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14 APRIL 1987

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UIGE OFFICIAL ON SUCCESS OF CLEMENCY POLICY

MB071200 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Since 1984, Comrade Jacinto Garcia, Uige provincial commission coordinator, has dealt with Angolan citizens who present themselves to local authorities within the framework of our policy of clemency. This official, who is also a member of the executive commission of the party provincial committee in Uige, was interviewed, not only in his capacity as Uige provincial commission coordinator but also because he is one of officials who for long time has been engaged in reintegrating citizens who return to the fatherland wishing to contribute toward the country's national reconstruction.

[Begin Garcia recording] Within the framework of the policy of clemency decreed by our late president in Cabinda in 1978, here in Uige Province since 1984, we have carried out work which in practical terms is aimed at realizing the guidelines drawn up by our supreme leadership for national harmony. We can divide the work we have carried out into two phases. The first phase is one which we consider to be the reintegration of elements who belonged to ex-comira [Military Committee of the Resistance in Angola], while the second phase deals with those who belonged to Angolan National Liberation Front [FNLA], be they inside or outside the country.

With regard to work in the first phase, which is today characterized by meeting the needs of the popular masses, we can consider it quite positive if we take into account the engagement of both the military and civilians who have been reintegrated and are today actively participating in national reconstruction. At the military level, comrades have been able to follow, at some very important functions and through speeches by supreme leaders of our party and government, the positive results of the engagement of these elements, particularly in defense tasks. At the civilian level in 1985, in addition to reintegrating a number of elements [words indistinct], six were made communal commissars. To be more precise two were made political commissars and four assistant political commissars. After 2 years, we consider the work carried out by these elements, the work carried out by those who joined enterprises and those who became communal commissars, teachers, and nurses, to be quite positive. There are about 17 nurses and 110 teachers. I think that most comrades are aware that at the military level, apart from soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and so on, three comrades were promoted to the rank of senior officers. Some of these comrades are already occupying

posts of prominence in the leadership of our armed forces. There are also other commissioned--captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants.

With regard to the second phase, which we consider to be the reintegration of elements who belonged to defunct FNLA, since 1985 we have carried out similar work particularly in the municipalities of Quitexe, Songo, Ambuila, and Mucuba. These elements began to present themselves in large numbers in September 1986 and to date, about 4,000 elements have handed themselves to our authorities. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/321

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

DPRK MINISTER VISITS--A verbal message from DPRK President Kim Il-song will soon be relayed to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the republic, by Korean Minister of Communications Kim Yong-chae, who is in Luanda for talks with Angolan authorities on bilateral relations. Speaking to local media on his arrival the day before yesterday for a 1-week visit, Kim Yong-chae stressed friendship and solidarity between Angola and the DPRK. He said that, although separated geographically, both countries are united in the same struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism. He also expressed his admiration for the struggle waged by the Angolan people in defense of their revolution, as well as in building socialism in the face of systematic aggression by the South African Army. The Korean official is scheduled to meet with Angolan Minister of External Relations Afonso van Dunem, Minister of Transport and Communications Bernardo de Sousa, and Secretary of State for Physical Education and Sports Rui Mingas. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Feb 87] /9599

12 RELIGIOUS GROUPS RECOGNIZED--Twelve churches and religious organizations have been legally recognized by the Ministry of Justice, which ordered them to register at the central registry. The decree, approved by the minister of justice, Franca van Dunem, says that the religious bodies affected by this law in Angola are the Congregational Evangelical Church of Angola, the Catholic Church, the United Reformed Church, and the Evangelical Church of Angola. The following bodies were also legalized: the Baptist Evangelical Church of Angola, Reformed Evangelical Church of Angola, the Jesus Christ of Earth [Ebanguista] Church, the Pentacostal Assembly of God, the 7th Day Adventist Church, the Baptist Convention of Angola, and the Union of the Evangelical Churches of Angola. (?These) churches should register through a request sent to the minister of justice duly stamped and (?signed) by their respective representatives in Angola. It should be recalled that believers and nonbelievers enjoy the same rights and are subject to the same obligations in Angola so the nonobservance of any law because of religious objections is not acceptable. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Mar 87] /9599

CLEMENCY IN CUANZA SUL TERMED SUCCESSFUL--The clemency policy decreed by the Angolan Government by the late President Antonio Agostinho Neto in Cabinda Province in 1978 continues to be implemented nationwide. Apart from the provinces of Uige, Cuanza Norte, Malanje, and Bie, Cuanza Sul is today another

part of the country where this policy is being faithfully implemented in order to integrate elements who previously had borne arms against their own people. Accordingly, it has been learned from a reliable source that four compatriots, who lived in captivity in the bush for several months, recently handed themselves over to Angolan authorities in Cuanza Sul. [Excerpt] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 18 Mar 87] /9599

FAPLA KILLS 8, CAPTURES 2--Eight UNITA bandits were killed and two others captured during operations carried out by the FAPLA in the 3d military region, recently. In these operations against the armed bandits in the pay of the Pretoria racist regime, the glorious FAPLA seized war materiel, particularly 7 AKM weapons, 3 60-mm mortar shells, 2,500 rounds of ammunition, 21 AKM clips and 4 RPG-7 shells. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 18 Mar 87] /9599

50 TAKE ADVANTAGE OF CLEMENCY--The clemency policy decreed in 1978 by the late President Agostinho Neto continues to score considerable success in the development of the ongoing revolutionary process in Angola. Thus, 50 former UPA-FNLA [Union of Angolan People's-Angolan National Liberation Front] and UNITA elements presented themselves recently to the Angolan authorities in Quitexe in Uige Province, for reintegration into the great Angolan family. They said that they took this action because they had been mistreated and because several appeals by the news media [break in transmission] of the country and appealed, to all who have not yet surrendered to the Angolan authorities to do so in order to participate in the reconstruction of their own country. [Excerpt] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Mar 87] /9599

OPERATIONS AGAINST MPLA TO INCREASE--The leader of the UNITA movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, says UNITA intends to step up its operations against the Marxist MPLA in Luanda to make it realize that a political and not a military solution will lead to national reconciliation. In a broad-ranging interview given at his headquarters at Jamba in southern Angola, Dr Savimbi emphasized that UNITA has to face not only Angola Government forces but 45,000 Cubans, 2,000 East German, and 3,000 Portuguese communist backers of the MPLA as well. He reiterated that no South Africans were fighting alongside UNITA forces. Dr Savimbi said UNITA would have defeated the MPLA a long time ago if it did not receive the support of foreign troops and advisers. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Mar 87] /9599

ATTACK ON HUAMBO INSTITUTE THWARTED--In Huambo Province the Angolan armed forces recently thwarted another vandalistic action by the puppet gang in the pay of racist South Africa. This time the target would have been the Institute for Veterinary Research, but its destruction was prevented by the people's vigilance. According to ANGOP, the criminal gang partially hit a laboratory, a number of classrooms, and storeroom in that important educational center which is about 10 km from Huambo City. Discovering that their criminal intentions had been thwarted due to the FAPLA forces' prompt action, the UNITA criminals fled. This action clearly reveals the savage nature of this criminal gang, which is supported by international imperialism to suppress the revolutionary process in our country. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Mar 87] /9599

CSO: 3400/321

RAWLINGS ON INTERNATIONAL LENDERS, PRODUCTIVITY INCENTIVES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Mar 87 p 9

[Interview with Flt-Lt Jerry John Rawlings on 4 Mar 87; place not specified]

[Text]

QUESTION: Sir, during the past five years, the Revolution has lived up to expectation by way of unearthing the ill-effects in the overall social spectrum.

Embezzlers have been exposed, social misfits such as armed robbers and syndicated white-collar thieves have been prosecuted and official bureaucratic structures are being corrected.

But how much more, in your estimation, is left to be done to bring about the desired or near total clean living in our national life?

ANSWER: First of all, let us be realistic. There will always be some crooks, there will always be some people whose moral sense is either undeveloped or damaged.

But we are trying to create a society in which acts which have negative effects upon others — whether on individuals or the community as a whole — are reduced to a bare minimum.

This is a task which cannot be undertaken within a specific time. It must be an on-going task, because any time it is abandoned all the gains which have been made can easily be lost again. And it is not a task for government alone, but for everyone.

I believe that the moral regeneration of our nation must take place on three fronts.

First, all official structures, procedures and regulations should be modified to give as little encouragement and opportunity as possible to wrongdoers.

Secondly, the enforcement of sanctions on wrongdoers, whether by the official agencies or by society at large, must be made much more effective.

And thirdly, and most important, society and the individuals making up that society, must define and defend clear moral standards for ourselves.

Let me enlarge on some of these points. Taking structures and procedures, for example. The Operation Head Count Exercise, combined with payment of salaries into bank accounts, has got rid of thousands of "ghost" names and is making it more and more difficult for embezzlers to divert funds meant for salaries.

Whilst controls of this kind are tightened, others which invite corrupt practices are being relaxed. For example, the reduced and simplified taxes and duties on various imports have removed some of the complications which previously almost encouraged importers to look for ways to cheat and dodge. If the procedure is simple and reasonable, most people will willingly comply.

Apart from these structural ways of reducing corruption, we have the question of enforcement of laws and of societal norms.

I must frankly say that I am still far from happy with the performance of the law-enforcement agencies, and the organs established to complement the role of these agencies.

I must admit that some members of the agencies and the complementary organs are doing quite some good work. But some are still clinging to the past, and are perpetuating the evil things that happened in the past.

The heads of the agencies and the organs are currently putting in place structures and policies that will make it easier to identify and flush out the bad nuts. But as I already said, it is people, our moral attitudes, our social norms, which matter most.

If society respects a man for his wealth and position without making any moral judgement as to how he acquired them, then no amount of procedures or policing will restore our moral fibre.

If we do what is right simply because we are afraid of the consequences if we are caught doing wrong, then we will not get far.

We must do what is right because it is right. And not just because someone tells us it is right. Our own conscience, our own self-respect and integrity should determine our actions.

A clean conscience is far more effective than a law or a policeman in preventing wrongdoing. And when

a man of integrity falls into wrongdoing, his own conscience exacts a heavier punishment than any judge or tribunal.

QUESTION: It is held in certain quarters that changes in cabinet positions and other top hierarchy in national positions have been too frequent and many of these have tended to hold back instead of advancing achievements due to lack of continuity. Is this view justified?

ANSWER: I don't think it is. Remember that these are people from all walks of life — engineers, scientists, teachers, soldiers, doctors, lawyers, writers. They are not professional politicians. They have answered the call to give service to their country, often at considerable cost to themselves and their families, and I think that their overall record — in dedication, practical achievements, and probity — has been quite outstanding.

It is inevitable, in such a situation, that there should be reshuffles. It may become evident, after a period of time, that a particular person can be

more effective in a different position where his or her abilities are more appropriate.

It may also become apparent that a particular person cannot withstand the pressures of such a position even though there may be no doubt as to his or her commitment.

It seems to me to be far more realistic and useful to admit these things and take the necessary remedial action. To keep a person in a position when his or her performance level is running low in the name of continuity does not make sense. The continuity should lie in our principles and policies, not in the presence or absence of individuals.

QUESTION: Do you ascribe to this other view that the financial support Ghana has had from the international lending institutions has influenced our revolutionary political goals because of certain conditions they would want to extract from us?

ANSWER: Absolutely not! Our revolutionary goals are constant. They have not changed and will not change. What I think you are really referring to is the path towards those goals.

We are not parlour theoreticians. All our actions have been on realism and hard facts of our economic situation. Given the resources at our disposal, and the current international economic atmosphere, we could not have come all this way without the financial support of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and other countries. But we have not swallowed hook, line and sinker all the prescriptions of the multinational financial institutions.

Our policies have been based on the need to give the average Ghanaian a respite after years of gloom and economic desperation.

Whilst securing funds from international lending institutions we have had to impose economic discipline on ourselves. The extent of that economic discipline is apparently what some tend to criticise. They

would rather, we had continued living in a world of pretence.

Our measures must be seen as an integral part of the new wave of realism cutting across geographical and ideological boundaries the world over. The wave of realism has led to major economic policy reviews in both the West and the East, both in the North and the South. Both the USSR and China have had to review some of their fundamental economic policies. And so have France and U.S.A.

We are on a long journey. We could refuse any help, and thereby compel our people to crawl slowly and more painfully along the road to recovery. If we want to speed up the process, and ride part of the way in a bus, then we must pay the fare.

QUESTION: Given the present emphasis on production and the absence of an incentive scheme to reward production adequately, how do you realistically consider other ways of inducing workers to higher productivity?

ANSWER: I think incentives are necessary, and that we must design more ways of rewarding effort and performance. Exhortations and calls to patriotic duty have their part to play but the worker who consistently achieves above-average results must be recognised and must benefit from his or her efforts.

Workplaces must set targets and reward those who exceed them. This will promote positive emulation but it requires better management and supervision. It means re-organising the way most of us work. It means basing promotion on performance and not just years of service, even where such service has been mediocre.

QUESTION: Real independence seems far away when one considers that the creative energies of the people seem to be smothered by a wave of slavish religious dogmas. What, in your view, can be done about this?

ANSWER: We have to be very careful in distinguishing between those aspects of religion which are a response to our recognition of some power beyond the self, and those which to many people are an escape-route from those aspects of life which they want to forget rather than change.

We are a deeply religious people. This can strengthen us in our efforts to establish true social justice and a better society. But it can also be misused, diverting attention from the injustices around us, and focusing instead upon some kind of mystical obscurantism which betrays a lack of understanding of the life and works of Jesus Christ.

Certainly, I am very disturbed by the number of foreign-based and financed "crusades" which are invading our country and capturing gullible minds. But you must be aware that if we were to restrict their activities, there would be a hue and cry that the government is curtailing religious freedom!

Elsewhere, particularly in East Africa, governments have been compelled to act decisively against their pernicious influence.

What should be done? For sure government is marking the activities of some of these religious groupings and crusades, especially those who are mere fronts for business deals and act against national security.

Religious leaders who also appreciate the dangers of the current situation should stand up boldly and speak out. I know there are many who complain privately about the present trend.

QUESTION: A great deal of transformation seems to have gone on in the Ghana Armed Forces since the 31st December Revolution. What is clearly evident is their integration into the socio-economic development of the nation. Do you see them playing any other role in the coming years?

ANSWER: The principal function of the Armed Forces is to defend the country. They are ready and able to perform that primary duty, and their standards of readiness and discipline have greatly improved over the past five years.

You are also correct in saying that they have become integrated into the society by involving themselves in agriculture, in health services to the community, in road construction and other civil works. At the moment, soldiers are embarking on housing schemes, using their own labour, so that on retirement they will be able to have a roof over their heads.

Within the Armed Forces we have a wide range of skills and expertise. So that in addition to maintaining a high standard of combat readiness, these skills must also be directed towards developing greater self-reliance in providing the Armed Forces' own needs, and towards contributing to the welfare of society as a whole.

QUESTION: What role do you see the revolutionary cadres playing in the coming district level elections?

ANSWER: Their greatest level of involvement should come, in my opinion, before the actual elections, in ensuring the awareness of the people of their great responsibility to select only the best from among the candidates who will emerge.

"The best" no longer means the wealthy businessman who lives in the city and only visits his hometown at Easter. It means people of integrity who live and work within the community and who have proved their commitment to its welfare by their actions.

The revolutionary cadres must let their town-folk understand that it is only by electing such people that genuine and lasting development will come to their areas.

The cadres will also educate the public about the modalities for the elections, as soon as these are announced. And of course, nothing prevents members of the various revolutionary organs from presenting themselves as prospective candidates if they fulfil the qualifications.

QUESTION: Finally Sir, what is your vision of Ghana by the end of the next decade?

ANSWER: I cannot say that I expect that by then we will have reached all our goals, because we have embarked on a long and difficult process. But I am confident that the nation will have advanced much closer to those goals. How far we will have gone, however, depends on all of us.

It will depend on how far we have transformed our attitudes, the level of productivity, how far we have liberated our minds and have developed our own structures, institutions and values. We have to consolidate our political independence.

/12828

CSO: 3400/327

FOREIGN MINISTER ON NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

London AFRICAN CONCORD in English 5 Feb 87 pp 18-19

[Interview with Obed Asamoah, PNDC Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by Mike Ogbeide in Accra; date not specified]

[Text]

Q. What are you doing to improve relations with Togo?

A. When the Togolese incident occurred we asked them to give us the details of those involved so that we could take action.

They never replied. They were more interested in taking journalists from Nigeria to make propaganda. If we found that anyone had broken the law we would have taken appropriate action. But the only way to obtain the information was through the Togolese. Since they refused, what can we do?

There have been all kinds of efforts to mediate in the issue. Ghana has not rejected any of them. We would be prepared at any time to meet the Togolese to talk over these issues. We have done so several times in the past, and we would do it again.

Regarding the Olympio brothers — there are few of them, only one is permanently resident in Ghana and that is Bonito Olympio.

Before PNDC came to power, there was some court action to determine his citizenship. The court declared Bonito Olympio a citizen of Ghana. We did not influence the decision.

But the Togolese want us to hand over Bonito Olympio to them. You can do this only by process of extradition. Until about two years ago we did not have an extradition treaty with Togo.

Now we have extradition arrangements between Nigeria, Benin, Togo and Ghana.

We have been telling the Togolese that if they have any case against Bonito Olympio they know the procedure to adopt. Just to

grab them and hand them over is asking too much.

I can tell you that we have not found any evidence in Ghana that Olympio has organised subversion against President Gnassingbe Eyadema. There are people who travel around a lot, and Ghana is not the only place where they can plan these things.

It is really unfair to use this Olympio issue to accuse Ghana of subverting President Eyadema. Togo should be our natural friends.

These political differences have made things difficult.

I cannot say that our relations with Togo are good. But I would like to say that we on our part are very anxious for good relations with Togo. And when they do show evidence of the need for peace and brotherhood we would certainly respond.

They are saying, for example — with regard to the September episode — that Ghana had a hand in it. The truth of the matter is that Togo has not provided any evidence that the Ghanaian Government as distinct from a certain individual has had a hand in that attempted coup against General Eyadema.

If you are familiar with the situation along the border you will see that several tribes have been divided — the same element in Ghana who are in Togo especially along the southern parts.

Also, the same people are on both sides of the border — and there are several Ghanaians who can claim Togolese nationality and vice versa. So it is very easy to arrest a Togolese in Togo for subversion who will claim to be a Ghanaian. Nobody questions the possibility that he may have dual nationality.

In any case it depends on the tribal affinity. The borders are really porous. People cross all the time. Nobody pays much attention to the political boundaries.

We have no interest in destabilising President Eyadema. It is up to him to face his own problems there. We have enough problems of our own to take care of. But for the Togolese, in order to get external assistance it is important for them to present a case of aggression from outside.

You want evidence? I can give you a dossier on it showing the number of attempts and those who have been involved and those based in Togo.

We should not allow this colonial heritage to play havoc with our economics and politics. We should really remove these borders and become one people.

Q. What is Ghana's attitude towards UK visa policy?

A. I think our relationship is fairly good. Nations have disagreements all the time. We issued a statement condemning the visa review that was imposed on Ghana, Nigeria and some other countries. We said that the policy was discriminatory and that the bases of the decisions were questionable.

It is not true that we have such large numbers of people trying to enter Britain.

When you look at the percentage it is really quite small. So we did protest against the UK visa policy. There was a lot of cost involved in people being returned. People who went to Britain without visas were detained at the Airport and deported. Usually of course we pay.

Guarantee needed

So we asked the British government for a guarantee that people who have visas and business to transact would be allowed to enter Britain. They could not give that guarantee — and that is the basis on which we made our protest. This is because if you have a visa you can still be turned away at the port of entry.

That is not to say therefore that our relations with Britain are bad. We criticise them for their South African policy, we have so many other issues. We learn to live and let live. They also criticise some of our policies. But we get on reasonably well.

Q. Could you explain the political benefit of the proposed union between Ghana and Burkina Faso?

A. We are doing on a smaller scale what ECOWAS has been wanting to do. And we are doing this within the framework of the Ghana/Burkina Faso joint commission.

We will be having an extraordinary meeting of that joint commission in February at which we will discuss further our plans for political and economic unity. But we are going about it very slowly.

On the political front we are seeking some kind of co-operation between our

political organisations like the CDR (Committee for Defence of the Revolution). Fortunately the political forces in both countries are similar, so it is easier and we have a better understanding of each other's positions.

We are also trying to find some common organisation to deal with power and other economic issues, and then progressively we would work towards political union.

Both countries are quite keen on it. We want a firmer union, not a paper union.

What we did announce is a declaration of intent, and with regard to its implementation we are working out the details.

On Nkrumah

Q. What aspect of Dr Kwame Nkrumah is the present government retaining?

A. I will deal with the idea of Nkrumah, which we admire. First his African policy. Unfortunately we don't have so many resources or as much money as he had, so we have not been able to make any kind of contribution to African Liberation and Unity as he did in his day.

But we believe in his African policy, we believe in Dr Nkrumah's analysis of the world situation.

The conditions are such that the smaller countries are at a disadvantage — we are really exploited. You get some crumbs falling from the table of those foreign countries. They have taken much from us.

The development of our country is our own responsibility. These industrial countries take advantage of us if they can do so. So we share Nkrumah's ideal with regard to the evils of imperialism and neo-colonialism.

In terms of internal development, Nkrumah believed in an egalitarian society, in which there is no exploitation. We believe in the same ideal. There is so much that we have in common with the late Dr Nkrumah.

But I must say that although Nkrumah's policies were brilliant, there were many faults in his administration.

Nkrumah was a good tactician and politician, but he wasn't a good administrator and that is the aspect that we are trying to correct. We want to establish an internal administration system that really functions efficiently and without corruption.

Good policy can be ruined by a bad administration. In all the years that Nkrumah was in power, agriculture was completely ignored. It is incredible. So that by the time he left power we had to depend so much on import.

For a developing country like Ghana to ignore agriculture is suicidal. Nkrumah's way to get along was to build heavy industries. That for a small country is not

okay. The policy was not helpful from that point of view.

Nkrumah had a big problem of maintaining discipline within his administration. The level of corruption ran wild. We are trying to avoid that. And we are applying discipline to everybody no matter what they are.

Q. How do you reconcile your revolution with the taking of an IMF loan?

A. I don't think that Revolution means lack of realism. You can't make a fetish out of certain doctrines, and therefore close your eyes to certain problems.

The truth of the matter is that when we came to power we needed external (resources to resuscitate the economy). You have to deal with those countries and traditions which have the dollars. It is sheer common-sense.

We talk about an egalitarian society — there must be some wealth to share. When we took over we had nothing. Everything had broken down. We are revolutionary but we are also pragmatic.

When we talk about revolution we are talking about a just and humane society. The way to get there is a question of bread and butter — and money.

Q. In Western countries does Revolution mean anti-West?

A. Our revolution is for social justice, nationally and internationally. We condemned the American involvement in Nicaragua because we believe the US is unjust for not giving the Nicaraguans the opportunity to create their own social conditions for themselves.

It is for the same reason that we criticise the system of international trade. It is not a revolution which says we are anti-Communist or anti-West or anti-American.

We will co-operate with the East when it suits our interests and where commonsense demands we will co-operate with the East.

This is not a Communist revolution. Neither is it a kind of Western Revolution where everything East is bad.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER ON OAI, UN DUES DEFALTERS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] GHANA has criticised the negative attitude of certain African states to the OAU and United Nations' initiated sanctions against apartheid South Africa.

Dr Obed Asamoah, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in Accra on Sunday that, Ghana stated this position at the just-ended budgetary session of the OAU Council of Ministers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The meeting opened on Monday, February 23 and ended on Friday, February 27.

"As far as Ghana is concerned the struggle in South Africa is an aspect of our struggle for Economic Independence", he told reporters on his arrival.

Dr Asamoah said the meeting considered the annual report of the OAU Liberation Commit-

tee on the liberation struggle in South Africa and Namibia.

On the financial position of the organisation, Dr Asamoah said certain member countries owe the OAU \$55 million.

This, he said, include monies meant for the OAU Liberation Committee.

The OAU Liberation Fund was established to help National Liberation Movements on the continent.

Dr Asamoah described the failure of some members to pay up their dues as shameful and a disgrace to the continent since all the indebted states are known to have paid in full, their contributions to the United Nations.

He said the meeting appealed to defaulting nations to pay up their contributions to salvage the organisation from its present difficulties.

GDR FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY URGES SOVIET PROPOSAL CONSIDERATION

[Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 Mar 87 p 8]

[Text]

THE Ghana-GDR Friendship Society has called on the United States and its allies to view with the needed seriousness and realism, the new proposals put forward by Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachov on the reduction of medium range missiles in Europe in order to enhance the attainment of disarmament and to avoid polemics.

A statement issued in Accra yesterday on the latest Soviet proposal by the society said the proposal offered a historic opportunity which should not be let to slip by.

The society welcomed the statement by the party and state leadership of the GDR expressing their readiness, together with the Soviet Union, to bring about the withdrawal of all operative tactical missiles now deployed on GDR territory.

The Gorbachov proposal, it said, was of great significance and left no room for the Reagan Administration to hatch any excuses to enable it to continue with the deployment of medium range missiles in Europe.

The society noted that the call on US by the Soviet Leader to urgently enter into agreement on the abolition of all medium range missiles from Europe, would no doubt, attract the full support and admiration of peace-loving people in Europe and all over the world.

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CSO: 3400/328

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GROUPS SUPPORT FOR ELECTRIFICATION

London AFRICAN CONCORD in English 5 Feb 87 p 21

[Article by Nana Abiman]

[Text]

The Electricity Corporation of Ghana has launched a multi-million dollar three-year programme for the rehabilitation and improvement of the electricity distribution network in the country. The programme is being carried out under the auspices of the Ghanaian Government and the World Bank.

The first phase of the scheme, which started in December 1986, involved the laying of 150km of power cables for both high tension and low voltage distribution, replacement of obsolete cables and 100 overloaded and faulty transformers, and installation of 150 new sub-stations.

Officials of the Electricity Corporation of Ghana said that emphasis would be placed on training and institutional reorganisation in collaboration with the Electricity Supply Board of Ireland.

The programme forms part of the Ghana Government's policy of restructuring the corporation to solve problems undermining the smooth operations of the nation's power network. It will cost about US\$65 million, funded by the World Bank and other international donors, while the Ghana Government will meet local currency costs.

Initially, the Electricity Corporation of Ghana has been given US\$26 million by the International Development Association, a soft loan wing of the World Bank.

For some time, the Electricity Corporation of Ghana has suffered serious setbacks in its responsibility to provide a reliable supply of electricity to meet the country's economic development needs. This has been due partly to a chronic shortage of foreign exchange, which has hit the economy hard. This shortage has been a hindrance to the import of spare parts and equipment.

