

059355

JPRS 82612

10 January 1983

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release
Distribution Unlimited

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2745

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4

19980326 094

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

11
54
A04

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2745

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Western 'Goodwill' for SADCC Countries Noted (Adewale Fatona; NAN, 28 Dec 82)	1
--	---

ANGOLA

Briefs	
UNITA Operations Communique	2
Defense Official in Benguela	2
UNITA Christmas Operations	2

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Addresses Church Representatives During Meeting (Various sources, various dates)	
No Talks With Bandits, by Samora Machel	
Ethical Role of Church, by Samora Machel	
'VOFA' Comments	
RNM Communique on Latest Actions Against FPLM (Voice of Free Africa, 25 Dec 82)	14
'VOFA' Commentary Notes RNM Progress (Voice of Free Africa, 21 Dec 82)	15
'VOFA' Commentary Scores Frelimo's Propaganda (Voice of Free Africa, 18 Dec 82)	16
Briefs	
Agricultural Tool Factory	18
Train Derailment Reported	18

NAMIBIA

Caprivi Tribal Border Dispute Simmers (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 3 Dec 82)	19
--	----

Nineteen Kavangos Released, Says SWATF (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 6 Dec 82)	21
Sole Quota Causes Dissent (David Pieters; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 3 Dec 82)	22
National Planning Survey Underway (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 24 Nov 82)	23
Probe Security Laws, Say Lawyers (THE CITIZEN, 9 Dec 82)	25
Briefs	
Damara Results	27
Food Prices Soaring	27
Bushmen for Ethnic Authority	27
 SIERRA LEONE	
Iranian Delegation Meets, Briefs Stevens (Freetown Domestic Service, 23 Dec 82)	28
Briefs	
Guineans Arrested	29
 SOUTH AFRICA	
RSA Paper Criticizes Government's Lesotho Policy (Editorial, THE STAR, 23 Dec 82)	30
Commentary on Fuel Supplies for Zimbabwe (Johannesburg International Service, 24 Dec 82)	32
Oil Company Head Cites Optimism on Finding Oil (Johannesburg Domestic Service, 27 Dec 82)	34
Registration of Mine Unions To Be Scrapped (Jenjte Knappe; THE CITIZEN, 10 Dec 82)	35
Harry Oppenheimer Reflects on Retirement (Harry Oppenheimer Interview; THE STAR, 3 Dec 82)	36
NUM Vows To Fight Exploitation of Black Miners (Joshua Raboroko; SOWETAN, 8 Dec 82)	39
Racial Discrimination in Public Places Deplored (Editorial; SOWETAN, 8 Dec 82)	41
Briefs	
Reprieve for Shack Dwellers	43
ADCH Goes Public	43
Sigma Workers Fired	43

Japanese Oil Rig	44
Reaction to Mugabe Statement	44
Soweto Workers Sacked	45

SWAZILAND

Queen Regent Reaffirms Support for Late King's Policies (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 28 Dec 82)	46
RSA Paper Reports Swazi Detainees Headed for Maputo (Patrick Laurence; RAND DAILY MAIL, 23 Dec 82)	47
Briefs	
New Vice Air Marshal	48

WESTERN 'GOODWILL' FOR SADCC COUNTRIES NOTED

AB281259 Lagos NAN in English 1233 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Article by Adewale Fatona]

[Text] Harare, Dec 28 (NAN)--Western nations are showing "goodwill, understanding and support" toward attempts by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) countries to improve their regional economy, says the organization's executive secretary, Arthur Blumeris.

Mr Blumeris said in Harare yesterday that this was his impression after a three-week working visit to some organizations in Vienna and Washington.

The visit was to lay the groundwork for the SADCC summit in Maseru, Lesotho, next month which will focus on industry and agriculture.

Mr Blumeris said that during his tour, he met officials of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), one of the chief donors expected at the Maseru summit, as well as members of the African Bureau of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

According to the Harare correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), the secretary said that apart from projects of industry and agriculture, the Maseru meeting would also consider progress reports on energy and transport situations.

CSO: 3400/505

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

UNITA OPERATIONS COMMUNIQUE--In a communique released in Lisbon today on its latest actions in Angola, the UNITE [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] claimed that it has killed 271 militants at the service of the Angolan Government. The communique states that several anti-government actions were launched between 6 and 17 December and that 67 Cubans were among the casualties inflicted by UNITA. Among the anti-government actions claimed by UNITA, specific mention was made of four attacks on military convoys, namely on the Balombo-Lobito, Munenga-Dongo and Mocamedes-Malange roads as well as on the outskirts of Cambala, in the province of Benguela. UNITA further claimed to having taken the post of (Mubaco) in the province of Cuando-Cubango and capturing nine government soldiers, in addition to having destroyed and seized assorted military equipment. [Text] [LD232008 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 23 Dec 82]

DEFENSE OFFICIAL IN BENGUELA--The present situation in the southern part of the People's Republic of Angola is still characterized by the massive presence of forces of the South African Army in vast areas of Cunene Province and by constant violations of our national airspace in those areas, including Namibe Province. This is the assessment made by Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, our government's minister of defense who is presently in Benguela Province. According to sources close to the Ministry of Defense, Colonel Pedale is in Benguela to solve some organizational problems regarding the opening of a military region in that province. Although the military situation in the southern part of our country has not changed lately, the armed forces of the People's Republic of Angola remain vigilant and in a state of alert, ready to defend our territorial integrity and the revolution's conquests at any time, Colonel Pedale added. [Text] [MB300634 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Dec 82]

UNITA CHRISTMAS OPERATIONS--Luanda, 28 Dec (AFP)--It was learned on Tuesday from well-informed sources in Luanda that UNITA, the opposition movement led by Jonas Savimbi, launched a series of operations during the Christmas period. During the nights of 23 to 24 December and 24 to 25 December, UNITA attacked several economic centers in the town of Huambo, in the center of the country, the same source indicated. Gasoline depots of the National Angolan Fuel Company were destroyed in Huambo. The department of the Ministry of Agriculture in charge of marketing agricultural products was attacked and a soft drink

firm was sabotaged, it was reported. According to certain information, UNITA sabotaged the Malanje railroad line in north-central Angola last Thursday. Apparently, UNITA also sabotaged two bridges near Luena, in the eastern part of the country, the capital of Moxico Province. It is alleged that the town of Luena is presently receiving supplies by air. On the other hand, it is alleged that the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola has launched an offensive in the Kanjala region, between the central coastal towns of N'gunza and Lobito, against UNITA groups that have been the cause of insecurity there. [Text] [AB281908 Paris AFP in French 1726 GMT 28 Dec 82]

CSO: 3419/369

MACHEL ADDRESSES CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES DURING MEETING

No Talks With Bandits

MB271635 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Speech by Samora Machel during meeting with representatives of churches present in Mozambique between 14 and 17 December in Maputo--recorded]

[Excerpts] Within this gathering there are some ideas which are being propagated. They are not new:

[Machel mimics Catholic leadership] Now the state has called on the religious ones because it is disturbed by the armed bands. Is that so? [Machel laughs] What we want is humanism because we were like this during the colonial war. Did you hear, friends? We were like this during the colonial war.

To kill--people stop respecting each other--they do not respect life. They become obsessed. To kill a chicken one first makes arrangements with the family. Which bird are we going to kill for our guests? However, the life of a person is something else. A person is a person, is he not? He can be your brother, brother-in-law, cousin or child.

I will talk about it. They say that the Congress has been postponed because we want to talk to the bandits. [Machel laughs] They say that we called this meeting because the state is troubled. Is the state troubled? Are the Mozambican people troubled with an armed murderous bandit?

There are insinuations from among those at this gathering. We have heard that there should be, for instance, concord and peace among all Mozambicans. This is the way to determine the problem. What Mozambicans? We are all here. Mozambicans of different tendencies. We are inside here. What Mozambicans? What Mozambicans? This is the way to approach the problem. I will go straight into the matter and not skate around it so that we are all clear. This is what is called openness: speaking frankly.

This clearly means that these elements are proposing concord with the armed bandits. We must have a clear idea of who the armed bandits are. I did not have time to explain to you about the armed bandits. We did not just start fighting the armed bandits today. Since 1962, when we founded FRELIMO, our struggle has always been against the armed bandits! Armed by the colonial

army and imperialism to destroy FRELIMO. I did not have time to discuss this issue. It is an essential issue for you--one of the problems that FRELIMO has always borne until victory.

Some think that the armed bandits constitute an opposition to the people's state in the People's Republic of Mozambique and that it is necessary to reach an agreement with them in order to have peace. This is the philosophy of those who call for concord and peace among Mozambicans. Let us see: Those individuals who kidnap pregnant women--women in their fifth, sixth and seventh month of pregnancy. They force them to walk for long distances. They rape them and use them as property. This is the opposition: those individuals who kidnap 9 or 10-year-old minors and rape them; those individuals who kidnap 70-year-old women, force them to walk long distances and rape them. Is this the opposition? Is this the alternative? Are we going to have concord with this?

Let us look further: Those individuals who kidnap teachers who spread knowledge and science; those individuals who kidnap pupils and destroy school; who kidnap nurses, medical doctors and even hospital patients. They destroy hospitals, steal medical supplies, destroy medical equipment. Look at those individuals who kidnap women and children and mutilate their arms, breasts, lips and ears. Is it with these individuals that our state has conflict or ideological differences? Is it with them, those individuals who set fire to communal villages where the people peacefully build their wellbeing; who ruin granaries and destroy crops; who set fire to buses full of people and burn the passengers alive; who destroy and rob the trucks which carry supplies for the populations; those who destroy shops and plunder the goods for the population; those who sabotage the goods intended to eradicate famine and misery in the country. Is it with such people that these elements propose a dialogue?

