the food situation and the rehabilitation of agriculture. The prime minister urged other African states to allocate adequate resources to support agricultural production at all levels, with special emphasis on small-scale holders. He added that there should be an incentive system for producers through remunerative producer prices and an efficient marketing system and participation of producers in decisionmaking. On Zimbabwe's agricultural sector, Comrade Mugabe informed the summit that the country has registered some notable success, mainly the resettlement of peasants, farmers' provision of credit facilities, expansion of marketing depots in the rural areas, and increases in producer prices. The prime minister expressed the hope that all member states of the OAU can similarly commit themselves to stepping up subregional produce and regional cooperation recommended by the steering committee's last report being considered by the heads of state and government. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 20 Jul 85 MB]

ZAPU CANDIDATE WITHDRAWS -- PF-ZAPU has withdrawn its candidate for the Kariba constituency by-election. This leaves the ZANU-PF candidate, Comrade Enos Nkala, as the sole contestant in the constituency. In a statement issued yesterday, the PF-ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo, explained that the move was taken after careful consideration of the recent developments in the country. The withdrawn candidate, Mr Kenneth (Manu), told THE SUNDAY MAIL that he had not been enthusiastic about contesting the Kariba constituency. THE SUNDAY MAIL reports that although Comrade Nkala is now the member of parliament for Kariba, he still has to go through the process of election. Meanwhile, addressing a rally in the Kariba constituency yesterday, Comrade Nkala, who is the minister of home affairs, said the government's policy of reconciliation will only apply to those who have positively accepted its concept. He urged PF-ZAPU MP's to cross the floor and join the ruling party. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Jul 85 MB]

PRISONERS RELEASE -- Within the next 2 weeks 2,300 prisoners will be released under the amnesty granted by President Banana last month. The Department of Prisons says the names of the prisoners eligible for release have been sent to prisons throughout the country. At the beginning of this month 1,200 prisoners were released under the presidential amnesty. The amnesty does not cover escapees, civil debtors, or dissidents. Those released have been warned that their sentences will remain in force if they commit further offenses. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Jul 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/800

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