Observers say that unlike the Electricity Corporation of Ghana's sister organisation, the Volta River Authority, which generates power for distribution to neighbouring countries and earns foreign exchange, the domestic power supply company (ECG) has had to depend on the Ghana Government for a meagre and often erratic supply of foreign currency. The Volta River Authority generates enough foreign exchange to meet its power generation maintenance programme and various other related development schemes.

The alarming exodus of qualified and experienced Ghanaian personnel in the first half of the '80s decade to neighbouring African countries, Europe and even the Americas also affected the staffing position of the Electricity Corporation. Lack of transport facilities, the bad economy and flagging morale of the Corporation workers also took a toll on its performance.

The result has been inefficient services punctuated by unannounced blackouts, a poor billing system and exorbitant charges to the customers. These impose hardships on customers and have eroded public confidence in the Corporation. In urban areas such as Accra, Kumasi, Sunyani and Takoradi, some consumers have flatly refused to pay their bills because of the poor service supplied by the Corporation.

"As a result of perennial blackouts, they [the Corporation] ruined my business and destroyed my refrigerators," claimed Mr Paul Gambrah, a cold storage operator in Accra. A top official of the Corporation said that the programme is meant not only to inject efficiency and restore public confidence in the system but also to establish a more reliable power base required by the directly productive sectors of the economy. The problems of blackouts,

low voltage and fluctuating supply in the cities and industrial areas will be reduced considerably on completion of the programme, said Mr Debrah Funn, past Managing Director of the Corporation.

Meanwhile, in Accra, the authorities have signed contracts with four firms for the supply of equipment and vehicles to the tune of US\$6.3 million. The companies are South Wales Transformers of Britain, which will supply sub-station equipment; Denge Engineering Service, a British company which will supply cable and overhead lines equipment; Wichimen Corporation of Japan and Selback of Britain, who will supply 166 vehicles and spare parts.

In another development, seven international donors and the Volta River Authority have agreed to contribute US\$101.5 million to support the Northern Ghana electrification project. Mr Seug H Choi, the World Bank Representative in Ghana, said that the European Investment Bank and the Commonwealth Development Corporation will give a total of US\$36.7 million, while the African Development Bank will provide US\$39.83 million and the Saudi Fund US\$4.5 million.

The Canadian International Development Association is providing US\$7.5 million and the Japanese Export Import Bank US\$5 million. The International Development Association, said Mr Choi, will lend US\$6.3 million and the Volta River Authority US\$3.2 million.

The programme forms part of the Government's plan to extend electricity power supply to the bulk of the population in the northern part of the country. Dubbed the "Northern Grid Project," it begins in the first half of 1987, and involves the extension of the national grid from Kumasi in Ashanti Region through Techiman and Kintampo in Brong Ahafo Region to Bolgatanga in the Upper West Region.

Sources at the African Development Bank in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, said that the project involves the construction of about 350km of 161 kV transmission lines, 65km of 34 kV distribution lines and two 161/34 kV sub-stations. The Brong Ahafo Region Electricity network and extension project is expected to be completed before the end

of 1990. Consultancy services required in northern Ghana have already been selected, according to Bank sources in Abidjan.

The object of this project is two-fold, to reinforce the existing electricity network so as to increase overall system reliability, and to extend the system in order to replace diesel stations and electrify new areas in the northern parts of Ghana. Mr Appiah Korang, Secretary (Minister) for Fuel and Power, said the programme also includes improvements of existing diesel generating facilities, especially in the Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions.

Two major plants

Ghana has two major hydro-electric plants — at Akosombo and Kpone, but they serve only 25 per cent of the country's 12.2 million population in the southern sector, while the majority still rely on lamps. The lack of electricity in the northern parts of the country has prevented many investors, notably foreign, from siting industries in these areas. The result is that about 90 per cent of light and heavy industries are located in the southern regions.

The Volta River Authority, meanwhile, has already started experimenting with tapping power from high voltage transmission lines of the Akosombo Grid to supply villages and small farming communities scattered along the routes of the lines. The scheme, which is being implemented with technical assistance from the University of Rome, is supplying power on a trial basis to the villages of Bronyi-bima, Atabadzi in the Central Region, alongside the Cape Coast-Takoradi high voltage line.

TSIKATA ON GOVERNMENT AIMS, FOREIGN RELATIONS

London AFRICAN CONCORD in English 5 Feb 87 p 20

[Report on an interview with Kojo Tsikata, special advisor to the PNDC on National Security and Foreign Affairs, by Mike Ogbeide; date and place not given]

[Text]

In the last five years Ghana under Chairman Flt-Lt Jerry Rawlings has been reviving a battered economy. Ghana's problem, says Lt Gen A K Ocran (Rtd), who was one of the architects of the military coup that overthrew the government of the late Dr Kwame Nkrumah, is to ascertain how best to accomplish her economic and political objectives with maximum independent action.

The main issue is how to move from a country of vast but untapped and under-utilised human and material potential, and lacking a scientific and technological base, to one in which there is full development and utilisation of all available human and material resources which, backed by scientific and technological progress, will give the maximum benefit to all.

To find out how Ghana, in its near-desperate situation five years ago, is gradually coming out of the wood we talked to Capt Kojo Tsikata (Rtd), special adviser to the PNDC on National Security and Foreign Affairs.

No pretences

An influential man in the Rawlings Administration, he explained its aims and objectives. According to him, Ghanaians under the Rawlings regime are very nationalistic.

"We are trying to build a mixed economy" he said.

He emphasised the point that no member of the Rawlings Administration is pretending to build a socialist economy,

although there are people who call themselves socialists within the government.

Capt Tsikata said that the Ghana regime had been against corruption since 1979.

"Corruption is one thing that is normally associated with political power in Africa. And we are very severe with ourselves, especially the Chairman, who is very much identified as the man trying to restore the moral fibre of Ghanaian society.

We try to live by the code which we have established for ourselves since 1979. And we try to give a different style of leadership to our people — different from what they have been accustomed to in political days."

The rigorous manner in which Rawlings and his men have tried to punish those found to be corrupt has probably contributed towards eliminating the problem.

"Even though we have severe punishments I don't boast that we have completely eradicated corruption as recent events in

our country clearly show. But we try by our style of leadership to encourage our people to overcome all temptation connected with corrupt practices."

But what is the attitude of Ghanaians towards the Rawlings revolution?

A complex question, says Capt Tsikata. "The priority is really in the economic area. And that is the problem to which we have to address ourselves. We cannot just educate people politically in that kind of

abstract fashion. We have a decentralisation plan in which we make local people take an interest in their own programmes.

Rawlings in his New Year broadcast said that his government intends to provide this year a decisive momentum for the programme of decentralisation. Although this was announced earlier, it has been delayed by lack of resources and poor organisation.

According to the Government this new momentum will lead to nationwide district level elections, and the creation of district political authorities will be another step towards grassroots participation in decision-making.

Asked to comment on the debt problem, Capt Tsikata said that Ghana was studying the factors in order to decide the vexed issue of payment of debts. He believed that the matter should be approached globally rather than by individual approach from country to country.

On Nigeria

On the relationship between Nigeria and Ghana, Capt Tsikata said that Nigerians and Ghanaians see themselves as brothers. The relationship was most cordial and there was cooperation at every level.

But the possibility of exchange visits between Flt-Lt Rawlings and Maj-Gen Babangida was rather remote, as there are no concrete plans.

"But at the ministerial level, there are the normal contacts through regular visits between our leaders."

Nigeria had expelled about 1.2 million Ghanaians, which swelled the unemployment figures. This happened, says Dr Kwesi Botchwey, PNDC secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, at a time when bush fires and drought destroyed hectares of food crops and farm lands. There was general depression in the country and the foundations of the revolution were being threatened.

Ghana is and will continue to be saddled for a long time to come with the heavy burden of crude oil. Current production provides for less than five per cent of national consumption.

The food problem is a matter of serious concern for the Government. In recent years, Ghana has had to import large quantities of food. The ripple effect of the modest recovery in food output, although subdued because it was largely devoured by pent-up demand, spread to other sectors.

As Rawlings and his men celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Revolution, looking ahead, the people of Ghana are determined to persevere in attaining the goals of the 1986-88 Economic Recovery Programme and to embark on the liberalisation and growth phase that lies ahead. Important steps in the right direction have already been taken.

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CSO: 3400/330

PNDC MEMBER ANNAN ON COMMITMENT TO PEACE, THIRD WORLD

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Feb 87 p 9

[Text]

MR Justice D. F. Annan, member of the PNDC, has repeated Ghana's commitment to end the nuclear arms race because it poses a threat to world peace.

Mr Justice Annan was briefing newsmen after holding a meeting behind closed doors with the Soviet Ambassador at the State House in Accra yesterday.

Justice Annan said he told the Soviet Ambassador, Mr V. Semenov that Ghana and other developing nations share a common interest in using a greater proportion of the world's resources to developing their economies.

"This cannot be attained when such resources are used in manufacturing arms", he said.

Mr Justice Annan reiterated the government's support for the Soviet Union's efforts at seeking peace and hoped "the spirit of Reykjavik will not die out but spur on the super powers in their search for peace.

Mr Semenov on his part, stressed the Soviet Union's commitment to peace and said the Soviet Union is prepared to sacrifice its super power status for the attainment of world peace.

He announced that a high powered Soviet delegation led by the Minister for Irrigation and Water Resources and one Soviet astronaut will attend Ghana's 30th Independence anniversary. — GNA

• Mr Justice D. F. Annan, PNDC member has repeated the need for third

world countries to foster closer links for the effective realisation of the new world economic order, reports Jane Quartey.

This co-operation, the PNDC member noted, has become imperative due to the unfavourable character of the international economic scene.

Mr Annan said this when the Indian High Commissioner to Ghana, Mr Major Singh Malik, called on him at his office yesterday to discuss matters of mutual concern to the two countries.

He said the third world faces common problems hence the need for the exchange of ideas for their solution.

Mr Annan mentioned India's role and leadership in recent years in helping

to develop a better framework under the Non-Aligned Movement for the developing countries.

Mr Justice Annan said the PNDC is committed to the improvement of living conditions of Ghanaians, especially in the rural areas.

He said Ghana has a lot to learn from the experience of India especially India's development on small-scale industries.

On his part, Mr Malik said India is keen to share her experiences and achievements with her neighbours.

Mr Malik discussed with the PNDC member on the need to increase co-operation in agriculture, rural development, small-scale and cottage industries.

PNDC MEMBER ANNAN ON GRASSROOTS, ELECTIONS, PREPARATIONS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Feb 87 pp 1, 9

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text]

MR Justice D. F. Annan, PNDC member and Chairman of the National Commission for Democracy (NCD), has said that the PNDC's programme for grassroots participation comprises "a democratic package" which must be seen in its entirety.

He said this involves the choice of worthy representatives of the people from the villages, towns and the districts for the forthcoming district level elections.

Mr Justice Annan said in an interview on Tuesday evening that the "democratic package" also envisages the coming together of an entire district for instance, "by way of a District Assembly of the components of the entire district exercising power as a district political authority."

He said since there has not been district elections in the country since 1978, the modalities have to be reviewed and where necessary changed in accordance with the December 31 Revolution's commitment to participatory democracy.

Mr Justice Annan said the modalities are currently being worked out at both the NCD and government levels.

These modalities will address the question of identification of those who are entitled to vote and to be voted for.

This, Mr Justice Annan said, raises the question of the compilation of new Voters' Register.

He said: "thousands of Ghanaians have come of voting age since the last exercise for identification and registration as voters".

Mr Justice Annan said the NCD is currently on the ground demarcating the number of district councils.

The zones and the units in the town and area councils will also have to be demarcated, he added.

Mr Justice Annan stated that the work of physical demarcation would have to be completed before the elections start.

He also said the modalities for the election such as qualification, presentation, nomination and the actual

mode of selection of representatives are also being worked out.

The PNDC member said "It is expected that all these issues should be fully addressed to enable the modalities to be presented by July 1, 1987".

He made it clear that until those modalities have been spelt out and all the various accompanying exercises carried out satisfactorily no date could be fixed for the district level elections.

He explained that July 1 is not the date for the elections as some people want to believe but is the deadline for the government to come out with the modalities.

Mr Justice Annan said the important objective of the whole exercise is to create a political machinery within the districts which would assume responsibility for basic

socio-economic development.

Mr Justice Annan linked this with the government's decentralisation policy and said it is for this purpose that the PNDC will launch the debate on the direction of the national economy to ensure that all those who offer themselves

as representatives of the people will have a clear appreciation of the problems and constraints of the economy "so that they would be in a good position to come up with programmes which are capable of addressing these problems and constraints at the local level within the context of the macro-economic policy of the Economic Recovery Programme II"

PNDC MEMBERS DEPART FOR REGIONS TO CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Feb 87 pp 1,4

[Text]

TWENTY-SIX officials, made up of members of the PNDC and Secretaries of State leave Accra today to spend nine days with the people in nine regions for the 30th anniversary celebrations of Ghana's Independence.

The government members are expected to interact extensively with the peoples in villages and hamlets and not to confine themselves to the regional capitals.

This is the first time in recent years that members of Government have been assigned this special duty of going to interact with the people throughout the celebrations.

The programme is also meant to demonstrate in practical terms the commitment of the PNDC to its policy of grassroots participation.

A letter signed by Lt-Col (rtd) E. K. T. Donkoh, Chief of Staff at the PNDC Headquarters and copied to all PNDC

members, the Political Counsellor and Secretaries of State, outlined the itinerary for the programme.

Mr P. V. Obeng, PNDC member and Chairman of the Committee of Secretaries, Dr Kofi Sam, Secretary for Works and Housing and Mr Yaw Akrasi-Sarpong, a Secretary at the PNDC Secretariat are to go to the Upper West Region.

Mr Ebo Tawiah, PNDC member, Mr Ato Ahwoi, Secretary in-charge of the National Revenue Secretariat and Dr Charles Boadu, Secretary at the PNDC Secretariat are for Upper East Region.

Mr Justice D. F. Annan, PNDC member and chairman of the National Commission for Democracy, Dr I. Adjei-Mafo, Secretary at the PNDC Secretariat and Dr E. G. A. Don-Arthur, Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Co-operation are assigned to

the Northern Region.

Brigadier W. M. Mensa-Wood, PNDC member, Dr Francis Acquah, Secretary for Industries, Science and Technology and Commodore Steve Obimpeh, Secretary for Agriculture, will go to the Brong Ahafo Region while Major-General Arnold Quainoo, PNDC member and Force Commander, Mr E. G. Tandoh, Secretary for Chieftaincy Affairs, and Mr G. E. K. Aikins, Secretary for Justice and Attorney-General go to the Ashanti Region.

The Eastern Region has Captain Kojo Tsikata, PNDC member, Mr W. H. Yeboah, Secretary for Mobilisation and Productivity, Mr George Adamu, Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources and Mr G. K. Sackey, Secretary at the PNDC Secretariat.

The Political Counsellor for CDRs, Lt-Col (rtd) J. Y. Assasie, Mr Kofi Djinn, Secretary for Trade and

Tourism and Dr E. A. Ayirebi-Acquah, acting Secretary for Local Government and Rural Development are for the Volta Region.

Alhaji Mahama Iddrisu, PNDC member and Air Commodore (rtd) F. W. K. Klutse, Secretary for Health are for the Central Region while the Western Region will receive Mrs Aanaa Enin, PNDC member, Mr Kwame Prah, Secretary for Transport and Communications and Mr E. Appiah-Korang, Secretary for Fuel and Power.

Lt-Col (rtd) E. K. T. Donkoh, Chief of Staff, PNDC Headquarters, Mr Ato Dadzie, Secretary at the PNDC Secretariat, Dr Obed Asamoah, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr Ben Abdallah, Secretary for Education and Culture and Mr E. A. Sai, Secretary to the Committee of Secretaries and Head of the Civil Service are to remain in Accra.

AIRPORT SECURITY TIGHTENED AT KOTOKA INTERNATIONAL

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

IN line with the Kotoka International Airport in Accra being classified as a security zone, the use of the "Green Card" that permitted its holders entry into the Arrival and Departure Halls has been abolished.

Also banned is the service of all unregistered porters popularly called "Goro Boys".

A release signed yesterday by Chief of Staff, Lt Col (rtd) E. K. T. Donkoh, explained that these measures were being adopted to conform with international aviation security procedures.

The release said loitering of unregistered porters at the airport was an offence, adding that that soliciting for their services was also breach of the law, both of which were liable to prosecution.

The use of the tarmac by vehicles, the release stated, had also been reviewed.

"Consequently only service vehicles with the airline insignia embossed, would be allowed onto the tarmac".

According to the release, "tro-tro" vehicles would no longer be allowed to the airport.

All vehicles other than "tro-

tro", it said, wishing to pick passengers from the airport were to register for vetting with the Airport Vehicle Association by March 12, adding that only registered vehicles would be allowed to operate.

Dropping of passengers at the airport, the release said was open to any vehicle.

/12828

CSO: 3400/328

CDR ASSISTANT ON DISTRICT ELECTIONS, EDUCATIONAL RALLIES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 Mar 87 pp 1, 5

[Article by Kate Hudson]

[Text]

MR Dan Abodakpi, Special Assistant to the Political Counselor for CDRs, has said that in order to flush out all "political vampires" from the system it is important that the proposed district level elections is not rushed through.

He noted that the government is not interested merely in conducting elections. Its interest is how well it will be done to ensure that the right calibre of people are elected.

This is because the aim of the election is to create a forum which would allow the people to elect their own genuine representatives to serve their (voters') interest, he explained.

Mr Abodakpi was giving a talk on the proposed district level elections at an educational rally at Kpone, near Tema at the weekend as part of activities marking the 30th anniversary celebrations of Ghana's Independence.

The Special Assistant explained that rallies are being organised through-

out the country to educate the people to enable them to contribute effectively to the success of the elections.

He emphasised that the elections would institutionalise political participation of the people at the grassroot level to enable them to identify and solve their own problems.

Mr Abodakpi told them that the elections would not be based on any foreign ideas but would be made to conform to the political and socio-economic needs of the country.

He, however, said that the modalities will soon be out to guide the public and ensure the elimination of unqualified contestants.

Mr Abodakpi reiterated that the on-going Revolution would help create a society which is devoid of imbalances and such negative tendencies that had existed over the years and had created serious economic imbalance in the country.

He expressed the hope that the country's revolutionary process would enable Ghanaians to correct the past mistakes to ensure the achievement of the goals of the nation's economic recons-

truction efforts.

The Special Assistant said that it is only when Ghanaians come together as a united nation and involve themselves actively in the on-going process that they can effectively solve problems facing them.

He called on Ghanaians to seriously exhibit the spirit of self-help, adding that at this stage of the nation's development, "our own mobilisation effort is very vital".

In an address, Mr Emmanuel Adzei-Anang, Tema District Secretary, assured the people of the

PNDC's willingness to assist communities which engage in self-help projects to improve upon their standard of living.

He assured the people in the area that surveyors from the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation (GWSC) will be there next week to study their broken down water supply system.

He reminded them that the Junior Secondary School concept which begins next academic year will be community-based and called on the people to begin discussions on the provision of classrooms and to apply to the educa-

tional authorities for consideration.

Mr N. T. Nortey, member of the Interim Management Committee (IMC) of the Tema District Council also reminded them that children under three years and pregnant women will be immunised on Independence Day at their respective localities.

Miss Beatrice L. Ashong, Nursery Organiser of the Tema District Education Office stressed the need for them to form a branch of the 31st December Women's Movement.

An appeal for funds yielded about C20,000.

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CSO: 3400/328

BRIEFS

COMMITTEE STUDIES PRIVATE MINING--The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources has set up a committee under the Mineral's Commission, to investigate the operations of small-scale mining firms in the country. Under the sponsorship of the World Bank, the committee is to recommend to the Government the most appropriate way to assist small-scale gold and diamond miners in the country. Mr Fred Ohene-Kena Under-Secretary for the Ministry, disclosed this in an interview with me yesterday. He said the Ministry had already received and discussed a draft report from the committee and was awaiting the submission of the final report. [Text][Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 3 Mar 87 p 1][Article by Charles Neequaye]/12828

POLICE WATCH DOG COMMITTEE--The first Police Watch-Dog Committee in the country was inaugurated at the Accra Regional Police Depot yesterday by Mr F. A. Asante, Deputy Commissioner of Police in-charge of Welfare. Mr Asante, who represented the Inspector-General of Police (IGP), advised the seven-member committee to endeavour at all times to monitor all shades of opinion about the police. He also requested the committee to show maturity in its dealings because of the sensitive nature of the Police Service. The I.G.P. Mr C. K. Dewornu, announced on January 23 the setting up of the committees to enable the public and the police fight crime. Members of the committee are from the Ghana Education Service (GES), the Ghana Private Road Transport Union, the National Council on Women and Development and the 31st December Women's Movement. The rest are from the National Youth Organising Commission, the Police and the Greater Accra Regional Secretariat of CDRs. Mr Asante said that in this era of rapid social changes, all institutions of the state must reflect the aspirations of the people, adding, "the people must be given the opportunity to take part in decision-making on matters that affect their lives." It is for this reason that the government has given approval for the formation of police watch-dog committees in the country, the Deputy Commissioner said. The idea of the watch-dog committee is to ensure that police-civilian relationship is restored to one of confidence. [Text][Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Feb 87 p 3][Article by Zenobia Beecham]/12828

MILITIA ARRESTS--The Commander of the Civil Defence Organization has ordered the arrest and detention of some militias at James Town, Kaneshie Odorkor and Abeka Zones following allegations of harassment, brutal assaults, illegal fines, frequent arrests and detention. Among the affected militias are: Mr Samuel Austin, Mr Stephen Adeiso and Mr Mustapha Bruce, also known as Red.

An official release in Accra yesterday explained that the public in those zones had for some time expressed concern and complained about the conduct of the militias. Meanwhile the Commander has ordered the immediate dismissal of Mustapha Bruce, from the CDO. He is also declared an unwanted person within any of the premises of the CDO. The case against other militias who are reported to have brutally beaten up one Jonathan Adu is being farther investigated for appropriate action to be taken against them. [Text]
[Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Feb 87 p 3]/12828

CSO: 3400/326

COOPERATION WITH USSR SURVEYED

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 21 Feb 87 pp 1, 5

[Text] Soviet-Malagasy contacts today are multifaceted. Cooperation between the two countries covers the political, economic, commercial, scientific, technical and cultural domains. It is founded on a solid contractual and legal basis in keeping with the principle of mutual benefit.

The political rapprochement of the Malagasy Democratic Republic and the USSR is increasingly evident, as shown on their close or identical positions taken on a wide range of international problems: the fight for peace, prevention of nuclear disaster, cessation of the arms race, support for national liberation movements and the resolution of regional conflicts.

United Nations

The leadership of the Malagasy Democratic Republic supports the major political proposals put before the United Nations and other international forums by the USSR. President Ratsiraka has stated that Madagascar was in complete agreement with the Soviet program for complete liquidation of nuclear weapons by the end of the century. Regarding the USSR's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987, the Malagasy president described it as a courageous, responsible move in the interest of strengthening international security, one in which it should be joined by the United States and other nuclear powers.

Great appreciation has been given to the movement of the nonaligned nations in world politics, to Madagascar's contribution to the activities of [text illegible] movement and its efforts to improve the international climate.

The exchange of opinions confirmed the identical position of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on regional problems such as the situation in southern Africa, settlement of the Namibian problem, proclamation of the Indian Ocean as a peace zone and the situation created in Afghanistan.

Between Parties

Extension of relations between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the political field is furthered by the exchange of delegations and public and government officials at different levels.

Fruitful contacts exist between the CPSU and the AKFM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence] and its social organizations. Relations with the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party (AREMA), headed by Didier Ratsiraka, are good. Delegates from these parties participated in the work of the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

Political cooperation between the two countries received a boost with the signing in Moscow, during Ratsiraka's visit, of the declaration on the founding of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Madagascar, which document has far-reaching political implications. That declaration expresses the firm resolution of both parties to consolidate the multifaceted relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples in their interest and to lay the foundation for their future development.

Economic Ties

Every year, economic ties between our countries expand. A series of economic cooperation projects, financed by credits granted by the Soviet Union, is being carried out. Soviet aid has helped to build and start, in 1981, a training center for mechanics, supplying the country's agriculture with highly skilled specialists (700 graduating since 1980). An experimental grain farm with 200 hectares in the vicinity of the city of Antsirabe will certainly contribute to one of the main tasks at hand: meeting Madagascar's food needs independently.

Important projects involving Soviet-Malagasy cooperation are underway: construction of the Ampitambe-Marolambo highway, 225 km long, running through one of the country's main agricultural regions; creation of a major veterinary station, the first in the country to provide vaccination for livestock and study scientific methods of selection; construction of a flour mill in Toamasina; prospecting for solid minerals; drafting of the island's metals map; and prospecting for bauxite deposits in the Manantenina region. Given the friendly nature of relations between the two countries, the USSR grants Madagascar considerable free aid. It has made a gift of 200 tractors, Niva automobiles, a Yak-40 airplane and ambulances. Soviet aid often takes on a humanitarian nature and is granted in order to help people face natural disasters. Last summer, for example, when the Honorinina cyclone devastated the country, the Soviet Union gave Madagascar cement, other building materials and medicine.

Trade

Year after year, Soviet-Malagasy commercial trade expands. The Soviet Union buys coffee, cloves, pepper and sisal. It sells trucks, airplanes, helicopters, automobile maintenance equipment and parts, cement, photographic equipment, film and books.

Contacts between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar are also expanding in the fields of culture and sports. It is now a tradition to organize exhibitions of Soviet films and books. USSR festivals, organized by one of the federated republics, have become commonplace. There are extensive exchanges of artists, scientists and athletes. Some 50 Soviet teachers now

teach in Madagascar, 15 of them Russian teachers paid by the USSR. The Soviet-Malagasy Friendship Center is operating successfully in Antananarivo. Over 300 Malagasy take Russian classes there. The Russian language is also taught in the schools and high schools and the university in the capital. In all, over 2,000 Malagasy are learning Russian. A group of Soviet trainers is also working in Madagascar. Malagasy athletes took part in the Good Will Games in Moscow. Antananarivo, capital of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, has since December 1980 been Erevan's twin city. A major role in the continued strengthening of friendship and understanding between the peoples of the two countries is played by the USSR-DRM and DRM-USSR friendship associations.