Look at those individuals who undermine the church's effort in its evangelical mission and who kidnap priests and sisters of charity. They transform these sisters of charity into their women and property. Is it with them that we should negotiate and regard them as our allies? It means that such elements want the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to negotiate with murderers and thieves, with kidnapers and sadists, with outlaws, drug-addicts and anti-socials. They want us to negotiate with the fatherland's traitors, with those whom the Mozambican people have always rewarded as their implacable enemies. It is disrespectful to the memory of those who have spilled their blood for the freedom of the Mozambican people. [words indistinct] they are the active eulogizers of the colonial army and they infused strength and morale on the soldiers in their fight against the Mozambican people.

They are the same ones who volunteered to be chaplains with the Portuguese colonial army so that they could directly participate in the massacres and the repression of the Mozambican people. They are the same ones who used to label all Mozambican patriots who struggled for freedom and independence as terrorists. They are the same ones who considered negotiation with FRELIMO a sacrilege. To negotiate with FRELIMO was to recognize, promote and compromise with terrorists. They are the ones who have always silenced reports of massacres by the colonial army, or even denied that they took place. This is why they do not find the activities of the armed bands strange. They were already used to such activities. For us, therefore, such a stance does not come as a surprise. Their objective in the

end is to appear as messengers of peace, to confuse the people and to gain (?privileges) from the bandits. They will be the spiritual heirs of colonialism, as just the armed bandits are the historic extension of the Portuguese colonial army.

In this campaign that they have been waging they go to the extent of stating that the Fourth Congress has been postponed to allow time for the state to negotiate with the armed bandits. We will devour the armed bandits. Be absolutely sure of that. They go even further, saying that the first meeting with the various religious denominations in the People's Republic of Mozambique has been held because the state is troubled by the armed bandits and that it needs to broaden its base of support. This is not necessary because we have always been supported by the people.

These are ridiculous statements and they show the antipatriotic concepts of some elements who in the past were linked to the colonial regime. Do you know who the armed bandits are? Do you know who pays them? It is your former bosses. They lost private schools, clinics, hospitals, maternity hospitals. They went to South Africa.

Those who pay the bandits are the former landlords. Those who pay the bandits have lost this position. The people of Mozambique are going to defend the buildings. Those who pay the bandits are the lawyers who used to have legal clinics, the cattle farmers, the owners of long-distance transport companies. They are the owners of the planes which used to carry troops here in Mozambique. These are the true bosses of the armed bands. They are in South Africa--700,000 Portuguese who left Angola and Mozambique. They have lost their privileges. [words indistinct] cattle farmers, owners of sugar and tea factories. They have lost these privileges and have transformed themselves into armed bands. Do you want us to negotiate with them, these ultracolonialists? They are the ones who have sown grief in our country, particularly when FRELIMO was about to take power. They occupied the radio stations in Lourenco Marques; 400 people were killed in the suburbs. These are the true armed bandits. Are these the ones who want us to negotiate with? If these are not the ones then produce them. They are the Cardigas, Pais Mamede. Are these the ones you want us to negotiate with?

Mozambicans: Let us be patriots. I thank you. I wanted to explain to these people before dealing with the main issues, before we deal with the practical problems. It is not a question of denigrating you, but on the contrary of liberating you.

Ethical Role of Church

MB250830 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1100 GMT 18 Dec 82

[Speech by Samora Machel at the closing session of a meeting with representatives of churches present in Mozambique on 17 December in Maputo--recorded]

[Excerpts] Representatives of the religious denominations present in the People's Republic of Mozambique, guests:

We have been meeting for 4 days during which we analyzed the problems related to the religious denominations present in our country.

In most of the speeches delivered here, it was clear that these noble objectives that unite us are more important than what divides us. What divides us is part of the diversity which characterizes the Mozambican people from Rovuma to Maputo. Diversity as such does not mean division. It is only a question of division when we lose sight of what is most important and fundamental. In this case, what is most important is national unity, the conscience and pride of being Mozambicans, our love for the fatherland, and our common desire to serve the people to whom we all belong. It is with this outlook that we have come to this meeting. We have noticed that this outlook has been shared by the majority of the religious dignitaries present here. This is what permitted this frank and open dialogue and it was this that made it possible to reach some fundamental conclusions.

Today, our common enemy is famine, nakedness, misery, illiteracy, and underdevelopment. Our common enemy is imperialism, whose spearhead in our region is the hideous, racist, minority and criminal regime of South Africa, which acts through armed aggression, blackmail and through armed bands which maim and kill our people and undermine our efforts at development.

In the vast majority, our fellow countrymen present here have showed during this meeting that they identify with our people's concerns. They have showed that they are ready to make a greater contribution to the enormous task of national reconstruction, in building a more just society and in defending the Mozambican fatherland. Nevertheless, it has been recognized that there are problems. These problems must be solved, but their solution can only be found in the correct relationship between the state and the various religious organizations. This meeting was an important step in that direction.

When summing up our conclusions, we must mention the tendencies which point out the path we are going to follow: Among the Muslims, we have noticed with satisfaction their identification with the nation, the Mozambican fatherland. This identification is based on a Koranic quotation which says that to love the fatherland is part of the faith, of the belief. The Muslims were ignored during the colonial era or at most, tolerated. They were controlled in various ways. In this meeting, they have also expressed their will to organize themselves to better pursue their religious objectives. We agree that better organization of the Muslims will not only contribute to pursuit of their religious objectives, but it will also improve their participation in the tasks of national reconstruction and in strengthening and consolidating national unity. We greet the Mozambican Muslims and thank them for their valuable contribution and their dedication, based on what we have in common, the fact that we are Mozambicans.

The Protestants, under the Mozambique Christian Council, have emphasized here their long tradition of identification with people. The Protestants have always been taught to serve God by serving the people--hence their anticolonialist, nationalist, patriotic tradition. It is proper to greet them as patriots whose

role has contributed in various ways to our resistance against foreign occupation. Much of Mozambique's history is linked to this resistance. When we look back today, it is fresh in our memories that Mozambicans and foreigners who allied themselves with our people were closely involved in this resistance. Despite the fact that problems still remain to be solved, they are seen from the perspective of what we have always fought for: the freedom and dignity of the Mozambican people. As a result, there has been a basis for understanding and comprehension.

Regarding the Hindus, independence has also brought them the opportunity to celebrate their religion in freedom. The era of colonial oppression, discrimination, and humiliation of which they were victims, is now gone. We all remember the brutal treatment which they were subjected to at the time of the liberation of the Portuguese colonial territories in India. We remember them stripped of their personal belongings, their families divided, the concentration camps, the many thousands who were expelled. Today, we live in the freedom that we have always dreamed of. This is the freedom that all--believers and non-believers--who have joined the Mozambique Liberation Front to liberate our people from Rovuma to Maputo have dreamed of. [applause] We are proud because they know how to appreciate and how to value such freedom.

In all of you we have found a readiness to be part of what will make Mozambique a strong, prosperous, and happy fatherland, the land of our children, the sacred territory which is necessary to preserve and enlarge. We are now going to follow a new phase of this long and hazardous path which leads to our common objectives. We would like to walk together on that path. However, it is necessary to have a common idea, a common commitment, without vacillation or hesitation. We have serious difficulties. The frankness and openness with which we came to this meeting forces us to speak clearly of these difficulties, which are obstacles on this march since they have been placed on the level of principles.

Representatives of the religious hierarchies: On various occasions we have met with the Catholic hierarchy of our country in a search for a basis for understanding. Our meetings have always been characterized by difficulties in finding a common language and a common perspective regarding the country's problems and the role of this church in the past. Even at the first meetings with this hierarchy, before the proclamation of independence and the creation of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and before the approval of its constitution as a people's republic, we spoke of the need for them to abandon the privileges they had enjoyed in the past. This hierarchy has never adapted itself to the new equality that was brought about after independence. It is here where the origin of some of our problems lies. While the other churches present here, which in the past were the object of discrimination and systematic hostility and persecution, celebrate with jubilation the equality brought about by independence, the Catholic hierarchy, however, speaks of discrimination.

Representatives of the Catholic hierarchy present here did not share the meeting's general spirit. The document they produced did not make us feel their identification with the problems and aspirations of the Mozambican people, as was the case with the representatives of the other churches. We did not see in them the same concept of fatherland, the same love for the free and independent fatherland,

and the same enthusiasm in participating in national reconstruction. Sectarianism, the preoccupation with regaining old privileges, and an attempt to promote division, are reflected in their attitude. This attitude of some of the members of the Catholic hierarchy in Mozambique has continued since our people gained national independence. It is not a new attitude, it is rooted in the fact that the Catholic church was an integral part of colonialism.

The document that we heard read is an example of how some influential sectors of the Catholic Church have been unable to break with the hegemonic and discriminatory position adopted by the Catholic Church in the past. Those who in the past identified themselves with colonialism and fought against national independence, the independence of Mozambique, the existence of a fatherland which today is called Mozambique, drenched with the blood of its best children, were among the participants in this meeting who raised obstacles to dialogue. [applause] From the mouths of many church leaders here, we heard about their happiness over the freedom of worship which independence brought to them. Yet those who raise obstacles to dialogue are the ones who say that in our country there is no freedom of religion, that the state antagonizes the churches, and that religious individuals are discriminated against. Their aim is to create confrontations, and we can face them. Confrontations--whatever their cost, we are ready to defend our state, our independence. The aim of these individuals is to create contradictions with the people's power, between the state and the believers.

The vast majority of the Catholic believers, like the rest of the Mozambican citizens, enthusiastically participate in the tasks of national reconstruction and we praise them for that. [applause] Many Catholic believers are examples of total dedication to the cause of the people on the production front; in the defense of the fatherland and in the fight for education and health. This is natural because during the colonial era, the Catholic believers were not the ones who enjoyed privileges. With national independence, the Catholic believers, as well as all other Mozambicans, gained--gained what? They gained a fatherland, which is called Mozambique. They regained their freedom, dignity, culture, and honor. Congratulations. Despite the documents that we have heard read, we know that among the hierarchy there are examples of patriots, of Mozambican nationals who are proud of their fatherland and who identify with their people.