Training

Soviet assistance plays a particularly important role in the training of Madagascar's upper-level personnel. The USSR's higher institutions and specialized high schools have been attended by over 1,200 Malagasy students. Over 1,600 young citizens from the Democratic Republic of Madagascar are now studying in the USSR. In answer to a request by the Malagasy Government, Soviet specialists worked out recommendations for reorganization of higher education and research in the major schools in Madagascar. The Soviet Union is helping Madagascar to equip regional university centers by supplying technical material and equipment.

The development of cultural relations will without any doubt be promoted by the protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the DRM signed during the president's visit.

Soviet-Malagasy cooperation is moving ahead and offers shining prospects, for its basis are lasting objective factors. Relations between our two countries are based on a community of interests and goals of socialist nations and young states that have opted for the path of progressive transformation.

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CSO: 3419/106

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TUNISIA

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 21 Feb 87 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Tunis (AF/ANTA)--On Thursday, Tunisia and Madagascar signed their first framework agreement for economic, technical and scientific cooperation, at the close of Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Bemananjara's 3-day visit to Tunisia, during which he met with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

Bemananjara, on his first official visit to Tunisia, left Tunis for Paris late Thursday afternoon. The Malagasy minister was received on Wednesday by Prime Minister Rachid Sfar and said that on Thursday, he had submitted a message of "brotherhood and solidarity" to the Tunisian chief of state from his Malagasy colleague, President Didier Ratsiraka.

Arriving in Tunis on Tuesday, in response to an invitation from his Tunisian counterpart, Bemananjara said that his visit illustrated his country's determination to "move into the concrete phase" of its "already very old" relations with Tunisia.

Amidst a "warm, brotherly atmosphere marked by friendship and mutual understanding," the joint communique reads, Bemananjara also met with the Tunisian ministers of education, Amor Chedli, youth and sports, Dr Hamed Karoui, and culture, Zakaria Ben Mustapha, for the purpose of laying the groundwork for "broad and solid cooperation." On Thursday morning, he also traveled south of Tunis to the Nabeul region on the Gulf of Hammamet.

The Malagasy minister, who was also welcomed at the headquarters of the Arab League in Tunis, emphasized in the joint communique the need to strengthen and expand Arab-African cooperation through an intensification of exchanges and visits between African and Arab partners, under the aegis of the OAU and the Arab League.

Bemananjara, who invited Mabrouka for an official visit to Madagascar, discussed current issues and affairs in Africa, the Near East and the Gulf region during what he termed "useful" meetings with his colleague.

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FOOD SHORTAGES, NOT FAMINE, SEEN IN SOUTH

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 16 Feb 87 pp 1, 6

[Article by D. R.]

[Text] "One could not say that there is actually famine in the south," representatives of the nongovernmental organization Doctors Without Borders told us. The organization has joined with the Malagasy Government in signing documents relating to their action in the southernmost region, specifically, in the area from Beloha to Ambovombe.

This is extremely good news. There can be no comparison made between the grave nutritional problems observed in certain regions of Africa and what is happening in Androy. On this matter, we can rely on the members of the organization, who have come to make an on-the-spot evaluation. Backed by experience gained in all the "hot spots" and critical areas of the Third World, they certainly know how to distinguish between a catastrophic situation and one that has not reached such a point.

Nevertheless, one would rightfully wonder whether there is cause to rejoice over the results of this mission of evaluation. Actually, considered on the strictly national level, the problem remains intact. Whether or not there is true famine, the majority of the people of Androy have trouble finding anything to eat and the situation is such that some have died from starvation. It is a fact that compared with Ethiopia, the case of Androy is not as serious, but people are still dying of hunger. The between-season period, which is longer and longer every year, is felt more than in the other faritany [higher administrative district].

We have already reported the results of the observations we have personally made: the total indigence to which a large part of the population is reduced, the abandoned villages, the few cactuses the livestock have left, the seed wasted as the result of different attempts to plant whenever it rains, but insufficiently. All these facts demonstrate the gravity of the situation.

Things have definitely changed since that time and the problem of the drought seems to have passed for the time being. Actually, the south has received more rain than it needed, but the problem is still not solved. In order to recover from their difficulties, the people need great assistance, not only in terms

of food products, but mainly seed. Such action is now underway (gifts of food from various friendly countries, seed from the government, but it remains to be seen whether such seed ends up in cooking pots).

In the midst of the near general excitement, the Doctors Without Borders organization found a sector of action in keeping with its activities, essentially the nutritional domain. For a (renewable) period of 6 months, a team made up of a doctor, a nutritionist, two nurses and an administrator-logistics coordinator will help the most vulnerable portion of the population in the area between Beloha and Ambovombe, helping the people to get the most out of and best manage existing resources. At the same time, assistance will be provided to regional health personnel in giving primary health care, particularly for the expanded vaccination program launched by the government with the establishment of cold-storage facilities.

The cost of the project worked out by Doctors Without Borders following their evaluation is some 300 million FMG [Malagasy francs]. The team will take up its official headquarters Thursday on the premises provided by the Ministry of Health in the fivondronana [village] of Ambovombe.

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RED CROSS MISSION SURVEYS MALNUTRITION

Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 25 Feb 87 pp 1, 6

[Article by J. Rabemanantsoa]

[Excerpt] Two International Red Cross emissaries now in Madagascar met with members of the Malagasy press at Malagasy Red Cross offices in Tsaralalana yesterday afternoon to discuss their respective missions.

Their names are Mrs Fatma Woehlers Olsen, representing the League of Red Cross Societies and the Red Crescent, and Paul Metier, head of the regional delegation of the International Red Cross Committee (CICR).

In the country since 29 January, Woehlers Olsen's main mission was to evaluate the nutritional activities of the Malagasy Red Cross a year after its establishment of the first recovery and nutrition education centers.

As she emphasized, this action by the Malagasy Red Cross began because of a real emergency stemming from an increase in the incidence of serious malnutrition noted in pediatrics departments.

At the present time, the island has nearly 30 recovery centers scattered throughout its regions and they handle over 1,000 children.

During her stay, which included provincial tours, Woehlers Olsen saw close up the achievements of the Red Cross, but also problems it encounters in its action, mainly insofar as planning future activities is concerned.

If she has not yet been able to publish her results -- 4 weeks is too short of a stay to give estimates -- she has nevertheless observed that more and more people are beginning to take an interest in nutritional problems.

Ministry of Health officials have expressed concern over the expansion of nutritional activities, which must be coordinated to be effective.

Whatever the case, Woehlers Olsen noted during her tour of several localities on the island and based on information supplied to her by local officials that the problem of malnutrition is not as acute in some regions as in others. In Tamatave, for example, there are more candidates for nutritional aid than

in Mahajanga. This is due to the difference in socioeconomic groups, which determines the predisposition toward malnutrition.

Taking up a much broader subject, Woehlers Olsen stressed during the meeting that while nutritional action is the heart of her mission, the support of the Malagasy Red Cross League comes within a general framework of developing the Malagasy Red Cross and supporting its activities in the spirit of the Red Cross.

Inasmuch as the idea behind the Red Cross is to go beyond pure assistance and provide education and get on to broader activities, the national Red Cross societies should, she said, revive the so-called "new-look" help adapted to the socioeconomic environment of the country in question.

This medium-range reform of objectives is obviously valid for the Malagasy Red Cross, which has the good fortune to enjoy an "admirable" potential of volunteers (according to Woehlers Olsen).

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BRIEFS

SOVIET-MALAGASY FRIENDSHIP WEEK--Soviet-Malagasy Friendship Week began at the Soanierana Social Club with a private viewing of an exhibition of Soviet photos, books and records. Attending the viewing were Brig Gen Lucien Rakotonirainy, chief of staff of the People's Army, and Pavel Petrik, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the Malagasy Democratic Republic. This Friendship Week will help to gain a better knowledge of the life of the people in the Soviet Union and Madagascar, their culture, traditions and customs, their aspirations and their common struggle for social progress. More specifically, the exhibition, held on the eve of the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution, will enable visitors to see the successes recorded by the Soviet people since 1917. Rakotonirainy took advantage of the ceremony launching the Friendship Week, which coincides with the celebration of the 69th anniversary of the formation of the Red Army, to express to that institution his "warmest wishes and most sincere congratulations for its efforts to persevere in its noble task." Returning to the matter of the exhibition, he then stressed its importance and that of Friendship Week, organized for the Malagasy public and particularly the members of the People's Armed Forces so as to bring the Soviet and Malagasy people closer together. Rakotonirainy also expressed his hope that the exhibition would enjoy with the public and the members of the Armed Forces "the maximum benefit that each individual has the right to expect from it." It should be noted that Friendship Week will also feature films, public lectures and athletic events. [Excerpts] [Antananarivo MADAGASCAR MATIN in French 17 Feb 87 pp 1, 6] 11,464

CSO: 3419/106

BY-ELECTIONS OFFICIALLY SET FOR JULY

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 15 Feb 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, governor general, had the "writs" published for the by-elections to be held in the districts of Mahebourg/Plaine-Magnien (No 12) and Riviere-des-Anguilles/Souillac (No 13).

According to the official documents, the day set for the filing of candidacies (Nomination Day) is Friday, 10 April, and voters in those two districts should go to the polling places on Sunday, 5 July.

The writs, bearing the seal of Reduit Palace and the signature of Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, were submitted to officials of the election commission, which is responsible for organizing any people's election in Mauritius, at about 1600 hours yesterday.

The partial elections became necessary, according to the provisions of the constitution, with the resignations of deputies Harish Boodhoo on 18 November and Lutchmeeparsad Ramsahok on 12 December of last year.

These two resignations came as a result of the work of the drug investigative commission, headed by Sir Maurice Rault.

Harish Boodhoo submitted his resignation to Parliament after revelations by repentant witness Raffick Peerbaccus and the decision by the Politburo of the Militant Socialist Movement (MSM) to kick him out of the party.

For his part, former deputy Ramsahok submitted his letter of resignation to the Speaker after it was discovered that he did not reveal all his bank accounts to the Rault commission. He was to present proof of his resignation before apologizing to the commission.

When questioned by L'EXPRESS early yesterday evening, one of the members of the election commission confirmed reception of the writs for these by-elections at Reduit Palace. He also informed L'EXPRESS that these elections to fill two vacant seats will be based on the old election lists, since the new year begun by the election commission will not be completed by the time the partial elections are scheduled to be held.

"We anticipate no difficulty concerning these two districts with the new election chart signed by Andre Robert. Actually, the election redistricting that will be in effect at the time of the coming legislative elections provides for no change in the boundaries of the two districts," he emphasized.

Political observers set to work immediately following news of publication of the writs. For some, "if the partial elections in two districts located in a so-called 'hot' region were ever to take place, they would be a true test of value."

But for others, the official publication of the writs is the logical followup to the provisions of the constitution and the holding of general elections ahead of time in 1987 would cancel out these by-elections because dissolution of Parliament should come between now and the end of June.

To better build their case, the latter point to the determination expressed by the prime minister and leader of the Militant Socialist Movement (MSM), Anerood Jugnauth, to organize general elections early.

The latest statement to date of the prime minister, at the first regional congress of that political group in Le Hochet, was brought up yesterday afternoon, only a few hours after the lifting of the cyclone alert.

Tomorrow, the election commission will begin preparations for the by-elections in the south. Whatever the case, political parties will be able to find in these partial elections an excuse to accelerate their plans for early elections in 1987, scheduled for the end of August.

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JUGNAUTH DEFENDS ACTIONS TOWARD IMF

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 19 Feb 87 p 5

[Excerpt] The history of Mauritius since 1976 is that all the promises made by the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement], which it could not fulfill in 1982 when it took power, have been kept by the MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement] government since 1983.

With these words, Anerood Jugnauth, prime minister, began the addresses he delivered before two private meetings which his party, the MSM, held yesterday afternoon in Tyack and then Batimarais.

"Zorro of History"

We know, he continued, that the famous Zorro of Mauritius' history between 1976 and 1983 held his stomach and used every possible insult for the former minister of finance, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, whom he had always blamed for saying "Yes" to the IMF and the World Bank. But, once installed as minister of finance, that same Zorro said nothing but "Yes" to the IMF when pressure was put on him to abolish the rice subsidies. At one point, he even agreed to resume negotiations with the IMF looking to a third devaluation of the Mauritian rupee.

MMM/PSM Split

But, Jugnauth continued, we had had our proof through other countries that had also always adopted the principle of saying "Yes" to the IMF and which later experienced revolutions. That is why the government then refused to discuss the devaluation with the IMF and it was one of the reasons for the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] break in 1983.

But before that, when Jugnauth was on a mission abroad, Paul Berenger held discussions with Kader Bhayat concerning the price at which rice was to be sold in Mauritius. Bhayat refused to back what Berenger said and the later then began to state, at meetings in which supporters of the MMM participated, that the time had come for that party's Political Bureau to take the upper hand over the Cabinet.

Constitution

Upon his return to Mauritius, Bhayat informed him of what was going on and Jugnauth then decided to make certain decisions so as to make sure that the country's constitution would prevail over the party's Political Bureau, which was the main reason for the 1983 breakup of the MMM/PSM government.

Principle of Democracy

It was clear, Jugnauth said, that Berenger wanted to apply what was being done in Madagascar and the Seychelles to Mauritius. However, it so happens that in Mauritius, we have the principle of democracy and institutions that deserve to be protected.

Nor must one forget that the MMM wanted the closing of the TDA [Tea Development Authority] and the DWC. This party was in favor of the abolition of certain rights won by the labor world after over 100 years in the country.

However, he continued, even Madagascar now realizes it made a mistake and wants to go back. As for Mauritius, the Alliance Government has managed, in 4 years, to get it out of the mess it was in and this is officially recognized by the IMF, the World Bank and other friendly countries.

One must not forget that since 1983, 60,000 jobs have been created in Mauritius. Surely there are other problems, but no one can claim to solve everything in 4 years. Jugnauth added that he can guarantee that in 4 or 5 years, the situation will be better in the country.

Slogans of the MMM

Jugnauth asked his listeners not to let themselves be taken in by the slogans of the MMM because, he continued, "good slogans do not fill your children's stomachs."

He also harshly condemned the MMM for refusing to cooperate with a "select committee" set up to study the drug problem or help the investigative commission on drugs.

We must not forget, the prime minister said, that it was two MMM deputies, Osman Gendoo and Bashire Khodabux, who signed the passport application for the wife of "La Tete" [the boss], whose trial is now taking place in Reunion. Khodabux failed in his duty, he said, for not turning in La Tete, although he is his neighbor in Plaine-Verte and although according to information in the hands of the prime minister, his house was used as a smoking den.

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CSO: 3419/115

JUGNAUTH'S MISTAKES LISTED BY BERENGER

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 21 Feb 87 p 5

[Text] Anerood Jugnauth has made three mistakes for which he will have to pay in the coming general elections that will take place -- there is no longer any doubt about it -- in August. He will pay for having pitted one community against another, for having crushed democracy and for having allowed drugs to gain a foothold in Mauritius, with their train of fraud and corruption.

That is the essence of what was said yesterday afternoon at the meetings of the MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] held in Saint-Pierre and Riviere-Noire.

Paul Berenger, leader of the MMM, said at the two gatherings that it is now clear that there will be no by-elections in districts Nos 12 and 13, but that there will be general elections in August instead.

Incompetence

The reason why the MMM believes that general elections will be held before the end of the term of this government in 1988 is that Jugnauth has proved that he is incompetent and that he also does not have what it takes to be prime minister.

After speaking at length about the first two reasons why he said that Jugnauth will have to pay in the next general elections, Berenger referred to what "La Tete" [the boss] said at his trial in Reunion, to the effect that in 1983, he had campaigned for the MSM [Mauritian Socialist Movement] throughout the island in the company of Jugnauth, Duval and Harish Boodhoo.

No Proof

"It is therefore clear that since that period, drug traffickers have been in the wake of the prime minister. We can thus understand why Jugnauth did everything to silence the Amsterdam affair and why he refused to conduct an investigation into drug traffickers in Mauritius" because, the prime minister said, he had no proof against the traffickers.

Speaking of the revival of the economic situation in Mauritius, the leader of the MMM said that the government was wrong to wait for the eve of the general elections to reduce the price of a half kilo of rice by 15 cents and that of flour by 10. For at least 2 years, he continued, the MMM has known that Mauritius' financial situation is on the right path, thanks to the measures recommended by the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] in 1982. But that relief should have come in 1985. Mauritians should have enjoyed a reduction in the prices of oil, gas and cooking fuel as well, he said.

Cabinet To Trust

Concerning the accusations made by the prime minister against the MMM to the effect that it is a communal party, Berenger asked his audience not to worry about them. What the MMM will do in the coming general elections will be to present a list including a president, prime minister and deputy prime minister, as well as a team of ministers one can trust.

Sharing Responsibilities

It is important, he added, for responsibilities to be shared by a president and prime minister, "in order to prevent the abuses we have witnessed in recent years."

Also speaking were Cassam Uteem, Jayen Cuttaree, Bramduth Ghoorah, Prem Nabab-singh and Dharmanandl Fokeer.

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CSO: 3419/115

DOCUMENT BY FORMER FIGHTERS ADVOCATES NEGOTIATIONS WITH RENAMO

Lisbon AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL in English 15 Feb 87 p 15

[Text]

The document we will mention in this article was issued in Maputo about one week after President Samora Machel's death. Initially, the document was addressed to four members of Frelimo's Politburo — Joaquim Chissano, Alberto Chipande, Armando Guebuza and Mariano Matsinhe — but later, photostats of it reached many other parties, in and out of Mozambique's official circles. The authors of the document have remained anonymous. They identify themselves simply as «...former fighters and founders of this Republic...» (Mozambique). Evidence gathered by us does suggest this is an authentic document (see pg. 16). There are good indications leading to the parties who could have produced such a document and, on the other hand, the ideas and concepts it reflects correspond to the line of thought of a large sector within Mozambique's political power.

In its main points, the document (twelve pages plus a 7-page addendum) discusses matters like the role of the white people in the Mozambique society and displays great antagonism concerning the participation of whites in political affairs. The whites are described as «non-originally mozambicans». The document also deals at length with the problem of the civil war and advocates negotiations with Renamo to end it. The following is a transcript of the sections of the document which deal with the participation of people other than black Mozambicans in government and with the civil war.

«The bitter experience we have with the results of having opened political power to all and any citizens stems from the lack of honesty and patriotism of citizens who despite being considered Mozambicans will always be compromised with foreign powers. (...) We believe that the criteria of origin and birth (place-of-birth) should be taken into account in the sphere of political power:

Government and government action must reflect the wishes of our dear people. (...) It must represent the majority in this Homeland. It must represent those, who were in fact the targets of colonisation.

«We, Frelimo, we will exclude completely from political power, economic power or military power all the non-originally mozambicans. Such mozambicans may, if they wish, devote themselves to other activities such as: perform tasks for which they are professionally qualified; work in the private sector in trade, agriculture, industry and so on. This is not discrimination. It simply means we are putting into practice the origin criterion.

«Whites, indians and others may acquire mozambican nationality but that does not entitle them to take over political power in our country. (...) They have all the conditions and the possibility of continuing to live in our country. But what we do not want is for them to take over political power and rule our country. Should they have

such ambitions then let them go back to their countries of origin where they have the legitimate right to demand and to assume political power.

«...The non-originally mozambicans know perfectly well that the People would never accept them as rulers. Hence, to become rulers they go about recruiting mozambicans of origin to act as their agents and lackeys. Those who accept such a task create a mentality which betrays the true aspirations of the Mozambique People and is against the People. That is why the People has no support, live in misery while the rulers and the non-originally Mozambicans live and eat well and in great style.

«We have to find a solution for this problem (the war) if we want to be called the children of this People which is being daily massacred, mutilated, humiliated and exploited. (...) Let us be bold, we, the former fighters, and let us accept that on the battle field now, on the other side there are Mozambicans. That is called a civil war.

«We should not allow the war to become an international conflict. That would be no solution. It would only make us postpone the problem and waste more time. Our people wants peace. We, as a Government, we should look for more adequate and lasting solutions for the civil war. If we really represent the People and are in charge of the destiny of the Homeland, then let us allow no more massacres of the

population in the defence of interests which are foreign to us.

«We believe that to bring about the end of the war we must create a climate of reconciliation. But such reconciliation should not be brought about just anyhow. In the event of an agreement between Frelimo and Renamo, the non-originally mozambicans in Renamo should not be allowed to take part in the peace talks. (...) The Government which will come from Frelimo and Renamo will be a Government of mozambicans of origin.

«A military solution can bring us peace but for a short while only. We must try and take the country out of an endless war. Let us look at what is happening in countries like Chad, Uganda and so on. (...)

«Let us imagine Renamo would achieve a military victory. We would go back to the bush. Should then Renamo lose again, they in turn would go back to the bush and the war would go on and on.

«We know we now fight against puppets, executioners and armed bandits and there are quite a lot of them. Hence it is better to talk directly to the executioners (puppets or armed bandits) for them to stop being used by their bosses. Should the Party and the Government not share this view, our view of this problem, then we better die right away, because the option is a slow and much more painful death.

«Let us look at this war of ours. Some say it is a struggle against armed bandits. Others say it is a struggle against Communist expansionism in the world. The real truth is that on the battle field we, mozambicans, are fighting each other. We are fighting among ourselves. We are killing each other. We are killing entire populations.»

Without being so exhaustive the document also considers other aspects like the return to Mozambique of all «intellectuals of mozambique origin» who are now abroad so that a «patriotic economic decision can be taken» concerning the dismissal of a good deal of «cooperators» (foreign workers).

On this the document states: «No country on Earth has managed to achieve real development with foreign cadres.»

The document also suggests that the crash of President Machel's aircraft was due to the «casual attitude, irresponsibility, lack of skill and incompetence» of the former Security Minister, Sérgio Vieira, who is of indian origin and a very unpopular man.

Further on the document states that on both sides of the Mozambique war there are external influences: «Under the cover of assisting us (meaning the Soviet Union which is described as 'the weapons supplier') in fighting the enemy they are draining us of our resources and when we have no more to be exploited they will abandon us...»

/9317

CSO: 3400/281

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION VIEWED AS GRAVE

Labor Minister on Current Relief Activities

London AFRICAN CONCORD in English 5 Mar 87 pp 10, 13

[Interview with Brigadier Ike Nwachukwu, Minister of Employment, Labor and Productivity, by Bayo Ananuga; date and place not specified]

[Text]

Brigadier Ike Nwachukwu, Nigeria's Minister of Employment, Labour and Productivity, spoke about the Federal Government's jobs programme.

Q: Your ministry says that the number of unemployed is estimated at three million. How did you arrive at this figure?

A: It's based on a formula. The employable people in Nigeria are aged between 16 and 60 years. There are about 48 million people in that group. Seven per cent of these are out of a job, and seven per cent of 48 million gives you roughly 3.5 million.

Q: Does that figure include those retrenched or reinstated?

A: Yes, it does. It includes everybody.

Q: What is your reaction to reports that in some states, foreign nationals are being discriminated against?

A: Federal Government policy does not discriminate against anybody. But we do have quotas to ensure that people try to work in their home areas.

We did not at anytime give any directive that employers shouldn't hire anyone except from their state of origin. Generally people recruit first those from their home areas and then others.

We preach and believe in mobility of labour, but at the same time uphold the Government's policy on the quota system.

Q: How many states are going to test the pilot programme?

A: This programme is for the entire country. We are starting from Lagos and also recruiting from other states. There are more organisations and individual craftsmen who want to train in Lagos, where we have 75 per cent of the country's industries. So far, we have been able to get about 30,000 vacancies for apprenticeship training here.

The states also have vocational training centres and industries. Our states' chief labour officers are co-ordinating those.

Q: How much is paid to the owners of these workshops? Is it 150 naira per month or 150 naira per year, while apprentices receive about 50 naira per month?

A: It is 150 naira for the entire course. The apprentice receives 50 naira a month. The reason is that these craftsmen and industries are helping to train Nigerians who are otherwise going to be useless and that's their own contribution to helping to ease the unemployment problem.

Q: Is the Federal Government seeking assistance from international bodies such as the ILO?

A: We didn't go out of our way to ask for assistance in this area. But ILO and UNDP have given us their word that they will help if we ask them. They have also offered technical assistance in implementing the public works programme.

The UNDP has already allocated \$84,000 for this purpose.

Q: If the Government is really committed to putting Nigerians back to work, isn't there some way of stopping state takeovers and redundancies?

A: I agree. It is a very interesting question.

When I spoke to the Nigerian Labour Congress recently the same point was made. Yesterday, we had a meeting with ministers from most ministries and heads of parastatals and tried to find a solution to the problem.

It was clear that those who were sacked or made redundant were mainly those who were indolent, who were always going on sick leave, or not attending work. Those who were over-aged (with more than 35 years in public service), over the 55-year age limit, or have been found guilty or suspected of being fraudulent and of course, bad managers were the bulk of those asked to quit.

The government is aware of these complications. But we just have to choose the better of two evils.

I'm glad you asked this question because the press has a major role to play in educating our people. The Government would not want to hurt anybody. Those made redundant are not condemned to not finding jobs. Those who wish to become self-employed and can provide a good feasibility study of what they want to do, would be recommended to the banks which would give them money to start their own jobs.

The number of jobs that the Government can offer is limited. Those who are not prepared to work must go.

We support profitability and I have told employers that where they make a lot of profit they should have no moral justification in sacking people so as to share larger profits with their shareholders when they can support many more people in jobs for a slightly smaller return on their investment.

Nigeria is about the only country I know where a man invests so much in a business and wants an appropriate return within one year. Now, our banks are beginning to realise that there should be a longer gestation period and that profit must be shared with the owner of the business, but not to the detriment of society.

We would like the press to help us to let people know that our intention is not to throw people out of jobs but to create jobs, and we are doing our best to do just that.

I hope to change the attitude of young people in this country, to know that they can help themselves and, with bank assistance, we would turn the country round in the shortest possible time.

But I've spoken to a number of these boys and girls who come to see me. They tend to be afraid to take risks. They don't believe it's possible for them to go to the bank and receive a bank loan, but I tell them that things are changing.

We have set up a 30 million naira job recreation guarantee loan scheme with the banks.

Now the banks realise that our salvation lies in the support of the small-scale industrialists and small businesses in the country they provide more jobs than the bigger sectors.

Q: Are the loans made by banks anywhere in the country?

A: No. 30 million naira is a lot of money, but not enough to spread to all banks. We have about 48 banks in Nigeria. We have selected 15 and maybe we'll push it to about 17, maximum, to do this for us.

These banks have branches all over the country. Eventually the scheme will be extended to all other banks, so that anyone can go to them and get a loan to start their own business.

Q: What is the ministry doing about the expatriate quota?