Today in our liberated country there is no sort of religious discrimination. We repeat: Our state leaders are not chosen on the basis of religion. Believers of all denominations, without discrimination, participate as militants in our mass democratic organizations.

It is this equality and the abolition of discrimination among religious denominations that some refuse to accept. What do they refuse? They refuse to be equal to the believers of any other religion, to have the same rights and duties and not to have special privileges.

Religious dignitaries, during this meeting some questions relating to consequences of the nationalization of some church property were raised. As is known, the nationalization was not aimed at the churches themselves. This must be made clear. It is good to recall that nationalization was aimed essentially at putting education, health, justice and housing in the services of progress and

the well-being of all the people. We know that in process of implementing nationalization some errors in method were made. For example, there were schools which had been built by the Protestant churches to serve as an alternative to the colonialist system of education and to keep the Mozambicans rooted in their culture and nationalistic aspirations. With the victory of the struggle of national liberation, the spirit that guided the building of such schools ceased to exist. As a result, some officials went to Dar es Salaam in 1974 and offered these schools, together with hospitals that they had built, to the Mozambique Liberation Front. At the time of nationalization, no distinction was made between these schools and the private ones. Naturally, this attitude provoked surprise and stunned the institutions which had acted so correctly.

Despite mistakes of this nature, most of the religious institutions whose property has been nationalized know how to differentiate between the problems of method and the scope of nationalization. The believers praised nationalization and they, like all other Mozambicans, benefitted from it. Nationalization is the highest achievement of our Mozambican people. They have placed in the hands of the people's state, the fundamental instruments to strengthen national unity and to consolidate the Mozambican nation.

We reaffirm once again: The process of nationalization is irreversible. It is the people who defend, consolidate and extend nationalization. Believers of all religious denominations, side by side with the nonbelievers, have played an important role in this process.

In some of the speeches we heard during this meeting, we noticed incorrect concepts, but fortunately not from all. They have had a profound effect on this issue. There were speeches that showed difficulty in understanding the country's real problems and an inability to identify with the main achievements of our people. There were speeches in which peace and harmony were abstractly evoked. Peace cannot be the result of compromise with oppression, apartheid, and crime. In view of the aggression that our people are victims of, no Mozambican can remain neutral and indifferent. As in the past, when it was the duty of everyone to denounce the crimes of colonialism and the foreign occupation of our fatherland, today it is essential that everyone denounce this imperialist aggression, shed light upon the true nature of the armed bands, and take part in the defense of national independence and national sovereignty. It is the duty of all citizens.

We cannot leave this place with the illusion that the existing problems will be solved at the drop of a hat. Mountains--how to move the mountains? Even just illiteracy--I do not even know the height of that mountain.

The dialogue we had, the frank and open discussion we had here, constitutes an important step to consolidate the essential things that unite us. This is the basis for discussion [words indistinct] each one of the religions, the churches present here.

The Mozambican State is going to organize itself in order to give a better answer to the needs and requests of the different religious denominations and to give a better accommodation for their participation in national life. The Ministry of Justice will be the organ responsible for the relationship between the state

and the religious institution. Adequate structure, both at central and provincial levels, will be created by the Ministry of Justice. [applause] This will require greater organization from the religious institutions. Good organization and understanding, flexibility instead of making it difficult. Each church will be called upon to assess the contribution it can make for large and small projects of national reconstruction. In order to facilitate the state organization, each church must submit its plan of action annually so it may be possible to coordinate it with what the state has and is able to do. Priorities are to be indicated.

The churches play an important role in the ethical formation of their followers. It is their duty to promote the strengthening of national unity, the upgrading of love for the fatherland, the raising of patriotic feelings, the fight against racism, tribalism, and regionalism. Through such roles, the churches present themselves as truly Mozambican, as truly identified with the people and with the progress and well-being of our people.

'VOFA' Comments

MB281624 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT
24 Dec 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Since its rise to power the FRELIMO party has embarked on a campaign of strife and persecution against all religious organizations in Mozambique. Soon after independence the FRELIMO party leaders stripped the churches of all their belongings in the name of a so-called nationalization policy. In addition to this, and in terms of the Stalinist principles that have always guided it, the FRELIMO clique profaned temples, expelled religious leaders and arrested believers of all denominations, who ended up in concentration camps. Such a campaign was waged with insulting speeches that Samora Machel used to make in different parts of the country to humiliate and denigrate the religious beliefs of our people. In November 1978, at the time of the program for the organization of the party, Samora Machel defined religion as an obscurantist rite.

Despite all attempts by the oppressive government to bring religion to its knees, the Mozambican people remain firm in their beliefs and faiths. Today after 7 years of religious persecution, which did not distinguish between Moslems and Christians, Machel's communist dictatorship tries a more subtle and sly tactic to realize its long-desired plan of subjugating a deeply religious people to the mercy of, or better said, to the common thought, as defined by the FRELIMO party. Like the wolf in sheep's clothing, Samora Machel today praises and exalts the Mozambican Moslems after having humiliated them with unfortunate remarks about their tradition of not eating pork and after having entered a mosque with his shoes on. We understand this maneuver, since the leaders of the countries that produce oil--which Machel so desperately needs and is unable to acquire--are also Moslems.

Regarding Protestants in general, the regime of communist oppression has adopted an equally opportunist stance after having launched a campaign of persecution and repression against organizations such as the Jehovah's Witnesses, the

12 Apostles, the Good Pastor Church--to mention only a few--whose leaders and followers are thrown into concentration camps in Zambezia and Niassa.

This subtle and sly tactic of the FRELIMO party leaders was clearly evident during the recent meeting held in Maputo between the hierarchy of the oppressive communist regime and some of the Mozambican religious leaders. Here are some excerpts of Machel's remarks at the meeting:

[begin recording] We also had prominent members of the Moslem hierarchy who allowed themselves to be seduced in the last years of colonialism despite all the discrimination that they had suffered. It is not a coincidence that in these cases mentioned here these elements of the religious hierarchies who compromised with the foreign occupier lost prestige among the Mozambican believers.

Such hierarchies allied themselves with the colonial power, which needed to be overthrown. It is in this context that once colonialism-fascism had fallen, some believers decided to occupy churches and to disassociate themselves from the hierarchies and to denounce their links with colonialism. [end recording]

From an analysis of Samora Machel's speeches during the opening and closing sessions of that meeting one realizes that the communist dictatorship regime is determined to promote its divisionist policy among the Mozambican religious community. It is the old tactic of divide and conquer. In fact on one hand the oppressive regime tries to create an irreconcilable division between Mozambican Moslems and Mozambican Christians. On the other hand, it tries to establish among the Mozambican Christians a distinct division between Protestants and Catholics, representing the latter as enemies of a hypothetical freedom for the Mozambican people, a freedom which cannot exist in a country under dictatorship rule.

This divisive maneuver comes after the government tried a similar move by creating the so-called Mozambique Christian Council headed by the traitor and puppet, Isaac Mahlalela.

This anti-Catholic policy is due to the patriotic stance that has been adopted by the conference of Mozambican bishops in denouncing and condemning the crimes perpetrated by the FRELIMO party against the Mozambican people. It was the conference of Mozambican bishops which unveiled the horrors of the so-called reeducation process which the Samora Machel regime introduced in the Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Zambezia and Sofala concentration camps as well as in other provinces of the country. It was also the conference of Mozambican bishops which denounced the government-ordered public execution of two Mozambican citizens in the Quelimane football stadium, long before the sinister law of the crimes against the people and the people's state had been introduced.

Today, the Mozambican Catholic Church, through the conference of Mozambican bishops, remains firm in its position and refuses to compromise in any way with an inhuman regime which continues to deny the most basic and elementary rights of the people and which has not ceased to be antidemocratic, since it is illegal. Actually, no religious organization whether Christian, Moslem or any other one can accept the imposition now being made by the oppressive regime, under which

the churches have to identify themselves with the regime in its policy of repression of the people's rights and in the fight against the patriots who have taken up arms to win the freedom denied to them. Nor does any religious organization need to shed light on the true nature of those who heroically bear arms since the *raison d'etre* of the second struggle of national liberation requires no clarification. Instead, it is understood as a duty toward the fatherland.

Machel wants to create an alliance with the churches by trying to convince them that they have been used and humiliated by colonialism.

The religious freedom of a people cannot depend on compromises with the political leadership, especially when that leadership is totalitarian and calls itself secular. If FRELIMO rejects an alliance between the cross and sword, then it cannot demand an alliance between the church and the hammer and the sickle.

CSO: 3442/84

MOZAMBIQUE

RNM COMMUNIQUE ON LATEST ACTIONS AGAINST FPLM

MB271241 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT
25 Dec 82

[Resistance communique issued by the headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance--date not given]

[Text] 1. On 6 December 1982 an enemy military vehicle set off a mine in the Mapulanguene area and was completely destroyed.

2. On 12 December 1982 four military vehicles were ambushed in the same area. Three of the vehicles were destroyed while the enemy suffered six casualties.

3. On 13 December 1982 two other vehicles were destroyed when enemy reinforcements arrived in the area to remove the vehicles that had been destroyed. Two enemy soldiers were captured.

4. On 17 December 1982 an enemy military vehicle set off a mine between Magude and Mapulanguene.

5. On 19 December 1982 the population of Moamba, in a display of total support for the Mozambique National Resistance [RNM], sabotaged the road between Maomba and Maputo. Logs were laid across hundreds of meters thus rendering the road impassable.

6. On 19 December 1982 RNM forces again sabotaged the water pipeline to Beira between the pumping stations and the town of Dondo.

7. On 20 December 1982 RNM forces sabotaged the railway line 25 km northeast of Mugude.

The struggle continues. Freedom or death, victory is ours.

CSO: 3442/83

MOZAMBIQUE

'VOFA' COMMENTARY NOTES RNM PROGRESS

MB231852 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT
21 Dec 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] As in all countries ruled by communist systems, Mozambique is under a minority dictatorship through which Samora Machel oppresses our people. Machel's policy is based on the experiences of some countries which have followed the communist path. The application of these experiences has failed because they are foreign to the Mozambican reality, and as a result it is the people who suffer. The government imposes sacrifices and deprives the people of their rights, and thus general dissatisfaction erupts.

There are prospects for a favorable outcome of the second struggle of national liberation in view of the advances achieved by our guerrillas. The number of operations launched by our forces since the opening of the Zambezia and Gaza fronts less than 6 months ago amount to over 600. The explosions from the bombs our guerrillas set have caused enormous losses. One only needs to analyze the situation in the country during the past few months to realize that the Mozambique national resistance has made progress.

The resistance has adopted sophisticated political and military tactics, and the latest events are evidence of the existing coordination in these two fields. The progress made in Zambezia Province by the Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas, who are on their way to Nampula Province, shows their determination and, above all, high morale. Our guerrillas count on the untiring support of the local population, which makes them hasten on their way to freedom. Our victory depends on the people since it is with the help of the people that guerrilla warfare is waged. Therefore, we appeal to the people to unite in the common goal of overthrowing the oppressive regime of Samora Machel.

CSO: 3442/83

'VOFA' COMMENTARY SCORES FRELIMO'S PROPAGANDA

MB281222 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT
18 Dec 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The fact that the Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] is today widely regarded by the people as their vanguard in the struggle for freedom and social justice confirms that our policy serves the interests of the masses. Presently, the Maputo regime is making use of its entire arsenal in an invisible campaign designed to suppress our people's aspirations for freedom. Moscow's lackeys, however, will never see the materialization of their designs.

The people know that Machel's forces included specially trained units which sow terror among the people. These units burn entire villages and kill defenseless civilians. They poison waterholes and lay mines near villages. These actions are part of FRELIMO's policy of discrediting the RNM. Our forces, however, are capable of waging a campaign that will adequately enlighten the local populations about these undesirable acts of barbarity. It is in our own interest that the people know that the RNM does not embark on such barbaric actions against the people, because the people are the reason for and the basis of our struggle. In fact it is in the interest of FRELIMO to massacre civilians because the people support our fighters.

As part of this campaign to discredit the RNM, FRELIMO captures a few people and then intimidates them into giving interviews in which Moscow puppets are presented as the saviors of the people. They produce photographs of people who have never belonged to the RNM and who allegedly feel disgusted with what they have witnessed while serving with the so-called bandits. The world knows that the communists utilize all possible means to perpetuate their oppression of the people.

Communists can no longer deceive the people with their propaganda rumblings. The people who once believed that FRELIMO had said about the RNM are now aware of the acts of barbarity perpetrated by the oppressive army of the so-called marshal, Samora Machel. Presently our guerrillas are mobilizing the masses and together they fight FRELIMO and defend the revolution. As a result the Moscow lackeys are now totally isolated and they resort to reprisals against the civilian

population. The latter, however, are immune to such acts since they are protected by the RNM. Machel's forces are unable to come close to our bases despite FRELIMO's military superiority. All they do is attack the people and burn villages so that later their propaganda can claim that more RNM bases have been attacked. This is to give the impression that FRELIMO is a strong army when in fact it is nothing more than a band of hyenas always on the run.

Mozambique's government scum is the cause of our people's misery. Since it has taken power the government has resorted to oppressing the masses and funneling the country's riches to its Moscow bosses. This has only helped plunge the country into another war which causes suffering among the people. However, the people cannot give up.

The RNM, the armed wing of the people, lead the second struggle of national liberation and nothing can stop it. We will fight until final victory. Only when we have managed to eradicate FRELIMO from Mozambique can we stop the armed struggle.

The countries which are giving military aid to the reptiles in the service of Moscow must be prepared to give moral support to the families of soldiers who are being sent to Mozambique, and would be better to think of their interests in our country. In a free fatherland we will take your role in the defense of our enemies into consideration.

Even the United Nations, which should see to it that human rights are respected, give economic aid to one of the biggest violators of human rights, the regime of marshal-nurse Samora Machel. Machel, however, sees that his end is nearer, and we will not disappoint him. We have promised to march into the streets of Maputo in the very near future.

CSO: 3442/83

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL TOOL FACTORY--A factory for manufacturing agricultural implements will be built in the provincial capital of Sofala next year, with the assistance of the Soviet Union. This has been disclosed by (Viktor Privda), the consul general of the Soviet Embassy in Beira, during a press conference marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union. The Soviet diplomat added that the plans for the factory have been completed. In addition to other agricultural tools, the factory will manufacture some 7,000 weeding machines and 4,000 planting machines annually. The algamated construction company of Sofala will be responsible for the construction work while Metecna will assemble the equipment. [Text] [MB291355 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Dec 82 MB]

TRAIN DERAILMENT REPORTED--Six people died and 92 were injured, some in critical condition, as a result of a train accident that took place in the Manhica area, Maputo, at dawn yesterday. The accident caused the derailment of the train, while a passenger car was completely destroyed and eight boxcars were overturned. Some 200 meters of track were destroyed. According to the newspaper, NOTICIAS, which quoted members of the commission which has been formed to determine the causes of the accident, the derailment could have been caused by excessive speed. It is suspected that the accident was also due to the condition of the railway line and according to a member of the commission of enquiry, a loose spike might have caused a gap on the line. The entire crew is safe and has not suffered any injuries. [Text] [MB291309 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Dec 82]

CSO: 3442/83

CAPRIVI TRIBAL BORDER DISPUTE SIMMERS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Dec 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Mafwe group has reacted to recent reports about a border dispute in Caprivi, accusing Canu's Director of Information and Publicity Ernest Likando of sowing inter-tribal discord in the region.

In a statement issued on behalf of Mafwe leader Chief Richard Mamili, in Windhoek this week, a prominent spokesman for the group, Mr CM 'Pepi' Matongo, asserted "the Mafwe are ready to show the borderline to anybody."

The statement follows earlier statements by Mr Likando, who affirmed the Masubia group's standpoint that there are no grounds for a border demarcation between the two tribal areas.

IGNORANT

"Mr Likando is totally ignorant and he is being fed with rotten and distorted information on the issue", Mr Matongo said.

Still referring to Mr Likando, Mr Matongo adds: "He knows very well that his (Masubia) tribal authority was at Kabbe. Would Mr Likando explain to the world how the Masubia tribal authority came to Bukalo? Mr

Likando forgets that before the Subia tribal authority moved to Bukalo there were some negotiations between the two Kutas" (tribal executives).

According to Mr Matonga, the Masubia's request to the Mafwe, for permission to relocate their tribal headquarters to Bukalo, disproves Mr Likando view that there are no distinct demarcated tribal areas.

The Mafwe spokesman also contradicts the actual location of a planned demarcation line between the two areas, the statement adds. It was not true that the Mafwe were claiming the borderline ran between Muyako and Kaloyawe.

"The known borderline extends from Kaloyawe, east of Bukalo to Munfulu".

It was not necessary for the Mafwe group to go to court with the dispute because "they are not claiming an inch of Masubia soil", said Mr Matongo. The Masubia were only insisting on bringing the matter to court because they wanted to get sympathy for their cause, he added.

On an earlier statement by Mr Likando that Chief Mamili does not speak any of the local languages, and

that he is of Zambian origin, Mr Matongo replies: "It is a sign that he (Likando) doesn't even know where his parents were from."

UNTRUE

It was also untrue that the Masubia are a larger group than the Mafwe, as claimed by Mr Likando.

"Chief Mamili holds a set of five or more elements in the Caprivi of which each element has a representative in the Mafwe tribal authority, while Chief (Joshua) Moraleswani (Masubia group) has a set of one element."

Mr Matongo also rejected the name "Itenge" which Mr Likando uses to describe Eastern Caprivi.

Referring to the Canu officials, accusations that Chief Mamili planned earlier this year to overthrow Chief Moraleswani in a conspiracy that failed, Mr Matongo said: "His accusations are based on hypocrisy, greed, selfishness and hatred."

DESERTED

Mr Matongo said of the Canu official: "It has

become clear to all Namibians that Mr Likando deserted from Swapo with the purpose of causing friction between races in Namibia and not carrying out Canu activities as he claims to be.

"It's clear that Mr Likando is here as a spokesman of the Masubia tribal authority and of the so-called Canu which exists only on a piece of paper and on the tongues of those who condemn humanity.

"Mr Likando failed to achieve his ambitions in Swapo and signs show that he has failed with his Canu. He is now propagating for the Masubia tribal authority as an Induna (Katu member)".

Mr Matongo also lashed out at the Canu officials for his derogatory remarks about the Ovambo people in a previous statement, accusing him of "introducing a war of enmity among the Masubia, Mafwe and the Owambos.

"Mr Likando is a tribalistic giant and a political dwarf", Mr Matongo said, concluding: "He has kindled the fire in Caprivi. The sooner he stops the better."

NINETEEN KAVANGOS RELEASED, SAYS SWATF

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Dec 82 p 3

[Text]

THE SWA Territory Force has announced that since November 4, 19 people who had been detained during operations against Swapo insurgents had been released.

In a statement, the SWATF said that during operations against Swapo insurgents, 19 people had been detained in West Kavango in terms of Proclamation AG 9.

The detainees were questioned and released, the statement said.

The first of the 19 people was set free on November 6 and the last on November 19.