A: The President made it clear in his budget for 1987. The Minister of Internal Affairs has said that from now on, a list of job applicants will be sent to the Ministry of Labour, which will look through the registry of professionals and consult the labour exchange to see if we have people for such posts. If so, their names will be submitted to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which will advise the employers accordingly.

Labor Leader on Situation, Government Policy

London AFRICAN CONCORD in English 5 Mar 87 pp 13-14

[Interview with Dr. Lasisi Osunde, National Labor Congress secretary;
date and place not specified]

[Text]

Q: *What are your feelings about the present unemployment situation in the country?*

A: The situation is quite grave and gives rise to concern in labour circles. The government is also very worried about it. As a result, they have decided to set up the Directorate of Employment. According to government statistics, there are at least three million unemployed. But in fact there are many more than that. Therefore, the government will have to do something and do it quickly.

Q: *How many people would you estimate have lost their jobs, according to your records?*

A: More than a million have lost their jobs since the retrenchment exercise, because it has adversely affected the industrial unions. You can easily trace this from our income. We receive our income from members' dues. Retrenchment has affected the industrial unions and consequently the NLC (Nigerian Labour Congress).

In 1982, you could safely put the strength of the NLC at about 3.5 million workers. But now, we can boast of only two million or so. That is well over a million-and-a-half workers lost. Apart from this, there are more than 300,000 secondary school leavers in all parts of the

country, as well as university students. The figure rises every year, which is why the government must do something, otherwise, sooner or later, there will be social unrest.

Q: *Do you see the current efforts by the Government in the new Directorate of Employment as capable of arresting this unhealthy situation?*

A: It [the new directorate] is without doubt a positive move, but it is not the complete answer. We are running a neo-capitalist economy, and the main purpose of this type of system is private profit in the interest of the individual who owns the means of production and distribution. Unemployment can only be completely eradicated when there is a conscious effort

by the government to alter the existing social system and opt for a system which guarantees that profits are ploughed back to enhance the social security of the working people and the whole nation. We have to move away from the present social economic development to a more rational development towards socialism. It is impossible to eradicate unemployment in a capitalist economy.

Q: *What is the NLC doing on its part to alleviate the situation? Are you initiating projects such as an employment drive?*

We will do our best to assist the Government in this situation, but labour is not to create jobs. It is not the policy. Labour is to defend jobs, which the Government should create. That is why we are helping to see that the present Directorate of Employment is made to provide employment for unemployed Nigerians.

Q: *Do you see the situation improving by the end of this year?*

A: That depends on a number of factors. If the nation continues without a conscious effort to address the socio economic position of the country; if workers play a

separate role in government; if government-created businesses and public enterprises are not sold to private individuals; and if the government takes a more active role in economic activities, then we might move forward. But if you allow more private enterprise, the workers will be hard hit. There is a periodic economic crisis in the capitalist system which is affecting us. This crisis, and the mismanagement of our own economy by our own people, is why we are where we are today. ●

ARMED FORCES MODERNIZATION CAMPAIGN REVIEWED

London AFRICAN CONCORD in English 26 Feb 87 p 19

[Article by Obinna Anyadike]

[Text]

At the start of the military exercise codenamed "Kingpin" last November, involving the 2nd mechanised division, in Ibadan, Chief of Army Staff Sanni Abacha told the assembled men: "We will never be caught napping whenever we have to face the challenges of the profession."

It was a poignant statement in the light of the High Command's concern over South African involvement in Equatorial Guinea.

Since the tragedy of the 30-month civil war between 1967-70, the military have not been involved in serious combat, although there have been low intensity border clashes with Cameroon and Chad. Of primary concern has been the reduction of the size of the army, and its transformation into a modern mechanised force, and a corresponding development of the capability of the navy and air force.

By 1970, the size of the armed forces was 230,000 men.

The defence budget is second only to Pretoria's in sub-Saharan Africa, but has suffered a sharp decline in recent years.

The 80,000 strong army is separated into four divisions, two of which are mechanised, and each composed of three mechanised brigades. The armoured division consists of four armoured and one mechanised brigade.

The "composite" division is made up of airborne, air-portable and amphibious brigades based at Port Harcourt.

The composite division of amphibious and air-borne units reflects the concern over the potential threat to the strategic delta region, the base of the oil industry. For the direct defence of oil resources, a naval special forces base has been estab-

lished on the Escravos river in Bendel state.

In the light tank category there are about 50 Scorpions, which are fast and rugged. There is also an undisclosed number of Austrian-built SK-105 tank killers.

Mechanised transport for the army is limited, but is undergoing a process of standardisation with British equipment dating from the civil war being phased out.

Funding had started for the assembly of Steyr MICVs and APCs in Bauchi, and production is planned at 200 and 400 vehicles respectively, but appears to have stalled.

The firepower that the artillery can deploy is adequate, and includes 25 Palmaria self propelled guns. Anti-tank capability is based on the 106mm recoil rifle and a recent delivery of Swingfire guided missile systems.

With Nigeria's economy dependent upon open shipping lanes, there has been a marked expansion of the navy. Although still a coastal defence force, there are plans to extend its range and capability. A naval dockyard is being built at Victoria Island, Lagos, and technicians sent abroad for training. A fledgling naval air arm has been created flying three Lynx helicopters. Two are based on-shore for search and rescue and maritime surveillance (in conjunction with two F-27 planes), and the third on the largest ship of the fleet, the frigate NNS Aradu.

The success of South African military invasions of neighbouring states has always relied on their monopoly of air-power. According to Mike Gains, defence editor of *Flight International* magazine, Nigeria's chances in a clash with the SAAF "would

not be terribly good." The air force operates MiG-21s in the fighter role, which although rugged, lack modern avionics and weaponry.

The air force has chosen to swap their existing planes for 18 overhauled MiG-21s, on the grounds of past durability.

Tactical support is provided by 18 Jaguar strike aircraft. It is an advanced jet that can deliver a massive arsenal of weapons, with great accuracy over a long range. Close support and light attack is performed by 14 Alpha jets, which are small and cost effective. A further ten are on order.

Logistics is provided by two transport squadrons flying nine C-130 Hercules, five G-222s (a smaller Italian version), and three F-27s. Two support squadrons operate about 40 Dornier utility aircraft.

The air force lacks an effective ground-to-air control system, and more crucially modern early warning radar. What exists is a 3-D surveillance radar, based in the civilian airports of Lagos and Port Harcourt, linked to the air-defence system.

Protection of airfields and strategic sites is being up-dated with the acquisition of Roland surface-to-air missiles. In keeping with this, there has been an important debate within the military over their role in national development. President Babangida as Chief of Army Staff under Muhammadu Buhari pressed for the emulation of Brazil where the military acted as an accelerator to industrialisation. There are ambitious plans to co-opt industry and universities in the production of "components and spare parts and a wide range of military hardware." North Korea has also stepped forward as a potential partner in a joint defence programme.

WESTERN NAVAL COMMANDER ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

Nyako Defends Military, Naval Spending

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Mar 87 p 16

[Text] **THE Flag Officer Commanding Western Naval Command, Commodore Murtala Nyako, has said in Lagos that a strong national defence force was very essential.**

He told newsmen that those who complained about the high defence spending were doing so because "we are in peace time."

He pointed out that although nobody wanted war, whenever it occurred, the attention and resources of a country would be diverted to its survival. "Then there would be no time to count costs", he said.

He said even with the very poor state of our economy, the nation was forced to spend about 500 million dollars to prosecute a 30-month civil war, notwithstanding cost of damage to property and loss of human lives.

Speaking specifically on the navy, Commodore Nyako said efforts were being made to build a functional naval force that could effectively deter external aggression and protect our territorial waters.

He said the navy was working towards achieving a certain level of self-sufficiency especially in repairs so that all the country's naval ships would be seaworthy at short notice.

Speaking on the frequency at which foreign naval ships visited our waters, Commodore Nyako explained that there was nothing unusual about such visits because we benefitted from them.

He explained that by constantly engaging in military exercises with visiting warships, the navy's state of alertness and the condition of ships were being put to test.

"We are not raising a navy to fight ourselves but to fight our enemies, and going out to sea to ensure battle-readiness is the only business we know in the navy", he said.

He further explained that since naval exercises involved all types of manoeuvres, doing it alone could not provide adequate yardstick with which to measure our effectiveness.

Commodore Nyako said the navy would start training trips to east and north African countries.

The trips, he said, are to bolster both our military and political image on the continent as past experience had shown.

Commodore Nyako had earlier received the Commander of visiting Brazilian task force, Commodore Luiz Santos Doring.

He said that Nigerian Navy was always willing to share the experience of others to enhance her own growth in all fields.

Nyako on Naval Training Plans, Exercises

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 5 Mar 87 p 6

[Text] The Flag Officer commanding the Western Naval Command, Commodore Murtala Nyako on Monday, in Lagos said that that Nigeria Navy is expected to embark on an international training cruise for its officers this year.

Exchanging views with the leader of the visiting Brazilian Navy Task Group, Commodore Luiz Santos Doring who called on him at his office, Commodore Nyako said that naval headquarters had given approval in principle for the command to explore the possibility of undertaking the training cruise.

Commodore Nyako told the visitors that the Nigerian Navy was looking forward to the Joint Training Exercise with their Brazilian counterpart with optimism, adding that "we have just concluded a similar exercise with the West German Navy".

He described such exercises as a golden opportunity that would help to improve "our competence at performing our roles".

He declared "we consider the Brazilian Navy a source of inspiration to us as it provides us opportunity of up-dating our knowledge and learning, as much as possible from you, to see in what areas we can adopt and tap from your experience".

Commodore Nyako said that the Nigerian Navy was exchanging views with various Navies to compare notes in a bid to re-organise itself for a more effective performance.

Earlier, the Commander of the Task Group, Commodore Doring briefed his host about the organisation of the Brazilian Navy.

Commodore Doring said that their naval ships were built by their country's Naval Shipyard in Rio De Janeiro, adding that currently three submarines were being built by the shipyard for the Brazilian Navy, in addition to another being built for them by the Germans.

Commodore Doring said that their visit to Nigeria was part of their training cruise of the West African coast and to further strengthen their relations with the Nigerian Navy.

The visitors who arrived in Lagos on Monday with about 650 officers and men, two frigates--defensora, "UNIO" and a submarine "MUMAITAH" are expected to stay in the country for four days.

/13104

CSO: 3400/308

DESPITE HIGH DEMAND COAL PRODUCTION DECLINES

Ikeja NEWSWATCH in English 23 Feb 87 pp 35-36

[Article by Stephen Agwudagwu]

[Text]

When many nations are exploiting coal as an energy source to reduce over dependence on oil, Nigeria has put the coal industry on the back burner. Yet, present foreign demand for Nigerian coal is about 5 million tonnes a year. At N18 per tonne, foreign exchange earning will be about N90 million every year. But Nigerian Coal Corporation, Enugu, is unable to respond to this demand.

Output of coal has been on the decline since 1982. From 323,001 tonnes per annum in 1972/73, it fell to 52,730 tonnes in 1983 and only improved slightly to 139,744 tonnes in 1985.

Festus Ugwu, general manager, NCC, blamed the production problem of the industry on poor finances from the government. He said, coal minning is capital intensive and, therefore, has need for a strong capital base. Though the corporation has been given capital loans since 1970, these have been very inadequate for the total reactivation of the industry. The problem is further compounded by government demand on the corporation to start repaying interests which have accrued on the capital loans.

Coal minning started in Nigeria about 70 years ago. Since that time over 24.7 million metric tonnes of coal have been extracted. There is a further estimated reserve of about 1.5 billion metric tonnes yet untapped. At an exploitation rate of 1 million tonnes per annum, this could last over 900 years.

Nigerian coal is mined mostly around Enugu but coal is known to be present in Imo, Bendel, Ondo, Benue, Plateau,

Bauchi, Kwara and Kaduna states. NCC has four mines operating at Anambra and Benue states. The Anambra mines are underground; those of Benue are open cast mines. Coal used to be a major industrial sector in the country. In 1958, it had 3,300 employees. By last year, staff strength has gone down to about 1,700. Even the remaining staff are not sure of their next pay. Between 1971 and 1982, about N112 million investment was made in the industry. It is estimated that an annual investment of about N172 million is required between now and 1990 if the demand for coal, projected at about 8 million tonnes, is to be met.

Apart from the problems of poor finance, unsteady power supply, lack of equipment and out-moded infrastructural facilities, one of its major problems is internal strife among the staff.

NCC has been crises ridden since 1984. The coal miners union and a number of other staff have been accusing the general manager of various acts of improprieties ranging from victimisation, intimidation, nepotism and corruption to abuse of office.

In a petition to the minister of mines, power and steel, the union further accused one S. Orji, then chairman, Enugu local government, of taking away a number of the corporation's vehicles in good working conditions at purported auction sales. Following the union's petition, the federal ministry of mines, power and steel set up an administrative enquiry to probe the affairs of the corporation in August, 1984. That probe report has so far not been made public. E.O. Nnaedozie and E. Mbanugo, in a letter addressed to Tam David-West, then minister of mines, power and steel, April 8, 1986, alleged that all those who gave evidence in the former probe had been victimised. They

claimed some were retired and others appointment wrongly terminated. Edwin Nnaedo, Linus Njose and Andrew Oruegbunnam were mentioned as those affected. They urged the minister to release the report and the white paper on it as a means of stopping the deteriorating situation in the corporation. David-West, however, set up his own administrative enquiry but could not release the report before he left the ministry.

The general retirements of 1985 further aggravated the atmosphere of mistrust among the staff. It was learnt that the federal ministry of mines, power and steel instructed the corporation to retrench about 300 of its staff. At that time, the general manager was at the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies, NIPSS, Kuru, on a course. A technical committee was set up by NCC which recommended 303 employees for retrenchment. When Ugwu came back from Kuru, he revised the list and increased the number to 400 — far in excess of what was recommended by the committee and the federal ministry of mines and power.

Ugwu told *NewsWatch* that the allegations against him were false. He said that the issue of selling the corporation's vehicles had also been investigated by the ministry. "As a general manager, I will not do the duties of others."

Ugwu denied paying pensions selectively as a means of punishing his enemies. The true position, he said, is that there are some pensioners who deserve special treatment like those whose wives just had babies and cannot find the money to pay hospital bills and blind pensioners who have to be given some money to travel for treatment. "As for gratuities, we have forwarded workers' entitlements to the ministry and one would have expected that government would help us by now to clear all these gratuities because we have been having serious financial problems," he said.

A company with which NCC entered into joint partnership for coal exploitation is complaining of frustration at the hands of the general manager. The company, Continental Energy Company, started operation July 1986. A company source told *NewsWatch* in Enugu that the company's moves so far to continue operation have been frustrated by Ugwu. He said that at a meeting his company had with NCC, it was agreed that the company

will supply 10,000 metric tonnes of coal to Nigerian Cement Company, Nigercem, Nkalagu, at N15.50 per tonne. The N15.50 was to be paid by NCC while it will then sell directly to Nigercem at N18. According to the source, Ugwu single-handedly changed the management decision by reducing the quantity of coal allowed the company from 10,000 to 3,000 metric tonnes per month at the price of N9.00 per tonne instead of N18.00.

NCC cannot produce enough coal to satisfy even its sole local customer — Nigercem. The Oji River coal-based power station, when fully reactivated will need a lot of coal. Other projects will, in future, require coal. For instance, a 600 megawatts coal power station has been proposed for Makurdi and Onitsha has been tipped for a 1,200 megawatts lignite/gas power station. The Ajaokuta steel complex, when in full operation could demand some Nigerian coal. Although the steel complex is designed to use only imported coal, it is possible that up to 30% of Nigerian coal could be used. The federal government has also directed that prisons throughout the country should use either coal or gas. The Project Development Institute, PRODA, Enugu, is researching on the possibility of producing coal cookers. All these point to the tremendous potential for the industry.

President Ibrahim Babangida said in his 1987 budget broadcast that given his government's desire to diversify the economy and the increasing interests in non-oil export activities, "it is clear that we cannot afford to abandon the coal industry to its vicious circle of depression and inaction." The president pledged to give it a new lease of life this year by providing support fund for rehabilitating it. That still remains, from all indications, a promise.

APPLICATION FOR NEW BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS SOAR

Ikeja NEWSWATCH in English 2 Mar 87 p 31

[Article by Stephen Agwudagwu]

[Text]

On February 16, Lion Bank Limited owned by Plateau State, commenced operation in Jos. A week earlier, Nigbal Merchant Bank took off in Lagos. Eko International Bank (formerly Ibile Bank), Orient Bank owned by Lagos and Anambra States respectively, are waiting the right technical partners to join the emerging crowd. Also on the waiting list are Gateway Bank of Ogun, Borno Co-operative Bank, Kwara Bank and a good number of other private commercial/merchant banks are in various stages of readiness to come on stream.

There is an unprecedented rush for banking licences in Nigeria. As at June 1986, 41 fresh applications for banking licences were being processed by the Central Bank of Nigeria.

Mohammed Kolere, managing director, International Merchant Bank, IMB, told *NewsWatch*, that new banks are coming up because Nigeria is still very fertile and can certainly accommodate more banks. "There is still a lot of opportunities and scope in this country," he said. "Nigeria is still underbanked." Kolere whose bank is the technical partner of Lion Bank, said that up to 60 percent of Nigerians still do not patronize banks and that of the currency in circulation, only about 30 percent are in the banking system. The rest are in private hands. There is therefore, a need to generate the needed awareness through the introduction of new banks, he said.

Benjamin Wilcox, a management consultant, whose company, Fisk Associates Limited, helped to put together the

package which led to the birth of Lions Bank, also told *NewsWatch* that in the present circumstances no state government can afford not to have a bank of its own. "Each state government is trying to own a bank because it is to their own advantage." He said that new banks are necessary because they will stimulate competition which will eventually result in better services to customers.

The present policy of the federal government appears to favour the establishment of new banks as means of increasing competition and efficiency in the banking system. Also, the policy framework is aimed at limiting the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. No one person is allowed to hold more than 5 percent of the share capital of any bank. The official guideline stipulated that attempts must be made to ensure a wide geographical spread. No new bank is granted a licence if all its promoters come from the same area. If the bank is a private one, 13 states of the federation must be represented on the board. To get a banking licence, a firm must be able to prove that there is an area of inadequate services which it wants to fill.

A top government official who preferred to remain anonymous, said that the policy of the federal government is to encourage more banks from what he called the "east" and the "north" axis because according to him the "west" and Lagos axis are already saturated with banks.

NewsWatch gathered that many of the firms which have applied for banking licences have not been able to meet all the requirements. Some are finding it difficult to get the right calibre of management team as required by the Central Bank. The most thorny problem is that of finding a

foreign technical partner. Wilcox told *Newsweek* that foreign technical partners are now hard to come by because "most banks abroad are sceptical about the economic situation in the country." United Trust Bank, UBT, a bank which was earlier granted a licence cannot take off for this reason. *Newsweek* was reliably informed that the bank, through the influence of one of its owner's vast business connections world wide had managed to get the CFF Bank of France to back up its application as a technical partner. On that ground, the CBN granted it a banking licence. When the socialist government of Mitterand came to power in France, it became unlawful for government banks to enter into partnership with banks outside France. CFF, therefore, withdrew and UBT is left in the lurch. The promoters of this bank are, therefore, in search of another technical partner.

Ibile Bank, now Eko International Bank, being floated by the Lagos State government, has also been unable to secure a foreign technical partner. *Newsweek* gathered that already the bank had obtained a licence from the Cen-

tral Bank, using a local technical partner. However, when the new governor came in, it was perhaps decided that a local technical partner will not be good enough for the bank. The local technical partner was dropped and the bank has been searching for a foreign technical partner since then.

The Anambra State-owned Orient Bank, has a slightly different problem. Initially, the bank had chosen IMB as its technical partner but CBN rejected IMB on the ground that it is already the technical partner of Lion Bank.

The problem of foreign technical partners forced the CBN to relax its regulation which insists that all intending new banks must have a foreign technical partner. Kolere said that the Central Bank's policy on foreign technical partnership is based on the wrong notion that Nigerian banks cannot provide the necessary expertise. "We have proved that we are capable. Why should we continue to waste foreign currency in what we can do ourselves?"

Kolere has the answer to his own question with the opening of Lion bank, February 16. Lion thus becomes the first bank in Nigeria with another Nigerian bank as a technical partner.

MOMOH LAUNCHES GREEN REVOLUTION AGRICULTURAL FUND

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 10 Feb 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] In a bid to translate into practical action the political will of the new order to accord agriculture the highest priority, some six million leones and one hundred and eighty thousand dollars have been contributed to launch the Green Revolution Agricultural Fund.

Launching the fund raising at a dinner at the Cape Sierra Hotel, President Momoh said "as a nation, we should not continue to indefinitely depend on other people to feed us, we must redouble our efforts in the field of agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency."

The President who noted that agriculture is a vital sector in any Economy said that any attempt to revitalise the economy means that priority must be given to agriculture.

Dr Momoh emphasised that as developing nations were mostly starved of foreign exchange, it was essential to develop the agricultural sector which is a sure means of mobilising adequate foreign exchange resources for the overall development of the economy.

He observed that at this juncture of the nation's economy, the situation demands that Sierra Leoneans depart from stereo-type approaches to national issues and adopt methods that will provide an avenue for rekindling the interest of the community in national matters.

Speaking at the launching ceremony, the Minister of Agriculture Mr Suffian Kargbo described the Green Revolution as a strategy to revitalise the economy through a programme of sustained development of the agricultural sector especially in the area of food production and maintained that the Sierra Leone's dignity and self respect as a nation lies on agriculture.

Mr Suffian Kargbo confirmed that in view of the worsening rice situation, the country's staple food, a special programme has been prepared aimed at self sufficiency in two to three years which is necessitated by the heavy demands made on the country's precarious foreign exchange position for a large imports of rice which for the past year alone amounted to more than thirty six million United States dollars.

He disclosed that the Fund will be a revolving fund and an account will be opened at the National Development Bank of Sierra Leone and administered by a Board to be appointed in due course and will involve private sector participation.

Among contributors to the Fund at the dinner were President J. S. Momoh who contributed thirty thousand leones; Spring Water Company--fifty thousand leones; Mr Joseph Bahsoon, thirty thousand leones the FAO Representative, Dr Bolle-Jones, one hundred and seventy one thousand United States dollars; SLPMB, One million leones and Member of Parliament Mr Tommy Morgan five thousand leones.

/12828

CSO: 3400/351

MOMOH ADDRESSES APC ON ECONOMIC ILLS

Businessmen, Black Marketeers Blamed for Poor Taste

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 5 Mar 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] **PRESIDENT Momoh has attributed the high foreign exchange rate of the Leone to particularly the US Dollar to a 'deal' between businessmen and some bank officials.**

This practice, the head of state said should be stopped as it is creating a lot of hardship on the citizens of this country.

Addressing a well attended APC convention in Kono last weekend, Leader and Secretary General of the party, President Momoh lamented that in this country today, rice is in short supply and that fuel scarcity hits every sector of the economy.

But he lambasted the blackmarketeers who exploit the situation and sell these and other basic commodities at skyrocketing prices to customers.

In an appealing tone, the Chief Executive called on all Sierra Leoneans to exercise some patience and to demonstrate a high sense of courage to overcome the present situation which he described as 'very hard.'

He assured all Sierra Leoneans that these trying times would soon give way to sunshine again in this country.

"We know the problems, we are aware of the hardship you are undergoing, and we are doing everything to reduce the burden on you, my people.

"Our detractors who are engaged in selling basic commodities at cut-throat prices might think they are having a field day, but I can assure you that very soon we shall crush them to bring happiness to you again," the President added.

On the fuel crisis, the President regretted that those who were supplying crude oil to this country would not meet the nation's needs.

He disclosed last week, his government signed an agreement for the supply of crude oil with two reputable companies, which he hoped would improve the situation very soon.

On the question of rice, the President said that though government announced late last year that

they were going to stop the importation of rice, they have discovered that in the absence of enough importers, they (the government) would continue to import rice in the interest of the nation.

The shortage of rice and fuel, President Momoh added was specifically due to the acute shortage of foreign exchange in the country.

On the interim management of the National Diamond Mining Company, NDMC, President Momoh expressed government's satisfaction for the "very very good job they were doing amidst all the odds — lack of necessary spares, capital etc.

In their welcome address presented by Alhaji S. H. O. Gborie, MP for Kono Central, the people of Kono pledged their unflinching loyalty and support for the new drive government is making to improve the economy.

"We are fully aware Mr. President, that you could not within so short a time

on your assumption of office as Head of State, improve the economic damages of over 17 years" Alhaji Gborie added.

Information and Broadcasting Minister, Eya Mbayo who chaired the one-day convention, assured President Momoh that the Kono solidarity with the APC since the party's inception was genuine.

First Vice President F. M. Minnah delivered a message of congratulations on behalf of the Southern province, while minister of Party Affairs, E. T. Kamara extended felicitations from the Governing Council and Central Committee to the convention.

Other speakers at the convention included, Minister of Health, Wiltshire Johnson on behalf of the Western Area, Minister of State Health Sahr Fania President of the Kono Branch delivered his annual report and PC Matturi gave the vote of thanks.

Paper Calls For Action Against 'Exploiters'

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 5 Mar 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] That President J. S. Momoh himself has commented on the negatively escalating exchange rate for the Leone indicates the level of national concern on this matter. That the President made known his view that some banking officials are convincing the exploiters to hasten the Leone down in order to maximise their own profits is a justification of the consistent standpoint this paper has taken on the issue in recent issues. Our point has always been that the exchange rate being proffered by the Bank of Sierra Leone and which is used by the Commercial banks does not reflect the actual purchase value or what is now referred to as the service value of the Leone. A sobering observation is that Le68 (the exchange rate then) can certainly purchase a lot more goods (both local and imported ones) than one pound sterling.

This is the case regardless of whether the shopping is done in Sierra Leone with the Leone or Britain with the pound. Imported goods from Europe and else where are imported goods with the same monetary demands. Period! In a progressively numerical vein it is firmly estimated that Le68,000 will purchase a good deal more (including land) than £1,000 sterling. The same goes for the dollar or deutsche mark of france etc. So, obviously, some blundering or hanky-panky is being done with the exchange rate for the Leone. Which means that those with a good amount of foreign currency abroad or who have means of earning such hard currency through exports and the like can easily (and naturally) bring in their forex and change these for cheap Leones. It is then the easiest thing for these speculators to become Leone millionaires and simply await any governmental success in the improvement of the economy when their cash hoard would mean a lot more, considerably.

Since the President commented on the matter in Kono at the weekend, the official exchange rate for pound sterling has moved from Le68 to Le73 while that for dollar is still at Le45. The rapidity with which the rates are made to change is surely a give-away on the situation. And important arguments that the official exchange rates are being calculated to level with the parallel rates thereby eliminating the current blackmarket is quickly stultified by the down-to-earth fact that the blackmarketeers unwaveringly ask for more, immediately the banks announce their fixtures.

What it all means is that the government has no alternative but to pounce on these exploiters before they ruin the Leone further and bring in more hardship for the people. A halt must be put to the exchange ratings while a special committee looks into the situation as a matter of national urgency. Otherwise we could wake up one morning to find that a pound sterling means Le100.

/12828

CSO: 3400/349

JALLOH TO HEAD NEW ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE UNIT

Freetown SUNDAY WE YONE in English 22 Feb 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] One-time boss of the CID, Mr. Frank Jalloh, is understood to have been given the new assignment of heading the Economic Intelligence Unit of the Ministry of Finance, it is reliably understood.

This unit which was announced by the Minister of Finance in his mini budget will monitor measures which have been proposed by Minister to ensure that foreign exchange change goes through the banking system.

Dr. Sheka Kanu said then, that the unit "will be manned by seasoned and experienced security personnel with proven integrity."

In dealing with the problem of foreign exchange shortage, Dr. Sheka Kanu said this has persisted and is being exacerbated by certain financial and commercial houses colluding in the fixing of the exchange rate in a selfish effort to enhance their own margins of profit.

He then went on:

"It seems clear that this practice has been possible because of a deliberate misinterpretation of what I said during the Budget Speech of June 27, 1986 when I stated that the value of the Leone would no longer bear a fixed relationship to any other currency.

"But that statement was intended to effect trade liberalisation and not to encourage profiteering.

"Therefore, if business houses cannot exercise their freedom with responsibility, Government will have no alternative but to introduce control in order to protect the public".

He then proposed the following measures:

(i) As a first step...it is hereby made mandatory for all banks to credit the Leone equivalent of their export proceeds that go to their banks at the Prevailing rate which they freely determine with the Bank of Sierra Leone.

Exporters with legitimate needs of foreign exchange will have first call on the foreign exchange so received.

(ii) With immediate effect, except for those who purchase commodities with Leones derived from inward remittances of foreign exchange, all exporters will have to open inward Letters of Credit which would be lodged with their own banks or the Bank of Sierra Leone before their exports leave the borders of Sierra Leone.

(iii) Exporters of alluvial diamonds will now submit their exports for sale at the public auctions.

In order to avoid hardship among exporters, the Bank of Sierra Leone will be authorised to advance up to 50 percent of the indicative Leone value of the diamonds to be exported.

The frequency of the auctions will also be increased.

(iv) Stiff performance criteria for dealers in gold and diamond shall be strictly enforced.

The Minister of Mines shall submit to Cabinet a quarterly report on the performance of all licence holders.

(v) Licence holders who do not meet the performance criteria will have their licences withdrawn and ordered to leave the diamond gold areas.

(vi) The number of licensed diamond exporters will be reduced from its present number to only five.

(vii) For all other exporters, including exporters of Produce, the time for the surrender of proceeds is reduced to a maximum of 30 banking days from the date of departure.

/12828

CSO: 3400/351

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS MIDTERM BUDGET

Freetown SUNDAY WE YONE in English 22 Feb 87 pp 3, 4, 6

[Text of speech by Sheka Kanu, Minister of Finance, to Parliament on 10 Feb 87 in Freetown]

Mr Speaker, Honourable Members of Parliament, you will recall that the 1986/87 budget and Economic Policy statement presented to this House on June 27, 1986, made provision for a mid-term review. It is in fulfilment of this commitment that I am presenting today an analysis of the financial and economic performance during the first half of the current fiscal year.

Against this background I will present new revenue and expenditure proposals and a revised budget profile, reflecting our best estimates of fiscal operations up to June 30, 1987.

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, let me hasten to say that the economic and financial policies debated and approved by this House in June/July 1986, still constitute the broad framework of our management strategy.

The new proposals being presented to you are designed to strengthen that frame work and to reflect the changes which have recently taken place, in part as a result of those policies, and to take account of the financial agencies as well as with bilateral creditors.

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, as a result of a floating exchange regime many basic assumptions, underlying financial planning and management must necessarily be kept under constant review.

The cost of external debt services and of materials and supplies to carry out government services changes with every movement in the exchange rate.

Thus with the foreign exchange situation still as tight as it is, government procurement of goods and services has been more costly than was anticipated at end-June, 1986 due to the sharp depreciation in the exchange rate.

While expenditures on salaries and wages have largely been contained within budget allocations, provisions for public debt charges and for goods and services have been inadequate, hence the expenditure revisions contained herein.

Moreover, due to the poor system for preparation of budgets in some departments, there were some cases of underprovision.

Thus, inspite of the need, to provide more resources to run government services it is very important that we contain the budget deficit and domestic bank financing of it, if the resulting monetary expansion is not to lead to a further depreciation of the Leone.

The revised Budget I am presenting to you, is, therefore, designed to tackle the basic problem of the economy which is the continuing depreciation of the Leone as well as to compensate for the short-fall in the actual collection of some taxes compared with the originals estimates.

New Provisions

Surrender of Export Proceeds to the Banks

Mr. Speaker, Honorable Members, with foreign exchange shortages persisting in the economy, it is of critical importance to our economic recovery programme that the bulk of export earnings be repatriated to Sierra Leone, through the banking system. Negotiation between government and the Bank of Sierra Leone on the one hand, and registered exporters, on the other, to ensure repatriation of export proceeds to Sierra Leone were undertaken to resolve glaring conflicts between the foreign exchange surrender laws and the separate contracts between the previous government and exporters.

The negotiations have yielded some positive results, and many exporters who previously put no foreign exchange in the banks are now doing so.

Yet the problem of foreign exchange shortage in the system has persisted and is bieng exacerbated by certain financial and commercial houses colluding in the fixing of the exchange rate in a selfish effort to enhance their own margins of profit.

It seems clear that this practice has been possible because of a deliberate misinterpretation of what I said during the Budget Speech of June 27, 1986 when I stated that the value of the Leone would no longer bear a fix relationship to any other currency.

But that statement was intended to effect trade liberalisation and not to encourage profiteering.

Therefore, if business houses cannot exercise their freedom with responsibility Government will have no alternative but to introduce control in order to protect the public.

To ensure that exporters do not get round the new policy, Government has decided to implement the following additional measures:

(I) As a first, therefore it is hereby made mandatory for all banks to credit the Leone equivalent of the export proceeds that go to their banks at the prevailing rate which they freely determine with the Bank of Sierra Leone

Exporters with legitimate needs of foreign exchange will have first call on the foreign exchange so received.

(ii) With immediate effect, except for those who purchase commodities with Leones derived from inward remittances of foreign exchange, all exporters will have to open inward letters of credit which would be lodged with their own banks or the Bank of Sierra Leone before their exports leave the borders of Sierra Leone.

(iii) Exporters of alluvial diamond will now submit their exports for sale at the public auctions in order to avoid hardship among exporters, the Bank of Sierra Leone will be authorised to advance up to 50 percent of the indicative Leone value of the diamonds to be exported.

(iv) Strict performance criteria for dealers in gold and diamonds shall be strictly enforced.

The Minister of Mines shall submit to Cabinet a quarterly report on the performance of all licence holders.

(v) Licence holders who do not meet the performance criteria will have their licences withdrawn and ordered to leave the diamond/gold areas.

(iv) The number of licensed diamond exporters will be reduced from its present number to only five.

(vii) For all other exporters, including exporters of produce, the time for the surrender of proceeds is reduced to a maximum of 30 banking days from the date of departure of exports.

(viii) Finally, all unnumbered licences are abolished from today's date.

In support of the measures listed above, Government has revived the Economic Intelligence Unit of the Ministry of Finance.

This Unit will be manned by seasoned and experienced security personnel with proven integrity.

EXPENDITURE

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, due to the critical nature of certain services, government, has decided to make additional provision to arrest any further deterioration in services.

These include provision of ambulance and drugs for the Ministry of Health, additional provision for the Ministry of Agriculture in support of the Green Revolution Programme, Government printing services, provision of logistical support for the Customs and Income Tax Departments.

Additional provision is also made in this revision of the budget for vehicles for the Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces and for improving Prison Departments Service and Electricity distribution.

Another major factor underlying the revision of the budget is the compelling need to cushion vulnerable income groups from the rise in the prices of basic goods and services resulting from the float.

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members of parliament, you are all aware that the Constant Davies Commission has been considering changes in the terms and conditions of services for Sierra Leone Government employees.

The Commission has now completed its work and has presented its recommendations to government.

Government is presently studying this report with a view to implementing those recommendations that are economically practicable.

In the meantime, however, recognising the continuing erosion of real incomes of fixed salary and wage earners, Government has provided in the revised budget an increase in salaries averaging 90 percent.

The awards will be as follows:

Le1662-Le2912--100 percent.

Le2913-Le 10822-85 percent.

Le 10823-Le 15000-75 percent.

Above Le 15000 70 percent.

Wages are, in some cases already being paid at the new rates since the conclusion of negotiation with the Joint Negotiating Council in November, 1986.

The new salaries take effect from February 1st, 1987.

This provision, combined with the income tax relief contained in the proposal I will make shortly while costing the government considerable resources will bring about the necessary partial alleviating of hardship suffered by all categories of workers since the onset of high rates of inflation.

Resources

External Resources:

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, of Parliament, when I presented that Budget on June 27, 1986, I indicated that negotiations between the Government and the International Monetary Fund for a Stand by Arrangement and with the World Bank for a Structural Adjustment Loan were at an advanced stage.

I am happy to report that a Standby Programme for Sierra Leone was approved by the IMF Board on November 14, 1986.

This programme entails expenditure and revenue measures as well as credit ceilings.

Government is doing all within its powers to ensure compliance with the provisions of the programme.

Following approval of the Government's economic policy programme by the IMF, a Paris Club Meeting, a group of bilateral creditor governments) was arranged to consider Sierra Leone's application for debt relief.

I am happy to report to this House that we were able to conclude an agreement whereby 100 percent of all maturities due in the one-and-a-half years after November, 1986, would be rescheduled.

This reduces pressure on the budget and on the balance of payments.

The impact of this relief is reflected in the revised budget profile table as a below-the-line item on the financing of the deficit.

The Government intends to manage its scarce foreign exchange in such a manner as to comply with the terms of the agreement assigned in November, 1986.

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, given the new relationship with our bilateral and multi-lateral creditors, as we clear arrears, old lines of credits blocked for several years are being reopened as well as new ones.

Thus the pressure on the balance of payments and on the Leone, while still considerable, will ease somewhat in the months ahead.

Domestic Resources

Income Tax:

Income Tax collection for the first half of the fiscal year amounted to Le 74.8m million compared with Le 56.1 million collected over the same period last fiscal year and Le 56.0 million in the estimates.

This better-than-expected performance was attained inspite of the decline in Company income tax because of the exceptional performance in collection of income tax from non-government employees.

This latter amounted to Le 37.8 million compared with Le 19.0 million in the estimates, more than offsetting the shortfall in Company Income Tax.

The Commissioner of Income Tax and his Staff must be congratulated on their performance.

Government has therefore decided to provide additional resources in this budget to enhance the collection and enforcement capability of the Income Tax Department, especially in the area of Company and Business Income Taxation.

Proposals

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, in my last budget speech I proposed a reduction in the Surtax rates effective 1st April, 1987 in order to reduce the

burden of taxation on captive taxpayers. In the pursuance of this same objective Government is introducing Legislation to reduce the rate of personal tax by an average of 20 percent i.e. 33 percent for incomes between Le 3,601 and Le 19,200 per annum 25 percent for income between Le 19,201 and Le 48,000 per annum and an average of 10 percent for incomes above Le 48,000 per annum.

In addition, Government has decided to increase the threshold of taxation from Le 2,400 to Le 3,600 per annum.

Therefore, all personal incomes up to Le 3,600 per annum will not longer be subject to taxation.

This total package would lead to a sizeable drop in revenue but will be counter-balanced by increases in collection that should result from more effective tax administration especially in the business sector, and the higher yields due to increased salaries.

I must emphasize that government is doing all this at this time when the financial position of the country is most tight.

Indeed this is the first time in fifteen years that personal tax rates have actually been reduced.

Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members, collection of Hotel and Entertainment Tax had been entrusted to the Ministry of Tourism. Taxes so collected are supposed to be remitted to the Accountant General for credit to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Up to now neither the Ministry of Tourism nor the Ministry of Finance have complete records of returns by Hotels in the country.

Needless to say this is in flagrant violation of the existing law.

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CSO: 3400/350

OIL DEALERS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT FUEL RATIONING PLAN

Freetown THE NEW CITIZEN in English 4 Mar 87 p 8

[Text] A number of oil executives in the country have declared their intention to assist government put into effect a fool-proof fuel rationing system, and as one of them explained, accessibility to the vital commodity will be enhanced, blackmarketing eradicated and a healthy partnership between oil companies and government established.

A particular dealer went to the extent of showing the New Citizen samples of rationing documents used in and still in use in a West African country, explaining that the system has not only worked but underlined the well meaningness and goodwill of government.

The documents, serialised to correspond with the Insurance registration numbers of the motorist, carry allocation codes varying from week to week and personalised to eliminate the incidence of fraud.

Purchases from each dealer are recorded and submitted to the Ministry of Fuel and Power every week.

The conditions of rationing require the vehicle owner to collect his quota on a specified day after fulfilling the following conditions:

To produce a coupon at a service station demanding only the government allocated quota and the amount drawn should be endorsed. A drawer cannot take in fractions.

That no petrol is sold to the holder of a coupon the serial number of which does not agree with the number indicated on his insurance certificate.

To deter miscreants and others likely to be tempted into subverting the arrangement, there is provision for an offender to spend six months in jail or pay a fine or to be sentenced to both fine and imprisonment.

But, said an oil official...We are not sure whether government actually intends to solve the fuel situation. Nobody can be fooled into believing we can flood the market overnight. A political wish must be accompanied by a political will. We know there is counterfeit paper money but is that the reason why we should use cowries?

MANAGING DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL DIAMOND MINING COMPANY SACKED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 5 Mar 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] Competent and usually reliable sources have disclosed that government has taken cognisance of the termination of the services of NDMC Managing Director Aiah Abu Koroma whose office has been under fire from the local press in the past few weeks.

Mr. Koroma was appointed Managing Director of the NDMC by the Precious Minerals Marketing Company, PMMC, that was also manager of the National Diamond Mining Company and was given the responsibility of representing the interests of PMMC on the board of the NDMC.

It was also disclosed that when the NDMC board met to decide the fate of the PMMC as regards the management of NDMC, Mr Koroma was said to have voted against his employers, the PMMC.

In principle Mr. Koroma should have resigned or be sacked a source said.

In that regard, the PMMC terminated his service as early as August last year.

When the PMMC Management of the NDMC was terminated, Mr. Koroma stayed on as Managing Director until this week when government took steps to relieve him of his functions as Managing Director of NDMC, "taking cognisance of the validity of his termination by the PMMC."

Sources further disclosed that Mr. Abu Koroma was directed to hand over to the Deputy Mines General Manager, Mr. Mohammed Deen.

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CSO: 3400/352

JAMIL RESIGNS FROM AIRLINES VICE CHAIRMANSHIP

Freetown SUNDAY WE YONE in English 22 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Business tycoon, Mr. Jamil Sahid Mohamed, has resigned as Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Sierra Leone Airlines, while the future of the company is being actively considered by the government.

Jamil has shares in the company, but there was no indication yesterday as to whether he would be withdrawing his shares, in view of the latest developments.

It is understood that the government intends to terminate the management contract under which the airlines has been managed by the Jordanians, and unconfirmed sources have it that a 12-month notice has already been served.

Sierra Leone entered into an agreement with Jordian Airlines in 1983, for the management of the Sierra Leone Airlines and the contract was renewable every two years.

Sources close to the Ministry of Transport and Communications state that The Irish Airlines--Air Lingus--may be interested in the new arrangements which are now being made for the running of Sierre Leone Airlines.

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CSO: 3400/352

BRIEFS

NEW SUPERIOR COURT APPOINTMENTS--Eight new judges have been appointed to the superior courts of the country to relieve the pressure on the bench which has become apparent in recent years. Justice Freddie Short becomes a Supreme Court Judge while Justices M O TajuDeen and M O Adophy become Appeal Court Judges. Two private legal practitioners, George Gelega King and Dr A B Timbo become Appeal Court Judges. Three Magistrates, Messrs A M B Tarawallie and L B O Nylander, as well as Mrs Laura Marcus-Jones are now High Court Judges. During a presentation ceremony recently, President Saidu Momoh reminded the new judges that they carry a grave responsibility to uphold the rule of law and execute their duties to the utmost satisfaction of all. The eight judges have already taken oaths of office before Chief Justice S M F Kutubu who cautioned them not to falter or fail to live up to the high hopes and expectations of the society in delivering justice. [Text][London AFRICAN CONCORD in English 29 Jan 87 p 31]/12828

CSO: 3400/332

GOVERNMENT TO INVEST IN PHOSPHATE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

London AFRICAN CONCORD in English 29 Jan 87 p 37

[Article by Nnamdi Anyadike]

[Text]

Despite falling world prices for phosphate and a still more uncertain future, Togo has decided to press ahead with its long delayed phosphate project.

This was revealed recently in the influential London paper, the *Financial Times*.

The estimated \$500 million project is to be located 35 kilometres east of the capital, Lomé, at Kpeme, and will involve the development of a new phosphate mine at Dagbati.

Since the end of a feasibility study sponsored by the International Development Association (IDA) and undertaken by the UK's "Chem Systems" over two years ago, little actual progress has been made.

The studies had recommended a joint venture between the Togolese Government and foreign partners who could guarantee long term markets as well as provide the project's finance.

The origins of the project go back to the early 1970s when phosphate prices rose significantly.

Between 1970 and 1974 phosphate production rose by nearly 75 per cent, bringing it to 2.6 million tonnes a year.

At the same time, phosphate prices rose four-fold in 1974, leading the Togolese Government to launch a major public investment programme.

By then Togo had become the sixth largest phosphate producer in the world, and the extent to which it grew to rely on that single commodity for its foreign revenue can be ascertained by the fact that phosphate now provides the country with nearly 40 per cent of its foreign exchange.

But by the end of the 1970s the phosphate market had gone into a steep decline and exports fell back to three million tonnes a year in 1979, and by 1983 to two million tonnes a year.

The first of Togo's debt reschedulings date from 1979 as does the first of the several subsequent IMF agreements which the country has entered into. The country now believes that it has very little choice other than to try to revive flagging output whatever the world price.

If the project succeeds, there will be a number of plusses. First, it would improve the country's balance of payments deficit and eventually after a period of about ten years, provide the country with \$60 million a year of foreign currency. Secondly, there is a "window of opportunity" in the next decade, as demand is expected to rise from Latin America.

Thirdly, the project is in line with current government policy towards local processing of raw materials. Finally a major investment programme now would lead to the activation of lower grade ore that otherwise might not have been developed.

But this optimistic assessment by the Office Togolais des Phosphates (OTP), is contrasted by more pessimistic market forecasts about the success of any future phosphate project.

Critics point out that the project would lead to a sharp increase in the country's debt servicing, already half Togo's annual export earnings. Furthermore, it would take up half the country's investment budget for several years hence. Also fertiliser, the main offshoot from the phosphate industry, is due to have its subsidies removed as part of the country's World Bank backed economic recovery programme.

This will lead inevitably to higher prices, which in turn could suppress demand. There are also doubts about whether the industry could compete with the already established Senegalese industry in which, among others, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, and Cameroon have shares.

The EEC which in the event will provide the Togolese with its major market, has also expressed concern over the high cadmium levels in the Togolese phosphate and its toxic effect on food crops.

But when all is said and done, Togo seems determined that its phosphate industry will be expanded, though the halcyon days of ever escalating world prices are over.

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CSO: 3400/332

OUTGOING BRITISH MILITARY ADVISER ON ZNA TRAINING IN MOZAMBIQUE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 12 Mar 87 p 3

[Text]

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Army was training battalions of the Mozambican Army in Mozambique, the outgoing commander of Britain's Military Advisory and Training Team, Brigadier Bob Hodges, said yesterday.

He hoped the Mozambican officers, most of them very young and inexperienced, who were being trained by the British team in Zimbabwe would be kept together when they went back to Mozambique to reinforce the Zimbabwean training effort.

If that did not happen he feared much of the effort would have been wasted.

Brigadier Hodges, who is going to Northern Ireland on promotion to major-general, said in a guerilla war situation, the security forces had to get the majority of the population behind them if their military operations were to be successful.

Winning the hearts and minds of the people was fundamental.

Asked if he thought peace was possible in Mozambique without negotiations between the two sides, Brigadier Hodges said he could not add anything constructive to the extremely complicated political scenario.

He did not have too much information on what was happening in Mozambique but it was apparent there would be no short-term solution.

Of the Zimbabwean Army, which British officers have been helping to train since independence, he said its members were extremely enthusiastic, had a high standard of discipline, were fit, well paid and wanted to learn.

There were many talented and well-educated young officers and morale appeared to be very high.

There was a need for the Zimbabweans to examine their high command organisation to ensure it was properly balanced and able to deal with long-term planning and the logistics of supplying a force of 46 000.

Referring to the Fifth Brigade, which was initially trained by North Koreans and subsequently re-trained by the British, he said any differences had gone and the battalion was like any other in the army and operating on British lines.

There was a need for greater standardisation of equipment but he realised that it had been necessary to accept equipment that was not necessarily ideal.

Brigadier Hodges said it was a big army but the pressures on it were strong. Forces had to be deployed in Mozambique and Matabeleland but he was not in a position to know how many men were in Mozambique.

He declined to comment on whether the Zimbabwean Army would be a match for any South African invading force.

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CSO: 3400/348

ZCTU PRESIDENT DISCUSSES NEWLY ESTABLISHED SANCTIONS FUND

Gweru MOTO in English [no date] No 52 pp 3-6

[Interview with Jeffrey Mutandare, president of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions; date and place not given]

[Text]

MOTO: Last year the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, (ZCTU) planned to establish a sanctions unemployment fund. Could you briefly explain what this fund is all about?

MUTANDARE: Being a neighbour of South Africa Zimbabwe is one of the most vulnerable countries if South Africa retaliated with counter sanctions. Moreover, for historical and geo-political reasons, Zimbabwe's economy and trade routes are closely integrated into the South African economic system. Therefore thousands of Zimbabwean workers will be adversely affected if trade with South Africa grinds to a halt. Transport companies will be amongst the most affected, and the thousands of workers who will lose their jobs will need help, as well as their dependants.

In view of the suffering likely to be caused by sanctions, the ZCTU has decided to establish the sanctions unemployment fund, in order to cushion workers against the hardships that will be caused by sanctions.

MOTO: When is this fund actually going to be established?

MUTANDARE: The fund will be established this month (January). Before the end of last year it was decided by the national executive of the ZCTU in December that every

union that is affiliated to the ZCTU will contribute \$200 per month. Since there are 30 unions in this country we will be able to raise at least \$6 000 every month and we are going to open an account with a commercial bank. We expect the private sector also to contribute into this fund. We also envisage approaching government to levy all workers in the country in a way similar to the drought levy, and all this money will go into the sanctions fund.

MOTO: Who will administer this fund?

MUTANDARE: It was agreed that this fund will be administered by a board of governors. This board will be composed of government, the University of Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies, the private sector and the ZCTU. And it will be upon the decision of this board to administer the fund the way it sees fit.

MOTO: Is each union going to pay \$200 irrespective of its size?

MUTANDARE: It was agreed that each union would pay at least \$200 and that larger unions that can afford more will pay more. For example the Associated Mine workers Union is going to pay more than \$200.

MOTO: Does this mean that each union is going to get this money from its coffers or are the unions going to levy their workers?

- MUTANDARE:** No union is going to levy its members. This \$200 is to come from each union's bills which members pay to the unions. We feel that \$200 is quite a reasonable amount in view of statistics given to us which show in very conservative figures that between 23000 and 35000 workers may lose their jobs.
- MOTO:** Is this fund going to benefit union members only, or everyone made redundant as a result of sanctions?
- MUTANDARE:** This is a national issue so the fund is going to support non-members of trade union as well. The fund is there to ensure that all workers affected by sanctions will not be removed from their houses, and that their children are not sacked from school. We feel bad that some workers will lose their jobs, but sanctions have to be imposed because as a labour movement, we believe sanctions are the only peaceful way by which to cause change in South Africa. If there was an alternative we could have resorted to that but sanctions remain the only non-violent way of bringing change in South Africa.
- MOTO:** So in the event of a worker getting redundant will he get a fixed amount of money or will he get an amount that is proportional to the size of his family?
- MUTANDARE:** The union is not going to be responsible for this. It will be up to the board of governors depending on the viability of that industry, whether to buy it or maybe to diversify into something else or maybe to start a cooperative or whatever. What we are trying to avoid is workers starving or suffering from malnutrition because of sanctions.
- MOTO:** So is the ZCTU doing anything to educate the workers so that they may appreciate the hardships sanctions will cause?
- MATANDARE:** The ZCTU has mounted a massive educational campaign in this regard. We are trying to educate the workers that they understand the reasons why government believes sanctions have to be imposed, and the hardships that will arise as a result.
- MOTO:** So should the sanctions fund fail, what alternative is there?
- MUTANDARE:** The other viable alternative at the moment would be to seek government support that workers be levied so that we have a sanctions levy. The private sector also has to be levied. This will be on the same lines as the drought relief levy. There is nothing impossible about it and I think government will be positive in this regard because it is in the national interest that we avoid a possible disaster.
- MOTO:** The Prime Minister has said Zimbabweans must be prepared to work extra hours for no payment when sanctions are imposed. Do you think workers are prepared to do this.
- MUTANDARE:** Well all I can say is that I agree with the PM that workers have to sacrifice because of our political commitment to South Africa and I believe that workers have to work harder and have to realise that they will suffer as a result of this decision to impose sanctions.
- MOTO:** Sanctions are likely to result in some companies having reduced working time and consequently a reduction in wages. Would this not cause labour unrest since workers are always expecting a wage increase rather than a reduction?
- MUTANDARE:** Well this is where the question of education comes in. I do believe that this will cause some problems. However this is not the first time workers in this country have worked reduced hours. We had problems during the recession when people had a short working week. It is a matter of the labour movement explaining to workers some of the problems which arise as a result of sanctions. If we agree that the government has to impose sanctions, and we know that there are going to be hardships, those are some of the hardships sanctions are going to cause: losing jobs, working short weeks and so on. All these people are going to be assisted by the fund. So the sanctions fund is of vital importance to the labour movement. Our fraternal organisations in Europe, Asia and elsewhere have indicated

their enthusiasm to put money into this fund. We need quite a large sum of money. What we are trying to do is to make sure that we don't have a labour versus state confrontation as a result of sanctions. This is where the ZCTU is playing a very responsible role. Because the people are going to lose their jobs as a result of sanctions they are going to be hostile. "Why should I lose my job? Why should I not send my children to school?" an ordinary worker will ask. What has South Africa got to do with us? others will ask. This is why we are trying to cushion this possibility of a hostile reaction from people who are going to lose their jobs. I think this is quite a noble cause indeed.