Those detained and released were: (Names first

followed by release date):

Immanuel Silas - Nov 6; Hesron Nghilundilua - Nov 8; Michael Mukoya - Nov 9; Mr Paulus Sikongo - Nov 9; Mr Asser Lihongo - Nov 9; Mr Jaco Kangai - Nov 9; Mr Thomas Kaluuga - Nov 12; Mr Johannes Musnongo - Nov 13; Mr Simon Kandered - Nov 13; Mr Sinoka Ndara - Nov 16; Mr Hendrik Musongo - Nov 19; Mr Jesaya Mbanze - Nov 19; Mr Malakai Muremi - Nov 19; Mr Egidius Hamutenya - Nov 24; Mr Anti Ahingura - Nov 29; Mr Regigius Siyave - Nov 29; Mr Paulus Kayowa - Nov 29; Mr Alex Seremo - Nov 29 and Mr Hausiku Munemi - Nov 29.

CSO: 3400/437

SOLE QUOTA CAUSES DISSENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

**A TUSSELE IS EMERGING
amongst Namibia's white fish trawler
operators, around a first-ever quota for
west coast soles.**

The White Fish Boat owners met in Walvis Bay on Wednesday and by a majority of seven votes to two with two abstentions, voted through a system of quota allocations which has left some members of the committee dissatisfied.

At the heart of the row now arising is the apparent advantage drawn by owners of middle range trawlers (averaging between 400 to 600 horsepower engine capacities) over those of small (below 400 h/p) and large (around 1 000 h/p) trawlers.

Sole quota allocations proposed by the committee do not appear to be directly geared to the trawler's capacities.

The linking of quotas to trawler capacities is a principle actively pursued by the fishing authorities in

their negotiations with the International Conference of South Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF).

Secretary for Economic Affairs Piet Kruger is currently abroad to attend a regular ICSEAF meeting and one of his demands is that hake quota allocations for foreign trawlers catching off the Namibian coast should be geared to the capacities of the vessels.

The reason for this official attitude is that running costs of a vessel and its catching capacity are directly linked.

In the case of the White Fish Boat Owners Committee decision, there are significant discrepancies between allocations.

For example, some trawlers with 300 h/p

engines have been allocated quotas of 150 tons of soles, while other vessels with over 1 000 h/p engine have been allocated only around 175 tons, with some vessels also with 300 h/p engines only having 75 tons proposed as their quota.

A statement by the authorities is expected soon, dealing partly with the sole situation.

Meanwhile, it is expected that some lobbying amongst the disgruntled boat-owners on the 11-strong committee could take shape shortly.

Such efforts will be directed at countering the recommendations adopted on Wednesday and getting the authorities to back a quota system rationalised according to the catching capacities of the boats.

NATIONAL PLANNING SURVEY UNDERWAY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Nov 82 p 4

[Text]

A NATIONAL planning survey aimed at the ultimate proclamation of townships at various towns in Namibia is still in progress, after the project was launched by the Ministers' Council's Bureau for Development Coordination and Statistics.

This is disclosed in the annual report of the Department of the Ministers' Council covering the calendar year 1981. It was tabled in the National Assembly last week.

The Ministers Council Department came into being under the name of Constitutional Development when some of the functions and activities of the former Department of Cooperation and Development and the SA Development Trust were consolidated on November 1 1979, the report states.

The Bureau for Development Coordination and Statistics carried out aerial surveys and mapping during the course of the past year.

Such comprehensive surveys were completed for Aranos, Stampriet, Swakopmund and Windhoek's townships.

In the territories controlled by representative authorities, Oshikuku, Onayena, Eenhana, Onathing-South in Owambo, Okombahe, Omatjette, Uis, and an extension of the Rehoboth township, were either planned or replanned.

Surveys were completed and reports compiled on the Bondelswarts Reserve, the Bondels Reserve, Hoachanas and the problem situation concerning the portion of the Kuiseb River occupied by the Topnaars, the report states.

The Bureau also did various ad hoc studies and contributed towards several studies, including:

- A business-economical investigation into the possible establishment of one or more tanneries in Namibia;
- An investigation into the potential of agronomical development under irrigation along the lower Orange River;
- A socio-economic investigation of Lüderitz;
- A report on the present economic situation in Namibia and its future development, stressing the need for manpower.
- A study of the local availability of building material in Namibia as well as an investigation of whether minor cement fac-

ories could be established in the country;

● And an investigation for submitting proposals to the Ministers' Council regarding the allocation of Government funds for development purposes on a sounder basis. On completion of this study, it is anticipated that an improved budget procedure will be introduced during the 1983/4 financial year.

GUESTS

The Department of Interstate Relations of the Department of the Ministers' Council, reports that during 1981 98 guest groups consisting of altogether 485 guests were dealt with.

These included 64 guests officially invited by the SWA Government, 117 who visited the Territory on their own initiative mainly from SA, 227 official SA guests and 77 other overseas visitors who came on their own initiative.

Most of these guests were journalists, politicians, and academics.

Since September 14 last year, the Council of Ministers has taken over direct control of consultants abroad, from the AG's office.

The functional activities of the Ministers' Council Department includes the

provision of personnel to assist the AG "on a more personal basis."

The report also notes changes that took place in the constitution of the National Assembly during 1981.

There were 12 resignations, 13 nominations, one vacancy, one death, and one further vacancy which occurred when a member's absence for more than 10 consecutive days was not condoned by the Assembly, bringing to a total 50 member in the Assembly.

Then there were a further 10 nominations from second-tier executives in terms of the AG's increase of the number of seats, which left 12 vacancies out of a total of a further 22 seats allowed for in terms of the proclamation.

The second-tier executives which nominated members to the National Assembly were the Caprivi, Herero, Nama, Tswana and Coloured executives.

The Authority Affairs Division of the Ministers' Council Department was responsible for maintenance services in Bushmanland, Otjimbingwe, and the Aminuis Korridor.

"Preliminary steps are now being taken to establish a representative Bushman Advisory Board with increased power and authority," states the report.

In Otjimbingwe a school and 14 dwellings were completed. A start was

also made with the erection of a power station, and a modern sewage system was installed for the village.

At Korridor a school, 21 dwellings for teachers and a power station were erected at Post 13.

The Ministers' Council was assisted and advised by the following committees, which were constituted in terms of AG 19 of 1981:

- Constitutional and Security;
- Agricultural and Nature Conservation;
- Infrastructure;
- Finance and Economic Affairs;
- And Community Services and Manpower

Noteworthy resolutions by the Council during the year included:

- The introduction of a television service;
- Drought relief measures;
- Financial aid to the Karakul industry;
- Issuing of Namibia development certificates;
- And the acquisition of the majority share in Namibia Airlines.

The Administration for Whites continued to execute the functions of civil defence for the whole Territory, in a controlling and co-ordinating capacity although the Council took over that function from the Administration on January 1 1981.

This occurred because the Council did have staff and facilities to execute the function properly, according to the report.

PROBE SECURITY LAWS, SAY LAWYERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 82 p 10

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — The Bar Council of South West Africa has called for a judicial commission of enquiry to examine security legislation and practices in South West Africa as a matter of urgency.

In a statement released in Windhoek yesterday the council, which represents the territory's advocates, said the decision had been taken at its annual meeting in Windhoek on Monday.

At the meeting, the abuse of powers, deaths in detention and other irregularities and malpractices relating to detention without trial as well as ways and means of protecting citizens against abuse were considered.

The statement said in South Africa, the Rabie Commission had dealt with security legislation. "The report, however, deals with legislation and practices in the Republic of South Africa and provides no real or satisfactory answer in South West Africa.

"Firstly, there is a war situation in the northern part of South West Africa", the statement said.

Although the Terrorism Act and the Defence

Act applied in SWA, there were other laws applicable in the territory not valid in South Africa.

These included AG 9 of 1977, the Security Districts Proclamation as amended and AG 26 of 1978, which provided for detention for the prevention of political violence and intimidation.

The council said section 103 of the Defence Act provided wide immunity to any member of the Security Forces for any act done in good faith for the prevention or suppression of terrorism in any operational area.

The same principle of immunity was built into proclamation AG 9.

"Although these laws are said to be aimed at ensuring the security of the State and of the citizen, they are open to abuse and can undermine the very safety and security of the citizen if safeguards are not provided.

"It is also important to keep in mind the Namibian society. Its norms, loyalties and beliefs differ from those in South Africa. What may be acceptable and/or justified and/or expedient in the Republic of South Africa

is not so in South West Africa", the Bar Council said.

The council was perturbed about the many unsolved cases of disappearances of citizens, the death or injury of citizens, and destruction of property, particularly in the operational area.

It pointed out in many cases there was no proof of who was responsible and often there was no means to establish the truth.

"We believe that means available for the protection of the citizen, the will to protect the citizen, access to the court of our country and generally the Rule of Law is in jeopardy in the operational area.

"We fear that if present conditions continue, respect for the values underlying the Rule of Law based on justice will progressively be replaced by the approach that "might is right" and the "end justifies the means", the said.

Such a process, if not stopped, could become irreversible and do irreparable damage to the people and the country.
— Sapa.