MOTO: Don't you think sanctions will also result in price increases without a corresponding wage increase?

MUTANDARE: I don't think so because this fund will sort of neutralise things and also the labour movement is now in the wages advisory board. 1986 was a bad year but let's hope that in 1987, particularly with sanctions looming, government will be more cooperative with the labour movement. What we need is to work together. There should be an alliance between the government, the party and the labour movement and that if anything arises, the labour movement is taken into the party and government's confidence. The labour movement has to be taken as a partner in development. I think that is very necessary that we are consulted in some of these national issues, because some of these issues like sanctions have a direct impact on the movement and the workforce. We feel that the state will lose nothing by inviting us or by consulting us on some of these national issues which have a direct impact on the working class.

MOTO: Does the ZCTU have any solidarity with unions in South Africa and other SADCC countries particularly in view of sanctions to be imposed against the racist regime?

MUTANDARE: Yes. Zimbabwe is the chairman of the Southern African Trade Union Co-ordinating Council (SATUCC). The sanctions issue is being discussed extensively and it is going to be co-ordinated at a regional level. The Southern African Trade Union Co-ordinating Council is going to form a sanctions monitoring committee. This committee will be charged with the task of insuring that there is no company or institution within the SADCC region which is sanction busting. It is also going to ensure that South Africa may not use puppets and we start having some countries selling things which we know they do not produce. For example, if country X in the SADCC region starts selling diamonds to Zimbabwe and so forth when we know that country X has no diamonds then this sanctions monitoring committee will be responsible for drawing to the attention of all governments within SADCC such action. So this is where the sanctions monitoring committee is of paramount importance. It ensures that every SADCC country is seriously imposing sanctions against South Africa.

MOTO: Do you think all companies in the private sector will support government in imposing sanctions against South Africa?

MUTANDARE: I am not in an authority position to speak on behalf of the private sector but common sense will dictate that some of them might not be happy with the imposition of sanctions against South Africa. The information we have in our statistics is that South Africa has got investments in Zimbabwe worth over one billion US dollars and a large number of South African subsidiary companies. Therefore one would imagine that the subsidiary companies will not be happy to have sanctions imposed on their parent companies.

Most of these subsidiaries get instructions from South Africa.

They also get equipment and other services from South Africa and I wouldn't see such companies being in the fore-front demanding that Zimbabwe should impose sanctions.

MOTO: In the event of such companies trying to frustrate workers, has the ZCTU taken any steps to protect workers?

MUTANDARE: The ZCTU will form sanctions monitoring committees, particularly in industries that we suspect might have some under-cover dealings with South Africa. These committees will be answerable to the national sanctions monitoring committee.

MOTO: In view of sanctions being imposed in South Africa the unemployment situation is likely to worsen here in Zimbabwe. Is the ZCTU doing anything to try and help ease the unemployment situation in the country?

MUTANDARE: The ZCTU has been devising many ways of creating employment and some of the ideas and concepts cannot be divulged at the moment since we

are still holding discussions with the government on the issue. The ZCTU has since employed a full time economist who is working full time. We have had recommendations from the Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies and the University of Zimbabwe and we are compiling a report on the ways employment can be created in the country. From the labour movement's point of view we feel that apart from some massive financial injection into the economy from outside, there is money in this country for creating employment and details of these proposals will be made public when we have completed

discussions with government.

● Meanwhile several companies contacted by Moto on sanctions, declined to comment on the subject. Most companies said they could not reveal their strategies because this would be counter productive. The Ministry of Trade and Commerce also said it could not disclose its strategies on sanctions because this would only be to the advantage of the enemy.

A spokesman for one transport company, Cargo Carriers, said the company will be forced to park its trucks and to send off its workers when sanctions are imposed. □

GOVERNMENT TO CUT SUBSIDIES FOR SCIENTIFIC COUNCILS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text] **PRETORIA** — The multi-million-rand government subsidisation of scientific councils could be slashed by expanding services paid for by the private sector.

That is why, earlier in the week, National Education Minister F W de Klerk said the councils would have to earn a larger part of their funds through contract research and services.

The councils affected are the Council for Mineral Technology, the CSIR, the Medical Research Council and the SABS.

SABS director-general G P Verster said yesterday that during the past few years the bureau had earned up to 70% of its funds from the private sector.

He said: "Our view is the bureau's activities and investigations must be paid for by those benefiting from the mark scheme, testing inspections and other services."

Basically the aim was that taxpay-

ers' money should not be used to subsidise those services. However, the preparation and publication of specifications which did not directly benefit any particular organisation was a national responsibility, where State subsidisation was justified.

Verster said there was still scope for expansion of the bureau's services to the private sector. He said: "We strive continually to become more independent of State aid."

A CSIR spokesman said in 1985 about 28,3% of total income derived from services to the private sector. That was a 7,9% growth compared with the previous year. In 1985, 120 research projects were undertaken for the private sector.

He said a decision had been taken to make the council more industry orientated so private sector contracts could be expected to increase.

HEAD OF BROEDERBOND URGES DIVERSITY AS COMMON GROUND

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Feb 87 p 11

[Interview with chairman of the Broederbond Pieter de Lange by Susan Fleming;
date and place not given]

[Text] The chairman of the Broederbond and the outgoing rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, Professor Pieter de Lange, believes South Africa needs a society in which the diversity of the different groups is not a danger, but a common ground.

In an interview this week, Professor de Lange said if there could be some common ground between the different groups there would be a better chance of finding a political solution in South Africa.

He refused to be drawn into the debate about the Government's reform performance, saying he did not wish to be drawn into "pre-election in-fighting".

The National Party has been rocked by the resignation of several disillusioned members who have lashed out at the party's lack of political vision.

The Broederbond was drawn into the row last month when a working document was made public which canvassed a constitutional plan in which blacks would be in the majority in central Government. Professor de Lange did not wish to elaborate further on the document apart from saying that it would be discussed by Broeder "study groups".

Professor de Lange will resign from his influential position as head of RAU in June and will then lead an investigation into the state of universities in South Africa. This report will be completed by January 1988.

These were Professor de Lange's responses to questions put by The Star.

● Could you discuss your attitude towards the elections?

"I do not think that I should become involved in any discussion on the elections or on a pre-election position. I am the rector of this university and I do not think that it is my role to take a political stance."

● Could you discuss your views on the election from your position as the leader of the Broederbond?

"I would not like to bring the Broederbond into the political arena unnecessarily — in the party-political sense anyway. The Broederbond deals with broader issues and the political parties deal with party issues."

● If the Broederbond does not look at party-political issues then what does it do?

"The Broederbond looks at Afrikaner interests in terms of a broader South Africa. We do not ask about people's political affiliation when they join the Broederbond. They are free to express their own views. We do not prescribe their political affiliations. There may, in fact, be members of the Broederbond who are members of the Progressive Federal Party."

● Could we discuss the working document made public last month on the Broederbond plan for a future South Africa?

"I do not want to be drawn further into this debate. All I can say is that the working document will lead to further study within the Broederbond through study groups and so on. There has been a tremendous amount of feedback, but I will not discuss this."

● What are your views on the academics at Stellenbosch University who have voiced their opposition to the Government?

"I do not wish to discuss my views of this. I do not want to become involved in pre-election in-fighting."

● Your predecessor, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, is now the Minister of Education and Development Aid. Do you have any political ambitions?

"I have no political ambitions whatsoever."

● Why have you decided to retire at the age of 61 instead of at 64 when your term as principal should have ended?

"I felt that I could contribute something to the improvement of a greater understanding and mutual trust between the various groups in South Africa. It will not be a media-exposed undertaking. I will look at the middle spectrum."

● Which organisations and people will the middle spectrum include? In your informal discussions will you also include organisations such as the AWB and the ANC?

"I cannot elaborate on what the middle spectrum will cover. But I would exclude those groups who seek solutions through violence. I am convinced that there is a strong groundswell of 'moderates'. Eventually this group will take the initiative. At present the initiative is very fragmented. I will not expand on this and I will remain vague."

● What is necessary if solutions are to be found to the problems in South Africa?

"We need more contact and personal knowledge of each other. We need to develop a broader base of mutual trust. We have terrible stereotypes about each other" (Professor de Lange would not elaborate on these stereotypes).

BRIEFS

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PAY INCREASES--Central government's pay increased by 30% in the quarter to September 1985, compared with the last three months of 1986. Central Statistical Services (CSS) said the R1,03bn earned in the three months to September 1985 ballooned to R1,34bn in the October/December quarter last year--an increase of R302,5m. And between September 1985 and last December, the numbers employed by central government increased by 20 922 to 403 071. CSS said total employment by public authorities, excluding the homelands, for the quarter to December last year had increased by 4,4%, compared with the same quarter in 1985. Between December 1985 and December 1986, the numbers working for central government increased by 5,6%; provincial administration 5,8%; local authorities 1,3%; and sundry statutory bodies 3%. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Mar 87 p 1]/12828

CSO: 3400/337

INCREASING STATE REPRESSION AGAINST PEOPLE'S COURTS SEEN

Johannesburg WORK IN PROGRESS in English Feb 87 pp 37-39

[Article by Glenn Moss]

[Text]

The state is again acting against people's courts, and has charged a number of alleged participants with sedition, assault and furthering the aims of the banned African National Congress.

One of the hardest hit is Johannesburg's Alexandra township, where at least 15 community leaders and activists face sedition charges in four separate trials. Township-based people's courts as a system of local law will be at the centre of these proceedings.

In most instances, the accused have been in detention for extended periods, some since the declaration of the national state emergency on 12 June 1986.

SEDITION AND TOWNSHIP RESISTANCE

Sedition is an unusual charge in South African political trials. One of the few occasions where it has been invoked by the state in the last 40 years followed the Soweto students' uprising of 1976-77. In that case, 11 prominent leaders of the now-banned Soweto Students Representative Council were charged, largely on the basis of their organisation of student meetings, demonstrations, protest marches and

stay-at-home campaigns. While all 11 were convicted of sedition, only four served jail sentences, including now-prominent United Democratic Front leaders Murphy Morobe and Sechaba Montsitsi.

A number of elements must be present before an accused can be guilty of sedition. These include an unlawful gathering which aims to undermine state authority by defying or subverting the authority of the government. However, sedition does not involve an attempt to overthrow or coerce the government, and this makes it a less-serious charge than high treason.

Legal sources claim security police investigated charges of treason against the Alexandra group, but Attorney-General KPO von Lieres und Wilkau felt all the elements of treason were not present in the operation of people's courts. Interestingly, von Lieres was the prosecutor in the Soweto Students Representative Council sedition trial, which was the first time such charges had been brought since leaders of the 1946 mine workers' strike faced allegations of seditious conduct.

In the Alexandra cases, general secretary of the Metal and Allied Workers Union, Moses Mayekiso (38), faces sedition charges together with Richard Mdakane (28), Paul Tshabalala (21) and Obed Bapela (28). Bapela is currently on trial in Uitenhage, charged with furthering the aims of a banned organisation. This follows the raising of South African Communist Party and Soviet Union flags at the July 1985 funeral of murdered Cradock leaders Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkonto and Sicelo Mhlauli.

Mayekiso, who heads the Alexandra Action Committee, was detained by police in June last year. His detention sparked an international and local campaign for

his release. He and his co-accused are still in custody.

In a second case Mike Beea (45), chairman of the Alexandra Civic Association, is also charged with sedition. Beea, detained by police in October last year, is also still in custody. Speculation is that he has been charged separately because of long-standing differences between the Alexandra Civic Association and Mayekiso's Action Committee.

In a third sedition trial, Steven Morake (23) and Aaron Vilikazi (21) face charges arising from the operation of people's courts in Alexandra. They and the other Alexandra accused may be in for a long wait in jail before their trials begin. For the state has indicated it intends testing the issue of people's courts in yet another Alexandra-related sedition trial before proceeding against the others. In this trial, David Mafutho and seven others face charges in the Rand Supreme Court in April in a sequel to a police raid on an Alexandra people's court last year.

If the attorney-general uses his power under the Internal Security Act to prohibit bail while the David Mafutho trial takes place, then Mayekiso, Beea and their co-accused will spend many further months in custody before trial proceedings even begin.

TRIALS AND PEOPLE'S COURTS

While the sedition charges are thusfar the most serious to be levelled against participants in people's courts, there have been a number of lesser charges in the past few months.

In Cape Town, 52 emergency detainees from Guguletu were charged with undermining the state's authority by conducting people's courts during May and June last year. In the first of these trials, six accused were convicted

of assaulting two sisters. Evidence in the trial revealed that a people's court hearing had been convened at the Nyanga Art Centre because some township residents felt one of the sisters had not been punished severely enough by a Langa magistrate. She was given a suspended sentence after being convicted of stabbing another township resident in the arm.

A people's court convened to try the two sisters sentenced them each to 60 lashes with a sjambok. A video-recording made a week after the lashings, showed bruises and small open wounds on the buttocks and thighs of the sisters.

The chairman of this people's court was sentenced to five years imprisonment, with three years suspended; three members of the court who lashed the sisters received five-year jail sentences, with half suspended. The 'clerk of the court' was jailed for five years, three-and-a-half of which were suspended. And the complainant, who charged the sisters in the people's court, was fined R500 and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, suspended.

The remainder of the Cape Town accused may still face charges of sedition.

In the Pretoria magistrate's court, six Soshanguve residents were charged with attempted murder after a people's court allegedly sentenced another township resident to 400 lashes.

Humphrey Mkize claimed a group of 'comrades', including the six accused, tied him to a pole and accused him of burning tyres belonging to the 'comrades', stealing alcohol, and killing someone. He was then taken to a Soshanguve school where a people's court hearing took place. He and three others were sentenced and lashed.

Mkize claimed he was forced to take off his trousers and lie on a table with his hands tied under the table. The six

accused and several others gave him 400 lashes. Some doubt exists as to the truth of these allegations, as all six accused were acquitted in this trial.

In a new development, the state has charged five Atteridgeville residents with furthering the aims of the ANC by participating in a people's court.

Police raided this court, which was dealing with a minor dispute between two youngsters, one of whom broke a pair of spectacles belonging to the other. The two were called before a court, and told to resolve their differences amicably. They were later called before the court again and reprimanded for shouting abuse at each other in the street. During these proceedings police stormed the church hall where this was taking place, and arrested those present.

Documents confiscated by police during the raid included notebooks stamped 'Black Rock 3 Area Committee', allegedly belonging to the UDF-affiliated Atteridgeville-Saulsville Residents Organisation.

While these cases all deal with alleged participation in people's courts, the Alexandra sedition trials are expected to cover a far wider range of issues, including area and street committees, and people's power.

DAILY TOURS SOWETO SCHOOLS, SEES OPTIMISM

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Mar 87 p 7

[Article by Sipho Ngcobo]

[Text]

THE feeling of despair and frustration in black education circles seems to be fading, the teaching profession appears no longer in distress and black pupils' parents are less worried about their children's academic futures.

At least for the moment, teachers seem relieved at high attendances and the absence of turmoil at schools plagued by unrest last year.

But there is still concern at the slow pace of catching up on a lost academic year — and violence has left teachers in an authority vacuum, clearly afraid of challenging or reprimanding pupils.

Business Day made a two-day tour of Soweto schools recently. Those plagued by the worst class boycotts, and which were centres of continuing unrest last year, appear to have a new lease of life.

At each school visited, an atmosphere of normal learning was evident. Teachers confirmed satisfactory pupil attendance. The lowest attendance figure given was 80%.

"Amazing! Amazing!" is how one teacher described the sudden change at her school.

Her amazement is not surprising — during a visit to the same school last year, *Business Day* found pupils had turned the premises into a shebeen. Pistols in hand, they

staggered around the school yard, hurling insults at girls and waving weapons in their teachers' faces.

One teacher was seriously assaulted by a schoolboy.

Countrywide class boycotts last year involved about 300 000 pupils protesting against the proclamation of the state of emergency and the detention of scores of pupils, and demanding the withdrawal of troops from the townships.

The areas affected most seriously by boycotts and subsequent unrest were the Witwatersrand and the Eastern Cape.

On average, 260 schools out of more than 7 300 were disrupted at any one time. The disruptions resulted in the closure of 54 schools.

The dramatic change can be ascribed in large part to the efforts of the National Education Crisis Committee, the UDF, the Azanian People's Organisation, the Azanian Students Movement, the Azanian National Youth Unity and others who joined in calling on pupils to go back to school.

Visible signs of last year's turmoil at schools remain in shattered windows and other damage to property.

Although relief is widespread, teachers at some schools disclosed

there were still problems, albeit not as serious as last year's.

These teachers pointed out that the pupils' attitude towards learning was still negative.

"We are still experiencing difficulties, especially from boys who sometimes come to classes drunk and those who move in and out of classes as they wish.

Others simply run away whenever they are called into classes for lessons," said one teacher, who was marking exercises supposed to have been submitted a month earlier.

Other teachers expressed concern about petty clashes among the pupils.

"Granted, they all appear prepared to learn normally this year. But there is so much fighting among them. Girls are daily victims of beatings by boys, and the most painful thing is that we're scared to reprimand them," one teacher said.

Generally, teachers could not hide the fact they are scared of pupils.

Said a disgruntled teacher: "I have decided to adopt a look-and-avoid attitude. Under no circumstances am I prepared to risk my life and reprimand a schoolboy if he does anything wrong. I would rather just keep quiet."

TRIBE ATTEMPTS TO RECLAIM GOLD-RICH ANCESTRAL LANDS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 13-19 Mar 87 p 7

[Article by Mono Badela]

[Text] THE people of Rooigrond have always wanted to go back to the land of their birth — Machaviestad, near Potchefstroom.

Bulldozed and "resettled" in Rooigrond by the South African government 16 years ago, they have long hankered for the land that was given to their forefathers by Paul Kruger before the Boer War.

But now, they have an even greater reason for wanting to go home — there's gold in their soil. Lots of it.

Recent surveys by government engineers found a workable seam in the earth beneath Machaviestad, and a mining company is presently erecting a mine on the land once owned by the Barolong ba Modiba people.

"It's our land. And the gold is ours, too," Chief Simon Makodi, a descendant of the famous Chief Moroka, told the *Weekly Mail* this week.

"We want to go back. We want to be home, we want to be happy, and we want to be compensated for our 16 years of suffering."

The chances of this happening — given the South African government's record in issues like this — are less than one in a million.

And that, perhaps, is what makes the story of the Machaviestad people such a tragic one.

Officials of the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) say it epitomises the breakdown of relationships in South Africa which lead to unnecessary human suffering.

It is a story of hospitality, sympathy and assistance being met with betrayal and oppression.

The Rooigrond people, once a self-sufficient community, are now perhaps one of the poorest communities in the country. They have suffered, and are prepared to suffer just a little bit longer, in the hope that justice will one day prevail, that "the white man's word is his bond," and that the government will repay its historical debt to these people.

As Chief Makodi says: "Our community is destroyed. We are desperate now, we want to go back to our fertile land. We want nothing more — but nothing less."

A visit to that desolate place called Rooigrond, 10 kilometres from Mafikeng, shows just why these people are so keen to leave.

They live in crumbling mud houses, with stones to keep down their corrugated iron roofs.

There's a goat here, a hungry cow there.

As we move slowly between the muddy homes, Chief Makodi explains how they came to be moved here, back on August 3, 1971: "When they got ready to take our land in Potchefstroom, they started by closing our school. They said they wanted to put up an army camp."

Taxes were levied on animals and houses, parts of Machaviestad were fenced off, animals were impounded, and in 1966 the school was deregistered and forced to close. Roads to Machaviestad were also closed.

Chief Makodi has been largely responsible for keeping the history of the tribe alive. An avid historian, he has kept newspaper clippings, letters and documents over the years and wallpapered the wall of his home with them — literally writing his history on his wall, from those sources and from oral tradition.

That history tells him one thing: Machaviestad is his land.

"We were given the land, officially," he explains. "When the Voortrekkers moved north we provided them with shelter. They paid us back by giving us the land."

The Machaviestad people stem from the Modiba clan of the Barolong tribe of the Tswana-speaking people. In the 1830s, Voortrekkers arrived in their area and their leaders, Potgieter, Maritz and Uys, asked Chief Moroka's brother for a temporary place to stay. The response, according to Makodi, was one of hospitality — and the

Boers were allowed to settle on the banks of the Mooi River.

Later, some Boers who had moved to the Thaba'Nchu area approached Moroka to help them retrieve cattle that had been grabbed by the Zulu Chief Mzilikazi. In return, Moroka asked that the Voortrekkers recognise his herdsmen and chiefs, and not interfere with them or their land.

Moroka died in 1840, but apparently this agreement was officially accepted after 1885 in a *pachskontrak* (peace contract) which recognised Ntsinogang (Moroka's brother) as chief of the area, and said he had a right to the land.

This all-important document has since gone missing. And the verbal agreement proved insufficient for the Nationalist government, which in 1958 issued an eviction order and forced the tribe off their land. The government said the Baralong had no title deed for the land, and therefore they were "squatters".

In 1968, the Department of Cooperation and Development agreed to give them alternative land — "implicit recognition of our land in Machaviestad," says Chief Makodi.

"We rejected the offer because the land was too small and we were convinced we would win any case in court."

Then, in August 1971, government trucks arrived to move them. Some families were moved to Rooigrond, while others were taken to Ikageng township outside Potchefstroom.

"It still saddens me when I think of those days, slowly watching our homes disappear," the chief recalls.

His one wish now is to go back to the land of his birth, where he and his people can preserve their tradition.

"I am aware that I may not see Machaviestad again, but my attitude is like that of the children of Israel — I will go on praying, hoping that I will find my rightful place. I pray that subsequent generations will ultimately have this dream realised." — TOPS

MIDDLE INCOME BLACKS MOST AFFECTED BY UNREST

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Mar 87 p 4

[Text] MIDDLE-INCOME blacks are most affected by political unrest because empathy for "the cause of blacks" creates turbulence in their lives, an Independent Market Appraisers survey says.

Black men and women in Durban and Johannesburg from a wide spectrum of lifestyles were surveyed over a period of 12 group discussions.

Of the middle-income segment, with earnings of R700-R1 000 a month, the report says: "Out of all segments of the black population, this group feels they bear the brunt of political unrest and, while they sympathise with the 'cause of black people' as a whole, they experience the greatest turbulence within their lives and minds."

Such people are unhappy about the quality of education given to their children at black schools.

Parents are, however, unwilling or cannot afford to send children to multiracial schools.

Infant black children are looked after by their grandmothers or sent to a creche.

Although middle-income blacks embrace Western lifestyles, they are disturbed by the disappearance of traditional marriage customs, the increase in divorce and by the incidence of unmarried blacks living together, the survey says.

On housing conditions, they do not like the prospect of being grouped together with other groups that have an inferior standard of living.

On average they live in small, four-roomed houses. Although they suffer from overcrowding, they make their houses as attractive as possible.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

600 SATS WORKERS LEAVE UNION--About 600 Sats workers in Cape Town have resigned from Sats' Black Trade Union (Blatu) to join the Cosatu-affiliated SA Railway and Harbour Workers' Union (SARHWU). SARHWU is not recognised by Sats, which has a closed-shop agreement with Blatu. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Mar 87 p 1]/12828

CSO: 3400/336

CORRESPONDENT LOOKS AT GOVERNMENT'S COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY STRATEGY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16, 17, 18 Mar 87

[Article by David Braun]

[16 Mar 87 p 11]

[Text]

Approaching Alexandra by air shocks the senses more than it would when coming in on the ground. One moment you are gliding over large beautiful homes set in lush gardens amid tennis courts, stables and sparkling swimming pools, then the earth below you suddenly turns brown and scabrous as if it had died.

Here on a 484 ha estate just outside Johannesburg and Sandton live 110 000 souls in the most appalling squalor imaginable.

In the old part of Alexandra there are no tarred roads. The rain has gouged huge dongas everywhere. The people live cheek-by-jowl in crumbling homes or sagging shanties, sometimes hovels built from bus shelters.

Children run between goats, chickens and the occasional cow. In small clusters their parents sit on upturned paraffin tins. Some people are selling food spread under faded garden umbrellas amid the filth and the flies.

They represent about half the inhabitants of Alexandra. The other half are away working in the surrounding factories and garden suburbs of the neighbouring white areas.

The people of Alexandra are caught up in a war. There is no sound of guns. This is a desperate psychological battle for the hearts and minds of the people.

Ultimately, what happens to the people of Alex could determine the fate of all of South Africa.

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Over in Pretoria, 40 minutes' driving time to the north of Alexandra, the Government's strategists have identified the nature of the war and developed certain tactics.

"We don't expect you to accept or agree with the information we are going to give you," said a senior official, "but it is important that you know that this is the information the Government uses to form its perceptions and its decisions."

An intelligence officer outlined the broad onslaught against the country. The enemy was not homogeneous, he said, but it did have the common aim of overthrowing the Republic.

The Government was evidently extremely well informed about the activities of particularly the ANC in this regard. There were numerous details of fronts and strategies deployed by the organisation to achieve its purpose.

"Slovo and the ANC regard themselves as the world leaders in revolutionary warfare in a country like South Africa, with its degree of industrialisation and trade unions," a leading official said.

"We regard ourselves as the leaders in countering this kind of revolutionary war."

★ ★ ★

Not all of Alexandra is a slum. There are parts along tarred roads where neat houses stand in small proudly kept gardens. The standard is akin to Mayfair in Johannesburg.

The streets are heavily patrolled by military troop carriers although there is no sign or atmosphere of last year's endemic violence in the township.

Along the walls of buildings revolutionary slogans and graffiti abound. "Viva ANC" has been painted over to read "Viva SADF". A sign proclaims "AK-47 Street".

Many streets appear to be closed with coils of razor wire.

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"There are three causes of revolution," a Government man explained: "The communist revolution (the struggle between East and West), national revolution (war of liberation) and national class revolution (between haves and have-nots). South Africa has the roots of all three causes."

The ANC, he said, saw the white cities and towns as the front because they were the

nerve centres where the Government operates.

The black cities and towns were regarded as the political base areas of the revolution.