CSO: 3400/437

BRIEFS

DAMARA RESULTS--WINDHOEK--The Damara Council of Mr Justus Garoeb won 24 of the 40 seats in the Damara second tier ethnic election yesterday. The Damara DTA won 16 seats--the same number of seats as in the 1980 election. The Damara Council took the one seat previously held by the Namibia Peoples Liberation Front, which did not contest this election. A total of 25 397 votes were cast with a 54,8 percent poll. Of these votes, 14 878 were cast for the Damara Council and 10 295 for the Damara DTA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Dec 82 p 2]

FOOD PRICES SOARING--The cost of food in Windhoek is still soaring. This emerges from the latest figures from the Department of Statistics. The cost of food during October rose by 2,5 percent or 30,0 percent on an annualised basis. The latter figure compares with 18,8 percent for the full year to October 1982, almost double. Meanwhile the cost of all consumer items seems to be levelling off. The rise for all items in October was 1,1 percent or 13,2 percent on an annualised basis. The corresponding figure for the full year to October was 15,8 percent. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Dec 82 p 3]

BUSHMEN FOR ETHNIC AUTHORITY--WINDHOEK--Bushmen leaders in South West Africa have officially applied for the introduction of an ethnic representative authority, the chief director of the Office of the Administrator-General, Mr John Viall, said yesterday. The Bushmen are entitled to do so under the interim constitution of the territory, AG8. At present the Bushmen are the only ones of the official population groups without a representative authority to represent them on the second tier of government. Mr Viall said the Administrator-General would meet Bushmen leaders next month to discuss their demand. Earlier the leader had announced there was a need for an authoritative body to look after such things as the cultural and historical interests of the Bushmen. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Dec 82 p 8]

CSO: 3400/437

IRANIAN DELEGATION MEETS, BRIEFS STEVENS

AB232204 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Text] A three-man Iranian delegation, which is here to establish and strengthen bilateral relations between their country and Sierra Leone, this morning called on President Siaka Stevens at State House. The leader of the delegation, Mr (Anwit Lavasani), who is here as special envoy of Iran's foreign minister, informed President Stevens that effective arrangements for the establishment of an Iranian mission in Sierra Leone was the main [words indistinct] and establishing and strengthening bilateral relations between Sierra Leone and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Mr (Lavasani) briefly reviewed the foreign and domestic policies of his country and assured President Stevens of Iran's readiness and preparedness to assist in the developmental efforts of developing countries including Sierra Leone.

Replying, Dr Stevens welcomed the delegation to Sierra Leone and thanked the special envoy for the briefing. He expressed the hope that the newly-established ties between the two countries could be strengthened.

Mr (Lavasani), who is also director general for the Asian and African political divisions in Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was accompanied by his deputy director, Mr (H.R. Esfandiari), and his ministry's advisor on the african political [word indistinct], Mr (N. Calabassi). At the envoys' meeting with the president were the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Abdulai Conteh; the minister of trade and industry, Mr A.B. Kamara and the minister of information and broadcasting, Dr (Moyo Kodze); the minister of works, Dr Sheku Sesay; the acting secretary to the president, Mr J.K. Koroma and top government officials.

CSO: 3400/503

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

GUINEANS ARRESTED--FREETOWN--Hundreds of Guinean nationals have been arrested in neighbouring Sierra Leone during the past week as part of a police crackdown on illegal immigration. More than 700 Guineans, mainly of the Fula ethnic group, have been detained but many are being released with orders to go home. There are no accurate estimates of the number of Guinean Fulas in Sierra Leone, but they are found everywhere and are active in the small-scale retail sector and dominate the meat trade from livestock selling to butchering. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 82 p 8]

CSO: 3400/447

RSA PAPER CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT'S LESOTHO POLICY

MB241709 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Dec 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Undoing Some of Maseru's Damage"]

[Text] Mr Pik Botha has strongly rejected the UN call that South Africa pay compensation to Lesotho over the Maseru raid. This is a pity. An attitude of defiance is consistent with Pretoria's general stance of justifying the raid, but it is not conducive to improved international relations--either in Southern Africa or beyond. An offer to compensate Lesotho for the loss of life among its nationals and damage to its property might, even at this late stage, help dispel some of the clamour--and local bitterness--building up over the affair.

Nobody need lose face over making some degree of reparation. In the first announcement of the raid the chief of the army, General Constand Viljoen, had already expressed regret over the death of innocent persons. This was the correct attitude for creating a climate in which some of the long-term political damage could be set to rights.

Instead, there is continuing acrimony. Relations with Lesotho are close to rock bottom. Pretoria hints at restricting the flow of Lesotho labour whose wages make up 40 percent of Lesotho's gross national productivity. SAA flights to Maseru have been halted at Bloemfontein, with passengers being taken onwards by coach--presumably for fear of rockets from Lesotho. Returning from New York last week, King Moshoeshoe II had to stand in a passport queue at Jan Smuts airport for half an hour. Evidently he was not accorded the due protocol because airport officials did not know he was coming. Yet now every minor incident adds to the mounting bitterness.

Opinions differ about the need for so drastic an option as the Maseru raid, and indeed about its actual military effectiveness. Suggestions from the Lesotho capital are that the two ANC "big fish" got away, and that the raid was not carried out with the scrupulous avoidance of civilian casualties that is claimed from Pretoria. Some experts say that Lesotho could have been induced to clamp down on its ANC exiles, in the same way that Swaziland has done, through a variety of economic sanctions instead.

What cannot be disputed is the diplomatic damage that has been caused. Mr Botha claims that relations with our African neighbours--Lesotho excepted--are better than they were this time last year. We wonder how far that assessment takes in the repercussions of the very recent Maseru episode. As far as one can see, the invasion has given Black Africa a new rallying-cry and brought cries of outrage even from South Africa's sympathisers in the West. It may have nudged the ANC a step further from its declared policy of trying to minimise civilian casualties--as demonstrated by the brutal gunning down in Soweto of an ex-ANC defector and his wife last week. Within South Africa it has added to the polarisation of moderate black opinion from white.

The deed has been done: A puny neighbour state has been invaded and 42 people were killed in the process. Perhaps the lesson of the big stick has sunk home; perhaps not. Another lesson is that South Africa cannot live indefinitely in a state of armed hostility with its African neighbours. It is time to give renewed and urgent thought to the options of diplomatic give and take.

CSO: 3400/502

COMMENTARY ON FUEL SUPPLIES FOR ZIMBABWE

MB241649 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Station Commentary]

[Excerpt] South Africa is often described as being the major power in the southern African and the surrounding oceanic region. American assistant secretary of state for Africa Dr Chester Crocker has called it an important regional power in this part of the world. But just what are the dimensions of that assessment and their implications for the subcontinent?

Every so often, usually when something goes wrong somewhere, parts of the answer come tantalizingly into focus. This week, what has gone wrong was Zimbabwe's ability to provide itself with fuel. Revolutionary activity in neighboring Mozambique had destroyed a fuel depot at Beira, the importation point for most of Zimbabwe's petrol and diesel requirements. Four days before Christmas stocks were so low that many garages in Harare had closed, and motorists in the south were crossing the border to Messina, South Africa's northernmost town, to fill up their tanks.

Zimbabwe approached South Africa for help. It was forthcoming. By the end of the week a whole new supply operation had been established. The efficient Maputo harbor became the new unloading point for the fuel--the harbor is managed for the Mozambique authorities by South African transport services. From there it was railed to the South African border town of Komatipoort, along a railway which is maintained by South African technicians. Having called for all available Zimbabwean rail tankers, South African railways took over at Komatipoort, transferred the fuel to the tankers and railed it north via Beitbridge. The shuttle service was functioning smoothly in time for Christmas.

This particular rescue operation involved three southern African countries. At its center, making it all possible, was South Africa: Its developed infrastructure, its managerial and technical expertise and, not least, the stability of the country which makes it always available to be counted on when things go wrong elsewhere in southern Africa. Such are the capacities and qualities that justify the description of South Africa as the major power in southern Africa.

The military dimension has been overstated. Certainly the country's military strength greatly exceeds that of any other force in the region, or anywhere else on the continent. A year ago a Rockefeller foundation study reported that a conventional war contains no threat. South Africa is stronger than any opponent or coalition of opponents in Africa. But military strength is merely a reflection of national power overall.

More relevant, in the regional context, is the wider reality of which the DAILY EXPRESS correspondent has written: There is no way within our lifetime that the Black African nations to the north can survive without the sympathetic support of South Africa. The reality is a network of cooperation and complementary interests so closely strung that no member of the group can break out of it without grave damage to itself. And at the center of the network is the South African economic and technological machine.

CSO: 3400/502

SOUTH AFRICA

OIL COMPANY HEAD CITES OPTIMISM ON FINDING OIL

MB281030 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] The general manager of SOEKOR [Southern Oil Exploration Company], Dr Van Zyl, says there is a good chance that South Africa will discover economically viable quantities of oil off its coast. Speaking in a radio program, he said the SOEKOR's recent successes, together with the availability of good source rock along the coast and improved drilling techniques, had created a favorable climate for significant oil discoveries. He said, however, that an oilfield would have to produce at least 20,000 barrels a day and have reserves for at least 15 years before it could be considered economically viable.

In October SOEKOR announced that it had made its first significant find southeast of Mossel Bay. At the time it was said that within a few months it would become clear whether South Africa's search for oil had yielded anything decisive. Asked whether a significant oil find would bring about a drop in fuel prices, Dr Van Zyl said this was unlikely.

Also taking part in the program was a researcher in the Department of Mining and Geology at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr (Tony Cadel), who said there were promising oil strata along the South African coast. Describing SOEKOR's two finds of the past year as significant, he said the area where the corporation was concentrating its search had the best potential for a good find and showed good reservoir characteristics.

SOEKOR's first general manager, Dr (Frans Kwas), said the corporation's latest successes had created greater interest among the international oil companies. Although these companies were not at present actively involved in SOEKOR's search, important oil discoveries might encourage them to rejoin.

CSO: 3400/502

REGISTRATION OF MINE UNIONS TO BE SCRAPPED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 82 p 8

[Article by Jenjte Knuppe]

[Text]

THE Chamber of Mines has decided to scrap registration as a criterion for trade union recognition and is to embark on a decentralised means of dealing with emergent Black unions.

Prompted by proposals in a new Labour Relations Amendment Bill to be read in Parliament next year and a nationwide move away from treating registration as the most important aspect of union recognition, the Chamber of Mines decision should have far-reaching effects at gold and coal mines throughout the country.

The decision means that unions with support among certain categories of labour on mines stand as much chance of being recognised and entering into wage negotiations with management, as larger unions whose support covers a broader spectrum.

It has already made possible the recognition of the Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees' Union at two mines. At one, the union is recognised as representing vehicle drivers, at the

other painters and handymen.

According to the chamber's industrial relations adviser, Mr J Liebenberg, the new criteria for recognition of a trade union are as follows:

- An acceptable constitution which shows that the union intends recruiting in the whole mining industry.

- Proof that the union has recruited a significant proportion of workers in the field it intends to represent.

- An agreement to enter into full recognition relations with the mine, with all that this entails.

- An agreement by the union to negotiate wages and other employment conditions jointly with other recognised unions representing the same class of employee.

- The understanding that, should the union's membership drop below the point where it is regarded as significant, the chamber will reserve the right to withdraw recognition.

The chamber, in line with its new recognition policy, has also advised members that access for recruitment should be al-

lowed up-and-coming Black unions, with the proviso that individual managements may determine the rules for such access in respect of hours and use of facilities.

Members of the chamber employ 480 559 Blacks, 915 Coloureds and 423 Asian workers.

Recruiting

At the moment five new unions are recruiting from these workers, of which the Black Mine Workers' Union, the National Union of Mine Workers and the Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees' Union have had discussions with the chamber and been granted access to recruit on mine property.

Another spin-off of the new policy, is a proposal that unregistered but recognised unions be granted automatic subscription deduction facilities at mines, subject to ministerial approval. Previously only registered unions were granted this facility. Unregistered unions could be granted it temporarily, provided they showed a willingness to become registered.

HARRY OPPENHEIMER REFLECTS ON RETIREMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Dec 82 p 17

[Harry Oppenheimer interviewed by David Breier]

[Text]

Diamonds are a girl's best friend — and Harry Oppenheimer's too.

If beneath that businessman's exterior there beats a heart of gold, you can be sure it is well studded with diamonds.

"Diamonds are a fascinating business — a sort of mixture between the mining business and dealing with works of art," Mr Oppenheimer says.

He reclines on a plush couch in the offices of Oppenheimer and Son at 44 Main Street, Johannesburg.

Looking benignly at him from the wall is a portrait of his father, Sir Ernest, founder of the Oppenheimer empire.

Sir Ernest's love of diamonds, of their sheer beauty, was legendary.

As plain Ernest Oppenheimer, a young upstart at De Beers in Kimberley, he once had the temerity to tell the great Solly Joel that a chunk found in one of his diamond mines was nothing more than a piece of glass.

Joel bet him £50 that it was a diamond — and lost. "Best £50 I ever earned," Sir Ernest used to say.

His son, who retires at the end of the year at the age of 74 after 25 years as chairman of Anglo American, is delaying his retirement as

chairman of De Beers to help nurse the diamond trade out of the doldrums.

"I think it was right to stay on until one could see light at the end of the tunnel."

"Actually, for some reason, the diamond business is a little better now. I don't know whether that is a flash in the pan or the beginning of a real im-

provement," he said as if describing the slow convalescence of a loved one.

Looking back at his career, he said: "I have had the satisfaction over the years of having inherited my position from my father . . . and of having been able to develop it over the years so that I leave it bigger than it was when I was first concerned with it."

In modesty, Mr Oppenheimer fails to say just how much bigger.

In 1958 after he took over, Anglo had assets

of R192 million. For the year to March 1982, direct assets were valued at R6 000 million, a giant leap even if inflation is taken into account.

As MP for Kimberley from 1948 until he took over as chairman of Anglo, and as a leading figure in the Opposition during the early days of Nationalist rule, Mr Oppenheimer could have had a successful political career.

"Over the years I've been very pleased not to be in politics. I think at the moment, with all the movement that is going on, politics are fascinating again although I am far too old to take part.

"But if I were 20 years younger, I think I would find present day politics very interesting," he said.

Of the current Government initiated reform movement, he said that if the Government were prepared to move strongly enough to split the National Party, it should be taken seriously.

But he added: "I still feel the Government is not facing up to the point which has been the stone in the way of advancement from the beginning — that is the urban black worker.

"And until it faces up to that, nothing will be adequate," he said.

Mr Oppenheimer makes no secret of his financial support of the Progressive Federal Party. He said he was quite happy with the PFP's stance on the constitutional issue. "I think it is being very well led," he commented.

"I don't think any sensible person in the PFP is going to disapprove of giving some share at the centre to

coloured people and Indians. But I don't think that really goes to the heart of the matter.

"I think the role of the PFP is largely to push on with this thing and to stick to this issue of blacks in the towns and to press for something to be done about them also," he said.

The Government was mistaken in thinking that either the home-lands policy or its regional development plan could solve the basic dilemma of the urban blacks, Mr Oppenheimer said.

"I think the dispersal of industry is a good thing in so far as each individual case is looked at to make sure that the particular growth is economically soundly based.

"But I think that simply to say there is a great virtue in dispersing industry without too much regard for the economics involved — is a very dangerous policy," he said.

Asked whether the new regional policy, which recognises a single economy for South Africa, was preferable to the old idea of fragmented economies, he assented, with qualification: "Yes, I think it is an improvement in the sense that neo-colonialism is an improvement on colonialism and new-Verwoerdianism is an improvement on Verwoerdianism."

Mr Oppenheimer said the growth of Afrikaans business — "and as far as we are concerned, in the mining industry" — had substantially diminished the hostility which the Nationalist Government had long felt towards big business.

Mr Oppenheimer plays down his rôle in the entry of Afrikaans business into big-time

mining, in helping Federale Mynbou take over General Mining.

"Some people talk as if I did the whole thing. I had some part in it, but one must not exaggerate. There is no doubt if it hadn't happened in that way, at a later stage it would have happened another way," he said.

While Sir Ernest, also a Kimberley MP, was a personal friend of General Smuts, Mr Oppenheimer met the current Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for the first time at the Carlton Conference.

"I think that on the whole, although I don't approve of everything, Mr Botha does, he has improved relations between the Government and the business people," Mr Oppenheimer said.

Ultra-verkramptes in South Africa still use the old "Hoggenheimer" bogey to beat Anglo American, accusing it of pumping money out of the country into its huge multi-national interests.

"I have always seen Anglo American as a South African group which had the resources and the know-how to do good business outside South Africa," Mr Oppenheimer said.

"Eighty percent of our business is in South Africa. The flow of money in and out of South Africa in regard to this group over the years has been enormously in the favour of South Africa. We have been major importers of capital into South Africa."

Mr Oppenheimer is obviously delighted that his son, Mr Nicholas Oppenheimer (37), now joint deputy chairman of Anglo, is successful in the group.

In retirement, he still intends to call at the office (which is the

address of his private company, Oppenheimer and Son) although not every day — and not for the hours that he used to.

"Occasionally I hope that I shall even be able to make a useful suggestion. But I won't try that too often because I believe that when you retire you must not breathe down people's necks."

He hopes to spend a little more time at his La Lucia estate near Durban and to take a more active interest in his racing stable.

CSO: 3400/447

NUM VOWS TO FIGHT EXPLOITATION OF BLACK MINERS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

THE over 10 000 strong Cusa-affiliate, National Union of Mine workers (Num), has made several far-reaching resolutions, including one to fight "harassment and exploitation" of black miners by "mining bosses", until workers are treated with respect.

At its inaugural congress held in Klerksdorp at the weekend, Num condemned white unions opposed to the scrapping of job reservation in the mining industry and called for the Government to commit itself to change.

The union, the first in the mining industry from the ranks of Cusa, claims to have signed up more than 10 000 members since it began recruiting black miners four months ago.

Union sources regard

Num's gains as "modest" as compared with the total workforce of more than 450 000 blacks in the mining industry.

However, the union is busy formulating its collective bargaining strategies and is keeping a close watch on developments with other mine unions, sources say.

The congress, attended by over 1 500 black mine workers from 13 regions, noted that the Chamber of

Mines and the Confederation of Associations and Mining Unions were discussing the formation of an industrial council, and resolved that it would strongly oppose the formation of such a council.

It called upon the "mining bosses" to desist from forming an industrial council because the union would not participate in such a council.

It also noted with "alarming concern" that mine managements were interfering in the organising of the union, which was aware that workers were victimised and intimidated.

The congress noted that certain mining unions had forced the Confederation of Associations and Mining Unions to form white racist mining unions into a collective bargaining front to oppose and frustrate the black miners' interests.

"We resolve not to apply to join the confederation; that we will strongly oppose the confederation if it seeks to frustrate the black miners' interests and call upon all those who believe in non-racial collective bargaining to resign from the confederation.

"The congress believes that in order to maintain industrial peace in the mines the bosses should recognise

representative unions for collective bargaining purposes; and not to dictate terms to the union."

Regarding the registration of unions, the congress said that it was concerned that the present process with the Department of Manpower was "a clear indication" that the Government wanted to control and suffocate the development of unions.

It was also convinced that it was fully capable of developing as a union without the unnecessary interference of the Government in its internal affairs.

It therefore resolved not to register with the Department as long as the registration procedure remained unchanged.

CSO: 3400/452

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN PUBLIC PLACES DEPLORED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Dec 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] **RACISM GENERALLY** is abominable but there is something close to base insult about enforced racial discrimination in public places.

Such ugly discrimination has reared its head, or at least agitated discussion, in Durban, where some beaches have been declared "open" to all races. White radicals are using the usual arsenal of insulting and derogatory racist stings about us, mostly for political mileage.

There is however a lot of truth in the assertion that your ordinary white would perhaps quietly agree with racists who have no shame to declare their abhorrent feelings in public.

Our experience is that even the most liberal of white who attacks abominations like racial discrimination, would think twice before he shared his pool, park or beaches with blacks.