The self-governing states such as Lebowa were the rural area for guerilla bases, while the white platteland was the Government's rear areas suitable for partisan attacks.

South Africa's international borders were the second front.

"There are four escalating operational phases to a revolutionary war," said the official: "Underground organisations are created to indoctrinate and mobilise the masses terrorism and intimidation of the masses with urban terror attacks on Government organisations, guerilla war with attacks on government forces in rural areas, and full mobile war against Government forces.

"The ANC has not provided for the fourth stage in its strategy because it believes that as the Government becomes more irrelevant the alternate structures take over and eventually the Government will capitulate."

South Africa was currently in stage one and stage two of the revolution, depending on the area, he said.

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The security forces, particularly the security police, have not wasted time in Alexandra since the state of emergency was declared last June.

The entire leadership cadres of the major three revolutionary front organisations in the township, they said, were in detention, or had fled, or, in one case, was dead (allegedly murdered by Azapo supporters).

A number of people who set up a "People's court" and an alternate police station had been detained and charged with sedition alternatively subversion.

At the height of the operation of these structures in the township, according to the security police, the number of Alex residents using the Gov-

ernment police station dropped by 60 percent. This has since been reversed.

The military have played a strict role in the township. After the emergency was declared Alexandra was cordoned off (only a few streets are still open to facilitate monitoring of people entering or leaving) and the entire town was searched block by block.

For a while every vehicle was searched, now this is done at random as a deterrent.

The township's stadium was "occupied" by the security forces for months to ensure there was no place for mass assembly.

It has since been "handed back" to the people, but only for soccer.

The last "serious unrest" in Alexandra, according to the security authorities, was last May. There is also apparently virtually no incidence of stone throwing.

A security forces survey of 2 772 residents found 87 percent thought there had been a decline in intimidation while 93 percent wanted the security forces to stay.

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The Government's strategists have advised that strict security action is not sufficient to roll back the revolution.

"The counter revolutionary organisation is complex to train people and ensure good government.

"If you want to win you must have a philosophy, strategy and plan ... it is all about welfare and security — and the masses in the middle."

The most effective way to counter a revolution, the official said, was to beat the enemy at his own game.

This implied three things: dealing with the revolution, handling the revolutionary situation, doing something about the future.

"You look at the things that are making people unhappy and you exercise good government by redressing those things which are exploited by the revolutionaries.

"You protect the major target, that is the system of Government from the bottom up, you protect the masses from intimidation, and you operate against the revolutionary organisations to demonstrate to the masses that you are in charge and that you have the power to protect them and the Government system.

"The main thing is to sort out the objective conditions and give the people a vision of a new South Africa that's worth working for, so that you can attract even the revolutionaries."

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A massive reconstruction programme is underway in Alexandra. R75 million has already been made available for urban renewal and the total project should be completed by May 1990.

Storm-water drainage, electricity, waterborne sewerage, a water supply, tarred roads and street lighting have been or are in the process of being installed.

Since the emergency Alexandra has got its first post office and first clinic. Hundreds of houses have been built and a technical training centre is on the drawing boards.

On the other side of the Jukskei River, on land donated by the Johannesburg City Council, a completely new suburban area is to be constructed with a stadium, three schools and elite housing.

Although the town council remains collapsed and residents do not sit on the "Mini" (the combined Government Joint Management Centre which is co-ordinating the revamping of Alex), they are involved in decision-making via a number of steering committees.

In a few weeks an intensive "oil spot" campaign is to be launched in the township when in a specially designated area virtually every Government department will be involved in a crash upgrade and education programme.

As the oil spot is completed it will eventually link up with other areas similarly treated until the whole township is rejuvenated and the people have been "pulled back to our side".

The whole of Alexandra is itself an "oil spot" for other black townships on the Reef and in the country as a whole.

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"Prerequisites for successful counter revolution," said the senior official, were: "There is no substitute for good government, that is one which represents the people, is responsive to their feelings, and provides the mechanism whereby their basic aspirations can be realised.

"Secondly, the people must know the Government is good and dedicated to their welfare, so Government must explain to them what is going on."

[17 Mar 87 p 15]

[Text]

The essence of the Government's sweeping counter-revolutionary strategy amounts to hijacking the revolution for itself.

It is a bold move for the highest stakes which the authorities are confident of getting away with.

Government strategists understand only too well the revolution in the country's black townships is caused by the exploitation of appalling living conditions and the frustrations of political impotence.

The revolutionary forces are easily able to promise the masses improved quality of life and political liberation.

If the Government forces are to achieve the target they have set themselves, the winning of the hearts and minds of the masses, they are going to have to be seen to be delivering on the same promises.

Government planners believe there are four ways to win the revolutionary onslaught they have identified:

- Exterminate the revolutionaries or resettle the civilian population. Neither of these will work as the revolutionaries are not readily identifiable from the masses while massive resettlement would be counterproductive in the circumstances.

- The military or police approach. Conventional use of these forces is not successful unless the revolutionaries make mistakes or the security forces have the element of surprise.

Unconventional use of the security forces (for example, the use of undercover personnel and vehicles) nearly always succeeds, unless the revolutionaries have advance warning or the security forces are not properly trained.

- Surrender or seeking accommodation with the revolutionaries. The Government firmly rejects these options.

- Stealing the thunder of the revolutionaries. This is the option that the South African security forces have opted for.

To beat the revolutionaries at their own game, as one senior strategist recently put it, the Government must first protect the authority of the State and the masses from intimidation.

At the same time drastic action must be taken to eliminate the underlying social and economic factors which have caused unhappiness in the population and which have lent themselves to be exploited for revolutionary purposes.

Ultimately, this will all fail unless the Government can create a political system to satisfy the basic aspirations of the people and engender faith in their future.

The latter aspect of the strategy is up to the politicians who are supposed to be working on negotiations with leaders of all race groups to work out a viable political system to the satisfaction of all.

The first part of the strategy, the "security and welfare" aspect, is being dealt with by means of massive undertaking known as the National Management System.

Through this system virtually every Government department is co-ordinated to administer the black townships.

At grassroots level this takes the form of Mini, Joint Management Centres (JMCs) or "Minis".

The Minis report to sub-JMCs which in turn report to JMCs which in turn again are co-ordinated by the Joint Security Staff.

On the Witwatersrand, for example, the JMC concerned is responsible for the region which coincides with the Witwatersrand Command of the SA Defence Force.

Four sub-JMCs report to it: West Rand, Soweto, Johannesburg and East Rand.

Minis are operational in each township, such as in Alexandra.

Representatives of the Minis meet in sub-JMC meetings to compare progress and experience and convey reports and requests upwards.

Each Joint Management structure is representative of the security forces and welfare departments. The representatives elect a chairman for each structure, and in practice this has meant a soldier or policeman has been selected to serve as head of each joint management structure.

At the pinnacle of the system the entire operation is monitored functionally and as a whole. The security forces and the relevant welfare departments work together but also separately according to their own specialised functions.

The system makes provision for involving the private sector by way of liaison forums, such as the steering committees which involve the residents of Alexandra in local decision-making.

Minis operate in townships where local government structures have collapsed and also in areas where there has been no unrest, but where unrest might reasonably be expected.

The main role of a Mini is the exercise of "good government" as well as co-ordinating the components of welfare and security.

The Mini operating in Alexandra, a black township of 110 000 people outside Johannesburg, is a good example of how the system works on the ground.

It comprises three sub-committees: Veikom (security committee, including the Police, SADF and the municipal police), Semkom (constitutional, economic and social committee, under the chairmanship of Alexandra Administrator Mr Steve Burger), and Komkom (communications committee, considered to be vital to the success of the entire operation, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Bureau for Information).

The Mini, further, has a Joint Intelligence Section, under the leadership of the Security Police.

There are no blacks serving on the Mini in Alexandra, although in areas where black local authorities are still operative these do take part in the joint management system.

The security committee meets every 24 hours to analyse occurrences of the previous day, discuss mistakes and plan and assign tasks for the next period.

In the seven months since the Mini was set up the combined security forces have applied their maximum power to the situation in Alexandra to restore law and order and stability to the township.

This involved the use of thousands of personnel to seal the township and then to search it from one end to the other in search of people wanted for any crimes and for weapons.

Stone-throwing and petrol-bombing was stopped by sheer numbers of security force personnel on patrol.

The security forces further installed high-mast street lighting while World War Two searchlights are used to light up the township from nearby high ground.

The work of Semkom complements these heavy security actions by upgrading the quality of life in the township as a matter of urgency.

A R90-million upliftment and urban renewal programme has been initiated with a view to completely upgrading the town by May 1990.

Community organisations have been included in decision-making of this committee by means of steering committees which meet regularly at the Alexandra town hall.

Komkom's major role is keep the residents of Alexandra fully informed of developments and to seek maximum co-operation.

It also has a propaganda role, mainly by use of cartoon strips which depict radicals as rats which do and say stupid things, while the nice guy character "Alex" has all the right answers.

The overriding philosophy of the Mini-JMC system, according to one senior official, is to exercise good government "which must see and be seen".

[18 Mar 87 p 15]

[Text]

It is generally accepted, even by the Government, there can be no lasting solution to South Africa's problems until the majority of the country's people are accommodated politically to their satisfaction.

In a nutshell this must imply that every South African, no matter what colour, should, if he has the ability and qualifications, know that he or she could become State President.

Anything short of this would not be genuine power-sharing and would fall far short of the political reform necessary to defuse the revolution.

The Government has on numerous occasions by way of key Ministers and the State President stated that it accepts power-sharing to the highest executive and legislative level but on the basis that no one group should be in a position to dominate the others.

It has also bandied about such concepts as "one-man-one-vote in a unitary state", although this must fit in to the overall plan of non-domination.

Essential to the Government's approach is the legal definition and maintenance of distinctive groups which would form the building blocks in the future political system.

This is a point of major controversy of course, but thus far there is no sign that the Government is considering abandoning this.

The authorities refuse to spell out what kind of constitutional model is envisaged to accommodate the different groups in such a

way that they share power equally while not being in a position to dominate one another.

The reason often given for this is that it would be prescriptive of the Government to suggest something when in fact the system should be the product of give-and-take negotiations between the groups in the first place.

However, behind the scenes, much thought and energy is being given by the Government's top constitutional planners to this problem.

One concept gaining currency in the minds of many of the Ministers is that of "concurrent majorities".

The idea is that each group has its own elections for its constitutional decision-making forum to run its own affairs.

The majority party or group in each forum is then represented on an equal basis on a separate forum, such as a Council of State, to deliberate and take decisions on matters affecting everyone.

The great dilemma for which there are no answers is how such a forum will ever take decisions which will not be construed as domination of one or more groups.

There is talk of granting each group represented on the general affairs forum a veto, but that would make administration unwieldy and perhaps certain decisions might never be taken because consensus cannot be achieved.

There is talk of a three-quarters majority being sufficient to override a veto, but Government politicians reject this because that would open the way to a ganging up of a majority against the minority.

Then there is talk of some form of deadlock-breaking institution (a Constitutional Court or some form of President's Council), but this would not resolve the problem of avoiding one group dominating the others.

Cabinet Ministers privately admit they have no answers to this conundrum, but nonetheless the Government feels that the solution to the country's political problems lies on the road of concurrent majorities.

An interesting facet of Government approach to this model is what is being suggested for the control of the State Presidency and the various Ministerial portfolios.

Quite clearly, whoever controls the Presidency and the portfolios of Defence and Law and Order is in effect in a position of domination over the others.

Two schools of thought are being applied to this problem.

One is that each portfolio, including the Presidency, should be made as powerful as possible, taking up as much authority as each one can.

Then each position should be stripped of its authority on the basis of maximum decentralisation to own affairs administrations of each group.

The second, more bizarre idea, is that a council representative of each group should in effect manage each portfolio while a figure-head Minister or State President would rotate on a regular basis (much the same as the Chairmanship of the Security Council of the United Nations rotates among its members).

These plans are of course by no means final because theoretically the future political system must be the result of negotiation.

They do, however, give an indication of how the Government would be prepared to negotiate only to the point of equal power-sharing and not beyond.

Equal power-sharing would presumably be the minimum that the non-enfranchised communities would want — but is there such a thing?

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BLACK SASH CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON THREE NEW FACES OF APARTHEID

Municipal Police

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 20-26 Mar 87 pp 6-7

[Article by Ruth Becker]

[Text]

Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown offices received "numerous generalised complaints" about the behaviour of municipal police from residents in the outlying areas of Jansenville, Alexandria, Kenton, Fort Beaufort and Adelaide.

"Whether or not all the allegations can be proven in court," the paper continues, "it has become abundantly clear to us that the municipal police are deeply resented by the communities they are supposedly intended to serve."

Some of the names used to describe the municipal police are given as an indication of their community standing: *magodolos* (the opposers), *mangundwane* (wild rats), *amachaka* or "Zulu boys" and "green flies" after their army green uniforms.

Despite enabling legislation in 1977 and 1982, it was not until the first State of Emergency in 1985 that the government decided to go ahead with establishing the municipal police.

The timing, says Walker, "makes it very clear that the municipal policemen were being called into existence to supplement the tightly

stretched resources of the SADF and SAP in the townships. At the same time, they also fitted in with the government strategy of devolving more and more of the responsibility for running the troublesome black areas onto co-opted black intermediaries."

Recruits for the municipal police force in the Albany area appear to be members of right-wing vigilante groups, unemployed and poorly paid people and former political activists in anti-apartheid groups. (The last category was alleged in Grahamstown and Alexandria, although the process is unclear.)

Municipal police are trained for three months. Unlike the "special constables" (*kitskonstabels*), established late last year to augment riot police, they are not a division of the SAP. Consequently a complainant in a potential civil suit has only 90 days, and not 180 as in action against the SAP, in which to institute legal action. (This applies to any legal claim against the municipality.) This makes legal action "somewhat more difficult", the report notes.

There are different levels of pay within the municipal police force, depending on educational qualification and rank. In the Eastern

Cape the lowest starting salary for a municipal policeman is almost R225 per month. Although in absolute terms this is very little, "by comparison to most other wages being offered in the small towns of the Eastern Cape, it is a lot of money" according to Walker.

Of note is that the municipal police were not defined as a "force" in the Emergency regulations gazetted on June 12, 1986. They were included in the definition of "security force" in the Emergency regulations gazetted on December 11 last year, relating to the control of publications and reporting. One effect of this is to prohibit any news or comment on their deployment which "to a reasonable bystander would appear to be for the purposes of security action" as defined in the proclamation.

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 20-26 Mar 87 pp 6-7

[Article by Jo-Ann Bekker]

[Text]

OPPOSITION to Botshabelo's imminent incorporation into QwaQwa is likely to make the Free State human dumping ground a flashpoint this year — much as Moutse's resistance to incorporation into KwaNdebele sparked bloody clashes in 1986.

This was the view advanced by the Black Sash's Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) in its report to the Black Sash's national conference in Cape Town last weekend.

Already, 105 students have been detained for protesting against incorporation, Trac says. Buildings in Botshabelo — literally "place of refuge" although it was originally called Onverwacht, "unexpected" — sport anti-incorporation graffiti.

Social and economic conditions in the country's largest resettlement area, about 40km from Bloemfontein, seem set to add fuel to the dissatisfaction. Unemployment is high, the few who have jobs at factories in the area earn as little as R12,50 a week, the housing shortage is acute and squatter settlements are mushrooming.

Last year, Trac predicted the bloody outcome of mounting tension in the Northern Transvaal Moutse areas, which were incorporated into KwaNdebele by a stroke of Pretoria's pen. Resistance increased during the year — drawing together groups as diverse as the youth and tribal princes — as the date of KwaNdebele's "independence" drew closer. A three-month anti-independence civil war resulted in the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly formally ditching independence. But Trac says there are strong indications the scheme is being revived.

Botshabelo, with a population of between 500 000 and 700 000 — and plans to increase it to 1,5-million — has far greater human resources than its foster-parent-to-be, QwaQwa.

"A glance at the map illustrates the absurdity of the incorporation proposal," the Trac report states.

"Onverwacht is separated from QwaQwa by a large tract of Bophuthatswana, the Orange Free State and Lesotho. It makes sense only in the light of rumours that QwaQwa is next in line for independence after KwaNdebele."

The committee also points out that the incorporation of Moutse, an area with well-developed infrastructures compared with the string of commuter villages of which KwaNdebele comprised, were "quite clearly the prize offered to KwaNdebele for accepting independence".

Other threatened communities which were highlighted at the Black Sash conference included:

- Khayalitsha, where there is a threat that inter-group violence — like the "Witdoeke" vigilante attacks, widely alleged to have been supported by the authorities, which razed Crossroads last June — could erupt in the Cape Town township's newest sites.

Western Cape vice-president Margaret Nash said that "for survival 'little people' have had to align themselves on short or longer term bases with one or other grouping, but alliances and divisions tend to be complex, dynamic and unstable as operative forces compete for the support or compliance of the masses."

In Khayalitsha's B and C sites, local leaders who were involved in negotiations with the Cape provincial authorities, have garnered "terrifying power" by allotting sites to their followers.

- Lawaaiikamp, the neglected 40-year-old shanty town near George's coloured township where about 5 000 face removal to the nearby Sandkraal rudimentary site-and-service scheme.

- Three tribal trust areas in KwaZulu's Valley of a Thousand Hills where residents face removal because of the planned Inanda Dam.

- The Eastern Cape, following the removal of the Langa and Despatch communities to the growing Tjoksville ("place of the trampled")

tent town in Uitenhage's Kwanobuhle township. The townships of Walmer, Soweto, Red Location and Zwide are threatened with being transplanted to the Motherwell resettlement area, 20km from Port Elizabeth.

Meanwhile, Trac reports, the Transvaal communities of Machakaneng, Braklaagte, Bloedfontein and Geweerfontein face incorporation into Bophuthatswana in terms of the Borders of Particular States Extension Amendment Bill.

"Many of the issues we raised at last year's (Black Sash) conference such as incorporation into the homelands and vigilante activity are still largely unresolved problems. In addition, the threat of forced removal is by no means over.

"In the context of the current State of Emergency, rural struggles are being waged under much more difficult conditions than before," the Trac report said.

[Article by Ruth Bekker]

[Text]

BLACK municipal police forces, established in many townships around the country last year, are increasingly responsible for policing township residents in the Eastern Cape and indications are that their targets are political opponents, especially young people.

In a paper presented at the Black Sash National Conference in Cape Town last weekend, Cheryl Walker notes the Black Sash offices in Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown have received "numerous complaints and allegations of abuse against the council police" in the past year. At the same time the number of complaints to their offices concerning the SA Police and SA Defence Force, which were "so prevalent in 1985", decreased considerably.

According to Walker, this supports

the view that these two forces have withdrawn "into a more supervisory role and that much of the immediate responsibility for crushing anti-government organisation and reasserting control over the townships has been devolved onto the black municipal police and the local authorities they serve.

"By far" the most complaints received in the Eastern Cape offices concerned alleged assaults by municipal police on township residents. They raise "serious questions" about discipline within the force and the use of violent methods such as beatings, torture and midnight arrests in

municipal police operations, she says.

Few if any municipal police "arrests" seem to have led to prosecutions in their area. In most cases the person arrested would be "unceremoniously released" after being held for anything between several hours and two days, "during which time he or she may be interrogated and reportedly suffer various abuses".

The cases brought to their attention have been referred to lawyers for civil claims for damages, but since none has yet been completed, they are *sub judice* and could not be fully reported.

In addition to specific cases, both

BLACK South Africans might be free to move about these days, but unless they can find housing they're not allowed to stop moving, according to reports from the Black Sash national conference held in Cape Town on the weekend.

On July 1 last year all the pass and influx control laws were abolished and a new structure of control was introduced. Now there are "insiders" and "outsiders", as the Johannesburg advice office report describes it.

Life outside is tougher than ever for one-third of the country's black population.

Life for those, now South African citizens, who are already inside or have enough money to buy themselves in, is dependent upon housing; one is allowed to settle if one has accommodation. But the housing situation is critical, with backlogs thousands of families long, dating back for 20 years — and the waiting lists are now largely irrelevant. "If you can pay you will get a house," the report states. "If you cannot pay, you won't."

The outsiders are too poor to maintain themselves inside, or too poor to move themselves in from outside. These "aliens" include the nine million people who lost their citizenship when the TBVC "homelands" (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) took independence.

"The problems are the the same old problems with the same tragic human face. The resolution or otherwise of the problems is now based on a whole new system of law," the report states.

Two new laws govern the inside/outside dichotomy.

One is the Identification Act, which provides for the issue of a common identity document to everyone who is "permanently resident" in South Africa.

These small books do not indicate race. But everyone has two identity numbers — the one in the identity book, and a birth entry number in the population register. The birth entry number shows race in the twelfth digit, numbering from "0" for whites to "9" for blacks, with other races in-between. So the population register still classifies everybody according to race.

Various problems with the new "just one little book" identification system came to the attention of the Johannesburg advice office soon after the book was launched.

Applicants, who are supposed to be able to go to the nearest office of the Department of Home Affairs, were referred to the old Bantu Commissioner's office, initially because the white, coloured and Indian offices did not have fingerprinting equipment. They now have the equipment, as everybody is obliged to be fingerprinted for new identity documents, but black people are still being referred to the commissioner's offices.

"There is no longer any such legal entity as a Bantu Commissioner, but in practice the same old officials who were Bantu Commissioners are now officials of the Department of Home Affairs and are doing the same old things in the same old way," the report states.

In February this year the office received a sudden spate of complaints from different parts of the country that old people were told they could not apply for a pension until they had a new ID. One explanation given was that the computer had been reprogrammed to deal with the new 13 digit identity numbers and could no longer cope with the old ones.

The report also questions whether pass raids "really are a thing of the past", given information reaching the Johannesburg office.

According to the Act, the report notes, "An authorised officer ... may at any time request any person reasonably presumed to have attained the age of 16 years to prove his identity without delay ..." but it amounts to the same thing if policemen are going to stop ordinary people in the streets in an arbitrary fashion."

The "insiders" — those who are entitled to the new identity document — can move about freely and look for work without having to obtain permission first. They can apply for Unemployment Insurance Benefits and do not have to return to a remote "homeland" to claim benefits. This means they can actively seek work during the six-month period during which the benefits are paid.

They are free to move — but not to settle. The report sums it up by saying: "If you can pay, you will get a house ... Control over land and housing which has always been one of

the most important influx control mechanisms continues to be so and will increase in importance now that other mechanisms have been repealed."

In theory, the mechanism which deprived TBVC "citizens" of their South African citizenship has been repealed with The Restoration of South African Citizenship Act, which became law on July 1, 1986.

But the administration of the Act "is so far removed from the State President's promise (to restore citizenship) as to bear almost no relation to it", according to the report.

On February 23, the Minister of Home Affairs told parliament a total of 2 909 people had regained their South African citizenship in 1986. According to the Black Sash, there are at least nine million South Africans who lost their citizenship between Transkei independence in 1976 and Ciskei independence in 1981.

The Minister also reportedly said no applications for restoration of citizenship had been refused — but in the first two months of this year, reports of refusals reached the Black Sash advice office in Johannesburg. They found the two main reasons given were that homeland leaders, with the exception of Ciskei, were stalling and the term "permanently resident" is under dispute.

The Department of Home Affairs says a person's place of permanent residence is where the family lives. According to the Black Sash, lawyers maintain that if a person has been residing in South Africa since the "homeland's" independence, that person is permanently resident.

The report notes that many people from the newly independent homelands have worked in South Africa's cities for "many, many years", failing to bring their families because the law did not allow it. "While recent changes made this possible, they could not obtain family accommodation."

CBD CHAIRMAN CRITICIZES PLANS TO CONVERT BLACK TOWNSHIPS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Feb 87 p 10

[Article by Nigel Mandy]

[Text]

There is now a proposal to make black townships into city states. The big question: will the idea work?

A city state can be an excellent device to promote good and locally responsive government in an economically bound region. Hamburg in West Germany is a good example. It has enjoyed internal autonomy since 1189 and in 1871 became a constituent state of the German Empire.

This long tradition of self-sufficiency has greatly helped Hamburg develop an outstanding metropolitan transport system and other services.

Such autonomy would be advantageous for Greater Johannesburg as a whole — but to create one artificially for its black townships alone would be disastrous.

Consider the accompanying map of the Witwatersrand, on which the black townships are shaded in. These scattered "islands" might indeed be linked constitutionally into something equivalent to a localised "Bophuthatswana archipelago" (complete with casino?) for central government voting purposes: but for rational local government they could never be anything other than integral parts of the multiracial metropolis of the Central Witwatersrand. Mere population numbers of a particular racial group are irrelevant.

Dormitory satellite towns such as Sandton, Randburg, Roodepoort, black Soweto, Indian Lenasia and

coloured Ennerdale have no separate viability. With the core city of Johannesburg they form an interdependent system.

Take Alexandra and Soweto, for example: they are separated by long distances and have few shared interests. Their inhabitants converge from different directions on central workplaces each day to earn their livings and to enjoy higher order metropolitan facilities.

The greatest problems of each municipality within a metropolis are the ones which they share: land use, roads and transport; public health and safety, work opportunities, human resource development. What happens in one affects all the others.

Retention of separate local authorities is desirable for many reasons, but the need for greater formalised co-operation and resource-sharing grows more urgent every day. The dependence of the black municipalities is greatest because — for historical and economic reasons — their own resources are grossly inadequate to meet their needs.

The essential unity of metropolitan areas has been recognised in theory by the Government. Attempts made to put this into practice include the creation of metropolitan transport advisory boards, draft guide plan committees and the imminent establishment of regional services councils (RSCs).