What really galls, in the light of evidence to the contrary, is that some people still regard us as belonging to some inferior species. There is the ridiculous, if highly insulting allegations about our hygiene and other demeaning attributes.

Every time there is talk of shared facilities South African whites seem to have problems about bodily contact with blacks. The perplexing ele-

ment about what could otherwise be described as a healthy aversion to contact with people of other races, is the manner in which some of the same whites cheerfully flock to pleasure spots where such mixing is considered, if not normal, but actually desirable.

What makes us particularly upset, is the angry outbursts of right-wing politicians about keeping things white.

When the question of blacks being banned from Pretoria parks hit the news, all sorts of homilies were trotted out to support a disgusting racist view. The same furore occurred incidentally when some swimming pools became part of the mixed facilities controversy. The average black looks on bemused by all these things except that there is deep hurt inside of us when we begin to look at the problem steadily.

We can not be blamed for feeling somewhat dirty, perhaps tawdry even if we apply soap and hot water to our black skins till we shine.

Because of this distasteful situation we often wonder whether blacks should still patronise those window-dressing hotels and parks which are "open" to them. We are aware that this cosmetic thing is paraded abroad by propagandists to show how the country has progressed

along the paths of reform. If there is so much heat generated about us using public God-given facilities like beaches, then we might as well stay away from those hallowed hotels or whatever. South Africa is also one of the few countries in the world where such abominable racist things are said in public.

We repeat: The most awful thing about this whole sordid business is that some white radicals actually spend time, money and even their credibility to visit countries or places where such discrimination does not exist. They mix freely with black men and women outside of South Africa and suddenly revert to their racist lily-whitism as soon as they cross the border back home.

CSO: 3400/452

BRIEFS

REPRIEVE FOR SHACK DWELLERS--MORE than 600 backyard tin shacks in Daveyton, near Benoni, will not be demolished until the Site and Service Scheme plan for Holfontein farm is under way. This was announced by Mr Tom Boya, chairman of the Daveyton Community Council, at a public meeting of more than 3 000 people held at the Sinaba Stadium over the weekend. Over the past three years, more than 200 shack owners in Daveyton were arrested by East Rand Administration Board policemen. The arrested shack owners were prosecuted and ordered to demolish their shacks. Mr Boya assured the meeting that the prosecution of the shack owners had been stayed by the council and the board until residents were given sites in Holfontein to build their own houses. He said plans for the Site and Service Scheme were already at an advanced stage. "I cannot say when the shack owners will move to Holfontein because we still have to raise funds, but we hope to overcome this problem within the next few months," said Mr Boya. Mr Boya said 2 000 sites would be available at first and residents would have to pay a deposit of R1 500 per site. Residents interviewed by The SOWETAN welcomed Mr Boya's statement that shack owners would not be prosecuted. They also called on the board and the country council to speed up the allocation of sites in Holfontein because residents were in need of accommodation. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Dec 82 p 5]

ADCH GOES PUBLIC--THE African Development and Construction Holdings is offering 400 000 shares at R1 each, to the black public in order to raise money for the development of housing schemes and business properties in black townships. A spokesman for ADCH said his company had already signed agreements with two administration boards to develop housing schemes in various parts of the Reef and the Vaal complex. He said ADCH had been allocated 300 stands in Tembisa, 29 in Bethеле Township, Sebokeng, 10 in Daveyton and many others in Kwa-Thema, Vosloorus, Boksburg and Memelodi. "Arrangements to sign agreements to develop these stands is in progress and the company is still negotiating for more stands in the different townships. "At the moment, we require R400 000 and we hope to obtain a wider spread of shareholders through this public offer of shares," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Dec 82 p 5]

SIGMA WORKERS FIRED--ABOUT 20 workers, among them a National Allied Workers' Union (Naawu) shopsteward, have been dismissed by the Sigma Motor Corporation in Pretoria. The workers told The SOWETAN this week that their services were terminated after they asked management for reasons why a shopsteward,

Mr Simon Madisha, was fired last week. Personnel Director Mr J J Lemmer, on Monday confirmed the dismissal of the workers. He said the workers would not return to their posts after several warnings from management that they would be fired if they failed to obey the rules. Mr Madisha said trouble was sparked off by the negotiations with the company concerning an employee who had stayed away from work. His employer told him his services were terminated. "I was shocked by this sudden move and when I demanded reasons for my dismissal, an official said I concentrated on solving the union's problems during company hours," he said. Tension mounted as news of his dismissal spread. His colleagues went on strike, demanding that the authorities furnish reasons for his dismissal. Management retaliated with threats of more dismissals. The sympathising workers were later told to go home for ignoring instructions. But Mr Lemmer and Mr Madisha had had previous warnings about his unsatisfactory performance and had refused to attend to his job when instructed. "His colleagues wanted to know what had happened. They refused to return to their work and were suspended for the day. The company then reconsidered its stand and terminated their services," Mr Lemmer said. He said the company was replacing the dismissed workers with some of the people retrenched earlier this year. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Dec 82 p 4]

JAPANESE OIL RIG--The search for oil in and around South Africa is to be extended to the seabed off the Natal coast with the arrival of a huge oil rig from Japan. The rig, the (Actina), was built to SOEKOR [Southern Oil Exploration Company] specifications and left Japan yesterday for Durban, where it is expected to arrive in about a month and a half. The rig will be used in drilling operations 24 kilometers north of Durban and 28 kilometers off the coast. It is being towed to South Africa by the Cape Town-based salvage tug Wolraad Woltemade. The rig is being leased on a long-term basis. A second rig, the Nymphia--also built to SOEKOR specifications--will operate in Australian territorial waters for a year before being moved to South African waters. [Text] [MB281032 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Dec 82]

REACTION TO MUGABE STATEMENT--The South African minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr Piet Du Plessis, says he stands by his point that South Africa and Zimbabwe should hold negotiations on the fuel crisis in Zimbabwe only at ministerial level. Mr Du Plessis was reacting to a statement by the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, in which he declared that his government would not negotiate with South Africa about the problem on a ministerial or diplomatic level. [Text] [MB281609 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Dec 82]

SOWETO WORKERS SACKED--About 300 Black and 10 White employees of a sub-contracting firm working on the Soweto electrification project have been retrenched and will be paid off today. Mr Ian Elliot, managing director of W E Plant Hire, told The Citizen he had been told by Mr Bill Robinson, project manager of the main contractor, LTA, there was no work for the sub-contracting firm in Soweto. It is understood that the number of retrenched Black labourers in other concerns involved in the project could be about 1 000, but this could not be confirmed. A site foreman for W E said the 310 employees were given only a day's notice. Mr Bill Robinson said he had told the sub-contractors that the work they were involved in was ending and he could not guarantee there would be work in the new year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Dec 82 p 8]

CSO: 3400/447

QUEEN REGENT REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR LATE KING'S POLICIES

MB281514 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Dec 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The queen regent has instructed government to investigate the causes of the present decline in the kingdom's economy.

In her Christmas message, Indlovukazi Dzeliwe said she had been informed about the poor state of the economy. However, she expressed the hope that through unity and co-operation, the nation would be able to overcome this problem.

The queen regent also reaffirmed her commitment to the policies laid down by the late King Sobhuza II. She said Swaziland will continue to take only what is good from foreign cultures to merge with only what is good from its own.

She also appealed for co-operation between the chiefs in the country and the general public. She particularly urged the chiefs and indunas to work closely together in leading this nation.

She also stated that no single individual was capable to rule a country on his own. She said it was the people that ruled the country by ensuring that all its affairs were properly run.

In the case of Swaziland, she said the kingship belonged to the people and that it was therefore up to the Swazi people to support and protect it.

"We are aware that there is no peace in the world and no one can say for sure that his security is guaranteed," she said.

She said it was for this reason that she had decided to reaffirm her commitment to the policies of the late King Sobhuza which the nation will continue to pursue.

CSO: 3400/504

RSA PAPER REPORTS SWAZI DETAINEES HEADED FOR MAPUTO

MB231211 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Patrick Laurence, political editor]

[Excerpts] African National Congress exiles in Swaziland were detained to protect them from attack by an unidentified third party, the Swaziland Government said in a statement published in Mbabane yesterday.

The statement referred to the danger of an attack on the exiles "from outside our borders"--which observers interpreted as an allusion to South Africa, sparked by the attack by South African commandos on ANC targets in Lesotho a fortnight ago.

The internees, however, are understood to feel that by concentrating them at the Mawelawela refugee camp between Mbabane and Manzini, the Swazi authorities have made them more--not less-vulnerable to attack.

The Swaziland Government statement described the detention of the exiles as "protective custody" and gave the official number of internees as 27.

Police were still searching for more ANC exiles, but the total number in need of "protective custody" was unlikely to exceed 50, the statement added.

According to reports reaching South Africa from the Mawelawela camp, some of the internees have signed "voluntary deportation" forms and have been given UN passports permitting them to travel to Maputo in Mozambique.

Their first preference is to remain in Swaziland without any restrictions, but rather than be confined to the Mawelawela camp, they are said to have opted to leave for Mozambique.

These reports are confirmed by a BBC reporter Ms Jan Parry, who was given permission to visit the camp by the office of the deputy prime minister, which is responsible for control of refugees in Swaziland.

Neither the deputy prime minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze, nor the permanent secretary in his department, Mr A.R. Shabangu, could be contacted for comment yesterday.

CSO: 3400/504

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

NEW VICE AIR MARSHAL--The Ministry of Defense announced yesterday that Maj Gen (Jisayi) (Tungamirayi) has been appointed a vice marshal with the effect from December 21. Comrade (Tungamirayi) was responsible for operations and training in the Zimbabwe national army. Vice Marshal (Tungamirayi) is to become the chief of staff in the airforce. [Text] [MB300712 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Dec 82 MB]

CSO: 3400/504

END