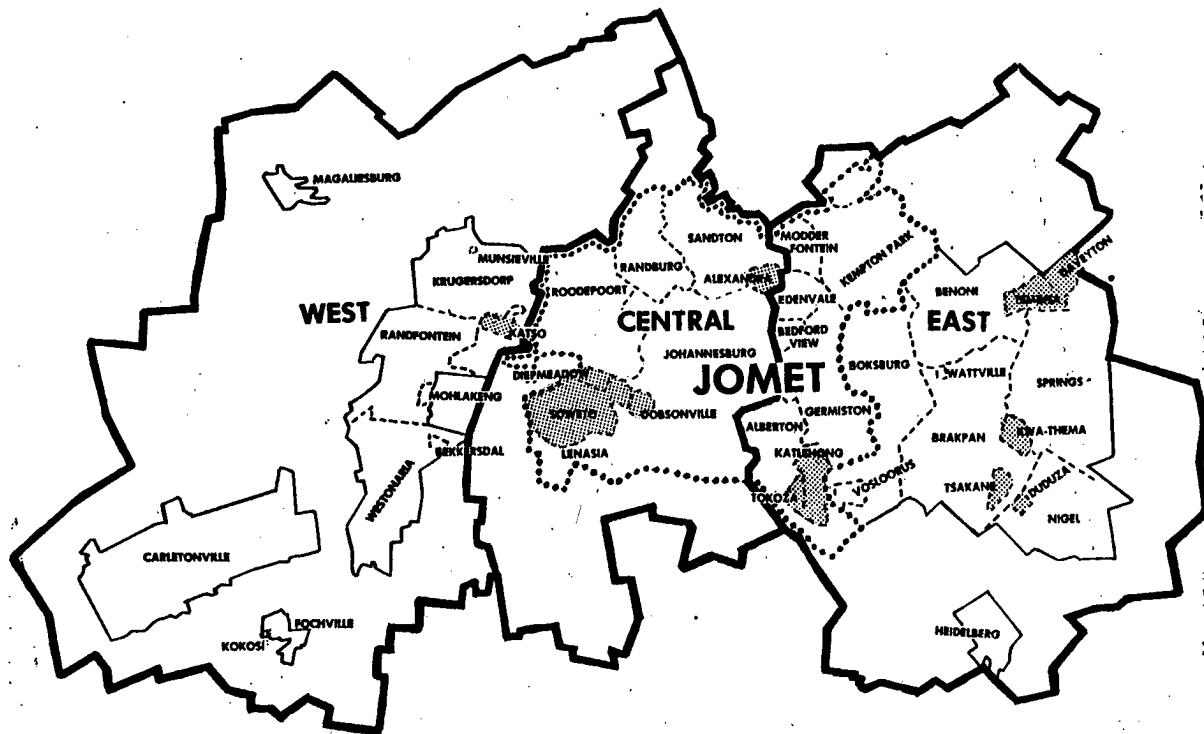
During January three RSC areas — East, Central and West — were demarcated on the Witwatersrand. Their boundaries are shown on the map, together with the area of the Jomet Metropolitan Transport Advisory Board (which closely resembles the Draft Guide Plan area for the Central Witwatersrand).

Jomet's area, proclaimed in 1978, was identified by careful studies which took into account the transport "watershed" within which large numbers of people commute daily across municipal boundaries to and from their places of work. It encompasses an area bounded by Rand-

burg and Sandton in the north, Kempton Park/Edenvale/Bedfordview/Germiston/Alberton in the east, Soweto/Lenasia in the south and Roodepoort in the west.

This economically-bound area produces one quarter of South Africa's wealth. The problems which it experiences have in large measure been aggravated by misguided central government interference from afar.

But converting it into a city state — with retention of municipalities as a lower tier of local government — would be an excellent move.



/9317

CSO: 3400/294

STELLENBOSCH REJECTS MIXED JUNIOR COUNCIL

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A PLAN for a multiracial junior town council in Stellenbosch has been squashed by the Town Council amid angry claims from the organisers that the decision was made on racial grounds.

The junior council, which was to have included members from two "coloured" Stellenbosch high schools, was planned by the Stellenbosch Junior Rapportryers last year. It was turned down at a secret Town Council meeting early this year.

The chairman of the Stellenbosch Junior Rapportryers, Leon Geustyn, said yesterday there was "absolutely no way" the organisation would consider going ahead on a whites-only basis.

"In fact, we met the council informally before their meeting because we wanted to tell them that," he said.

Geustyn said the attempt to establish a Stellenbosch junior council was part of a national project to establish the councils on a wider basis.

"The council was all for the idea last year until it became obvious that the two coloured schools in Stellenbosch would be involved," he said.

"We originally discussed the project with the last mayor, Mr Piet Lombard, who gave it his backing. The concept was also approved by the council in June."

His organisation handed a detailed constitution for the junior council to the town council in November. At its first meeting this year, the council conditionally withdrew its approval of the scheme and accepted a motion to review the decision.

The plan was turned down while the council met in committee without any reasons being given.

Geustyn said there could be no reason but a racial one for the decision.

The mayor of Stellenbosch, Dr E P S Taljaard, was not available for comment.

/9317

CSO: 3400/294

EXPERTS LINK ESCALATING CRIME RATE TO POLITICS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Mar 87 p 15

[Article by Craig Kotze],

[Text]

Every day at least 10 people are murdered on the Witwatersrand — more than 2 800 for the year ended June 1986.

This means that as many people die at the hands of criminals on the Reef in a year as in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago together.

Every 24 hours sees more than 51 vehicles stolen and 20 housebreakings in Randburg, Sandton and Johannesburg.

Police figures disclosed in Parliament by Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok also show a 20 percent increase — to 787 — in rapes in central Johannesburg and Sandton.

And with these figures comes the official admission that crimes like car theft and housebreaking are "enormous" problems.

Reasons given by Mr Vlok for the crime wave were the economic recession, resulting unemployment and the abuse by criminal elements of unrest.

Mr John Pegge, National Director of the National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro), added another cause — frustrated political aspirations.

"The political situation affects the entire community. Because many people see

themselves as disadvantaged and see many laws as discriminatory, respect for the law is lessened.

"Many feel they have nothing to lose and their perception of housebreaking might be that of equalising wealth," Mr Pegge said.

However, he said, the factors primarily responsible for the crime rate were the recession, unemployment, and the thousands of school dropouts in areas like Soweto.

This last aspect is reflected in Witwatersrand police crime returns where many suspects are in their early or late teens.

Affluent areas are especially vulnerable to break-ins, with 1986 figures of 3 430 reported in Randburg, 1 250 in Bramley and 1 649 in Sandton — areas near Alexandra township.

The flood of job-seekers from rural areas to the Reef also accelerated crime when they encountered unemployment, said Mr Pegge.

"In the context of a developing country I also see crime increasing as their traditional values are undermined," he said.

Lack of education or skills to cope in the urban environment also contributed to crime sta-

tistics: "Significantly, 83 percent of the people Nicro sees are illiterate, semi-literate or unskilled," he said.

Professor Douw Steyn, head of Pretoria University's department of criminology, said crime and political instability went "hand-in-hand".

"Economics and politics cannot be divorced. Although crime did increase during the good times, there was no massive escalation as there is now," he said. Because he did not foresee an improvement in economic conditions, Professor Steyn said the crime rate would intensify.

He blamed the abolition of influx control for the large numbers of unemployed "who had to live and would turn to crime if dishonesty was the easiest means".

Professor T van Heerden, head of the department of criminology, penology and police science at the University of South Africa, said many policemen were permanently occupied curbing unrest and if that was the way the SAP was orientated it would not be able to prevent crime.

"If there is a lack of proper supervision it will create more crime," Professor van Heerden said.

Witwatersrand CID chief Brigadier Dries van den Heever agreed crime figures in Johannesburg, Randburg, and Sandton were "too high for comfort".

He also agreed that underlying socio-economic factors contributed to high crime but added his men had enough successes to enable him to express "cautious optimism".

A specialised approach had been adopted by creating select units such as the Robbery Reaction Unit, Housebreaking and Vehicle Branch units. They had already achieved significant successes, Brigadier van den Heever said.

"In the central city I think we have succeeded in curbing crime drastically," he said.

On car thefts, Brigadier van den Heever said: "We have had significant successes and our February figures show a decrease on those of January."

"I think we have reached the turning point for crime on the Witwatersrand and we are starting to be cautiously optimistic," he said.

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CSO: 3400/294

APARTHEID BUREAUCRACY HINDERS INDIAN JOB SEEKERS IN OFS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Mar 87 p 5

[Article by Boeti Eshak]

[Text]

PETTY apartheid is delaying the creation of 4 000 job opportunities in the work-starved Orange Free State.

Officially the ban against Indian occupation in the Free State has been dumped.

But in reality bureaucratic hum-hawing makes it impossible for senior and middle management Indians to find the right accommodation.

Entrepreneurs wanting to move to the Free State, thus creating thousands of new jobs, are holding back because of the apartheid bungle.

A visit to the Botshabelo industrial area near Bloemfontein this week revealed:

- Top Indian management people who have created hundreds of jobs are forced to live in crowded rooms on their factory premises because no accommodation is available in town.

- Attempts by the industrialists' association to sort something out have been met by bureaucratic buck-passing and paper-shuffling.

- The authorities want to put Indian entrepreneurs into a seedy part of town although upper-class accommodation in a cosmopolitan part is available.

Mr Clive Mendelsohn, chairman of the Botshabelo Industrialists' Association, spelt out the problem:

"There are at least eight Indian industrialists who have delayed their relocation to Botshabelo until housing becomes available.

The search for accommodation has led Mr Mendelsohn a merry dance through the bureaucratic halls.

Two government departments are involved in persuading the Indian businessmen to come to Botshabelo. The Bloemfontein City Council has welcomed the Indians as job-spinners and said they could live wherever they wanted — "within reason".

But the Free State Provincial Administration is dragging its feet.

The first Indian entrepreneurs arrived seven months ago and have established three clothing factories, with a fourth on the way. But they are no closer to sorting out the accommodation problem.

The SA Development Trust Corporation, owners of Botshabelo, applied to build their own blocks of flats, but have been refused permission.

Guidelines

The corporation also applied for permission to house the Indians in the cosmopolitan Westdene area of Bloemfontein. They pointed out that a block of flats, Hargren Court, has been occupied for 10 months by Taiwanese industrialists without a single racial incident.

No luck. The Administrator, Mr Louis Botha, said a survey showed there were 17 white objectors.

Mr Mendelsohn then contacted the Administrator who at first said he was acting according to secret guidelines and then hinted that an application for Rose Court, in the Hilton area, would be acceptable.

The suggestion shocked the Botshabelo industrialists. "Hilton is totally unacceptable. According to police it has the highest percentage of violent crimes and we don't want to expose the Indians to this," said Mr Mendelsohn.

Now they have again applied for the use of Hargren Court — but were told at the weekend by the Administrator that Rose Court it will indeed be. Mr Botha promised to create a healthy community life for Indians within their own group area.

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CSO: 3400/294

PLIGHT OF INDIAN MIGRANT WORKERS NOTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Mar 87 p 5

[Article by Boeti Eshak]

[Text]

INDIAN "migrant" workers in Botshabelo have to contravene the Factories Act because no suitable accommodation can be found for them.

The Sunday Times investigated the plight of the workers, mainly middle-management personnel, who have been sent from Durban to keep the factories running.

At two factories, it was established workers were sleeping in offices and cloakrooms.

At the Lockhat Brothers factory, the 12 employees, including two blacks from Durban, have converted the men's cloakroom, the first-aid room and three offices into bedrooms. They also have a makeshift kitchen.

At Elite Clothing, eight people, including the manager, Mr M E Govender, sleep in two offices.

"The conditions we live under are horrible," Mr Benny Singh, a 53-year-old production manager at Lockhat Brothers, said, "and on top of that we are away from our families."

Mr Singh is one of the many Indians who had to leave their families behind when they were transferred to Botsha-

belo. He left his wife and five children behind in Chatsworth because of lack of proper accommodation.

He said: "At any one time there are 12 Indians in this factory — nine fulltime employees and three casuals. And all are employed in senior positions."

"When we arrived in August 1986 we were told accommodation would be provided, but nothing has happened."

Weekend

"There was nothing suitable available in Thaba Nchu (about 2km away). We also applied for two flats in Bloemfontein in October and are still waiting for an answer."

"Like the migrant black workers, we are away from our wives and children. We want them with us."

But unlike the black workers, they can travel to Durban once a month at the weekend to visit their families.

Mr Singh's neighbour in Chatsworth, Mr Sheikh Ahmed, 61, also had to leave his wife and two high-school children at home.

"How can I bring my family here when there are no schools my children

can attend," Mr Ahmed, the company's head mechanic, said.

Mr Cassim Patel, general manager of Lockhat Brothers, said they felt isolated in Botshabelo.

"We live out of suitcases," Mr Patel, 43, from Avoca in Durban, said. "There is no proper room space and no cupboards in which to keep our belongings."

"There is nothing to do. We Durbanites love the sea and there is not even a swimming pool here. There are no recreational facilities."

Mrs Saras Reddy is one of the more fortunate wives of the men employed in Botshabelo. She has decent accommodation in a residential hotel in central Bloemfontein, and her three children — Kathigasen, 9, Joanne, 8, and Ashley, 3 — are with her.

She joined her husband, Devraj, in December. The couple's two schoolgoing children attend the private Christian Brothers College in Bloemfontein.

"But I miss my large house in Chatsworth's Unit 7. Here our three children sleep in the only bedroom and have nowhere to play," she said. "Our social life is non-existent."

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CSO: 3400/294

INDIANS TO OWN LAND IN VRYHEID

Durban POST NATAL in English 11-14 Mar 87 p 7

[Article by Khalil Aniff]

[Text]

INDIANS will be living and owning their own homes in Vryheid — from where they were previously barred — within a year, deputy Minister of Housing, Local Government and Agriculture, Mr Soobramoney "S V" Naicker said this week.

He made the prediction, after top-level talks with Vryheid's mayor, Mr PRD Nel, House of Assembly MP for Vryheid, Mr Jourie Mentz, and Mr HR Rohrs, the town's former mayor.

Indians have been barred from living in this northern Natal town and the Free State for many decades, but the restrictions were lifted about 18 months ago.

Since then negotiations have been taking place on a regular basis to identify land for Indian occupation.

Mr Naicker said once the 10 hectares was proclaimed, work would start immediately.

The Vryheid Town Council will have to give its stamp of approval, and according to Mr Naicker this is only a "formality".

The land is situated in the heart of Vry-

heid and is bound by Lake Side on the east, Dorpspruit on the north, the by-pass road on the south and the Klipfontein Dam on the west.

Mr Naicker said: "Initial calculations have shown that we need 200 homes to accommodate workers who travel from as far as Dundee and Hlobane to work in Vryheid. Priority will be given to these people and also to pioneers of the areas closest to Vryheid," he said.

A survey by Mr Naicker has shown that 53 Indians are employed at the Hlobane colleries, 13 at Coronation colleries, 21 at Natal Anthracite, six at Tselentis and almost 100 in smaller businesses.

□ Meanwhile, Mr Naicker also disclosed that negotiations were under way with the town council to open the central business district in Vryheid to all races.

"At this stage no finality has been reached but I am confident we will succeed."

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CSO: 3400/342

LESOTHO WATER PLAN DELAY COULD MEAN DISASTER FOR PWV

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Mar 87 p 4

[Article by Mick Collins]

[Text] ANY delay in the R5bn Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme could lead to the entire PWV area being without water by 1994/95, say development sources.

They add that massive industries in the area could grind to a halt should there be a hiccup — political or financial — which impeded progress on the scheme.

An economic research report by respected Johannesburg-based consultants Davis Borkum Hare says dams in the Vaal River System are currently at 26% of full capacity.

It adds: "This is sufficient to meet current restricted (30% below normal) water requirements.

"Current sources in the system will not be sufficient for Rand Water Board (RWB) requirements after 1995."

Author of the report Mike Brown says the Highlands scheme has now taken on a certain amount of urgency.

"There isn't much longer to go before pressure tells," he says.

The report says further that water consumption in the RWB area totals 1 817 megalitres/day which is very

close to to the present quota of 1 806 megalitres/day.

"The quota includes a 30% saving on normal water usage before the imposition of restrictions in early 1984," it says.

"In 1983, average consumption in the area was about 2 300 megalitres/day, so significant savings have been made in recent years, despite the growth of the PWV."

Without the Highlands scheme, however, the demand for water in the RWB area (see graph) will probably exceed the yield from the Vaal River System by 1994, the report says.

/12828

CSO: 3400/346

NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES OF MINI-BUS TAXI BOOM NOTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Mar 87 p 2

[Article by Chris Cairncross]

[Text] **AN UNCONTROLLED** proliferation of mini-bus taxis might seem to be a cheap method of solving some of SA's passenger transport problems but it could, in the long run, have negative cost-raising consequences for the economy as a whole.

And, the proposed deregulation of these taxi services will need to be co-ordinated adequately to ensure no harm is done to existing public passenger transport, Passenger Transport Association president J J van Staden warns.

Addressing the PTA's biennial conference in Cape Town yesterday, Van Staden acknowledged the valuable contribution made by taxis in the provision of transport, but stressed that their expanding presence was, at the same time, seriously eroding the patronage enjoyed by existing bus operators.

This, in turn, created further pressures for increased subsidies to keep bus companies viable, and would lead inevitably to higher demands on the finances of central government or on RSCs when they were finally in place.

Public transport should remain balanced, with as much co-ordination between the different modes as

possible, Van Staden added.

There were numerous passenger services provided by buses that could be taken over by mini-bus taxis, but he cautioned that the level of demand should determine eventual capital expenditure.

□ Although government favoured the principle of phasing out passenger transport subsidies, this was unlikely to happen in the near future, Deputy Transport Minister Myburgh Streicher said.

Although legislation provided that RSCs would be held responsible for financing transport in their areas, it was foreseen they would be incapable of providing all the necessary funds from their own sources, and assistance would need to come from central government.

He said there were, in any event, several cogent reasons for promoting the use of public transport through the payment of subsidies.

It was conceivable that, with changing travel patterns likely to emerge as a result of government's urbanisation strategy and commuters' greater disposable income, phasing out of subsidies would become feasible eventually.

/12828

CSO: 3400/340

VOLKSKAS: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY MOST IMPORTANT ECONOMIC SECTOR

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Mar 87 p 3

[Text] THE manufacturing industry is the most important sector on which SA's future prosperity will be based, says Volkskas's latest *Economic Spotlight*.

Agriculture has limited growth potential because of the land constraint, the mining asset-base is fading away, and the services sector is dependent on the wealth created by the primary and secondary sectors, it says.

In contrast, the manufacturing sector's raw materials can be replenished, its fixed capital stock can be enlarged and renewed, and technological innovation encourages continual growth.

It says the problems associated with the economy have taken a toll on the industry, but improving tendencies have emerged since mid-1986.

The volume of factory production declined 5,1% in 1985 and continued to decline in the first half of 1986, although total factory production was about 1,5% higher in the third quarter of 1986 than a year before, and preliminary figures show an improvement of more than 4% for the last quarter.

The publication says the average cost increases for the industry have also been high, but the rate of increase in operating costs per unit of production have declined to 15% in 1986 from 18% in 1985. A contributing factor to the lower rate of increase in operating costs is a visible improvement in productivity.

Operating profits are improving because production volumes have improved, capacity utilisation has risen slightly, the rate of increase in the unit cost of production has decelerated and the terms of trade have improved.

The slower rate of increase in operating costs means that a slower growth in the rate of inflation could be forecast with greater confidence than had been the case until recently.

Wrong policy decisions could easily neutralise the underlying favourable trends with regards to inflation. The growth momentum of recent months has to be maintained, Volkskas says.

SPECULATION ON NEW GOLD FIELD IN POTCH GAP

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Mar 87 p 12

[Article by Peter Stacey]

[Text] **YESTERDAY'S** announcement by Potchefstroom Gold Areas (PGA) of an intersection of gold bearing conglomerate between Potchefstroom and Carletonville has revived speculation on the potential of the "Potch Gap" for a new gold field.

The gap is so named because of the absence to date of a major gold mine in the area between the most westerly mines of the West Wits Line — Deelkraal and Doornfontein — and the Klerksdorp gold field.

PGA reported one of the intersections by an Anglo American Prospecting Services drilling team had yielded an "encouraging value", but the mineral exploration company cautioned it was too early to assess the significance of the find.

The borehole, VH1 on the farm Vyfhoek, is about 5km from the northern edge of Potchefstroom.

Progress has been slowed by drilling complications, but it is anticipated target depth will be reached and further deflections and assay results will be completed "later in the year".

PGA reports correlation of the results of the borehole with those from intersections on the farm Gerhardminnebronne, 20km to the north, are being studied.

The company is the holder of mineral title as well as participation rights in the Potch Gap area, but has no direct involvement in the Gerhardminnebronne prospect, tipped by mining analysts as a potential site for a new mine.

Extensive prospecting in the gap, including the use of vibroseis methods, as well as drilling and other conventional geological techniques, has been in progress for some time.

Prior to the PGA announcement, the company's shares had been heavily traded since Wednesday last week, when turnover on the day was 152 548 shares — up from earlier trading volumes of about 15 000 a day.

Volume traded peaked at 323 200 on Friday with the price up 75c to 300c on the week.

On Monday trading volumes eased on a new high of 320c. Yesterday's close for the share was 300c.

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CSO: 3400/346

PRC MAKES TRADE GESTURE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Mar 87 p 18

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text] All the anti-South Africa sentiment in the world won't stop this country's trade taking off with the coming on stream next year of the World Trade Centre near Jan Smuts Airport.

And even the Red Chinese want SA in the international business family.

At the opening of the 40 000 sq m Trade and Merchandise Mart section of the WTC at Jurgens Park by Dr Theo Alant, Deputy Minister of Economics and Technology, it was learned that Chinese officials in Nanjing, sent a letter, via Hong Kong trade agents, to Mr Neels Swart, chair-

man of the new centre which welcomed South African participation in a food fair at Nanjing.

The letter said this was "our first step to co-operate".

The World Trade Centres Association, which was formed 17 years ago, is a force in world trade, with 130 member nations. South Africa joined the association last year and now its R30 million TMM — a permanent display centre for manufactured goods — is scheduled for opening this November.

Arrangements have been made for a number of WTC trade missions to view South African goods from the end of 1987 onwards.

Also on the drawing board for the overall trade complex is a new hotel to cater for what is expected to be a rush of international buyers of South African goods which, Mr Gus Dubinsky, manager of the Brussels mart, one of the largest in the business says, have a high profile in world markets.

Financial backing for the local venture comes from private sector, financial institutions and an initial investment from the Terexco group, of which Mr Swart is also chairman.

The Terexko group is owned by the Swart and Jurgens family trusts.

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CSO: 3400/340

BRIEFS

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED INDIANS UP--Unemployment among Indians increased 35% in the 12 months to November, according to Central Statistical Services. In November 1985, 22 835 Indians were unemployed. A year later it had increased to 30 824 out of an economically active population of 307 228. Of those without work in November last year, 64,1% were under 30, compared with 64,8% in November 1985. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Mar 87 p 4] /12828

RISE IN EXPORTS FROM RICHARDS BAY--Richards Bay Coal Terminal exports climbed from 39,6-million tons in 1985 to 40,3-million tons last year. This was said by the Richards Bay Coal Terminal Company (RBCT) MD, M B Dunn, yesterday. He said that operating efficiency improved last year. Tonnage exported through the terminal since commissioning in 1979 has climbed every year except 1982 from less than 5-million tons to the current 40-million tons. Dunn said: "With world demand and market uncertainties, the planned Phase 4 development of RBCT to increase the capacity beyond the present maximum of 44-million tons has not been commissioned. "RBCT is, however, well-placed to proceed with the development when it is required. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Mar 87 p 3]/12828

PGA BOREHOLE STRIKES BIRD REEF--An Anglo American Prospecting Services borehole has intersected the main Bird Reef formation on the farm Vyfhoek, south-west of Carletonville. The hole has not reached final depth and drilling "complications" have retarded progress, says a statement by Potchefstroom Gold Areas (PGA), the listed miner exploration company holding mining title and participation rights on a number of farms in the "Potch Gap" area between the Klerksdorp goldfields and the West Wits Line. The statement follows PGA's share price climb last week on sharply increased volumes. Yesterday's close was 320c, up from 240c a week ago. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Mar 87 p 1]/12828

BUILDERS FUND GETS BOOST--The IBM SA Projects Fund (IBM SAPF) loan scheme has been increased by \$500 000 to help small builders affiliated to black builders' associations throughout the PWV. This announcement of the extension of the pilot project, started a year ago, was made in Johannesburg this week. The IBM fund initially made available R300 000 to use as bridging finance for the Small Builders Contractors Association (SBCA). Addressing representatives of the various associations in the PWV area at the launch of the project, branch manager of the fund Neville Davis said: Such has been the success of

the SBCA scheme that we were encouraged to extend it to the entire PWV area and increase the loan facility by a further \$500 000. "A large construction company has also offered courses in skills such as site management and lay-out, estimating contracts, specification documents and tendering." [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Mar 87 p 3][Article by Sophie Tema]/12828

LISBON TRADE MISSION ARRIVES--South Africa's R190 million in annual trade with Portugal came under the spotlight yesterday with the arrival of a 30-strong delegation from Lisbon. Mr Enrique Santos, Secretary General of the Portuguese South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry said that while the majority of delegates sought export opportunities, several were looking for items to import. The products represented by the mission (hosted by the Bank of Lisbon and SA) include cork, canned and frozen foods, building materials, wines, textiles and linens, anti-corrosives, and cutlery. Mr Santos said that for a number of years South Africa's main export to Portugal had been steel products, the figure reaching R45 million two years ago. "However," he added, "with the imposition of EEC sanctions against steel products in September 1986, coal is now becoming the most important single item exported to Portugal." [Text][Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Mar 87 p 18]/12828

KODAK CONFIRMS SALES TO SAD--Eastman Kodak in the US has confirmed the sale of part of its inventory to SA Druggists (SAD), but insists no Kodak product will be shipped to SA after April 30. However, SAD executive director Sid Hurwitz was equally insistent that Kodak products would be on sale and "it will be business as usual". In a statement late last night from the Eastman Kodak headquarters in Rochester, the company said Kodak SA MD Clayt Liljequist was its official spokesman and authorised him to make the announcement to Business Day. "There appears to be some misunderstanding of the recent transaction between Kodak and SAD and we want to offer clarification. "Consistent with its policy of total withdrawal from SA, Kodak has sold part of its inventory to SAD--consumer, professional and photo-finisher products are involved. "Similar transactions are under way with other businesses to reduce or eliminate inventory in other product areas. These inventory transactions are part of the process of winding down Kodak's business in an orderly manner. "As previously stated, Kodak will ship no product to SA after April 30, 1987, and the company will totally withdraw as of June 30, 1987. "The company has not made, nor will it make, any arrangement to supply or facilitate the supply of products to SAD or any other entity in SA after April 30." In a SAPA report released earlier yesterday, Kodak SA denied reports of a row with SA Druggists (SAD). In its denial, it said the two companies had reached agreement worth "many millions" for the purchase of SAD of Kodak's entire stock of consumer, professional and other stocks. However, senior executive Rob Courtney told Business Day the previous day the deal had not been finalised. The SAPA report quoted Liljequist as saying any impression given that Kodak spokesman had denied the deal with SAD was incorrect. Liljequist was quoted as saying: "Of course this is not so. SAD already holds a large portion of our assets in the form of stock, but the assets represented by the laboratories is going to the Premier group's Trimark Agencies." In a telephone interview yesterday, Courtney said the deal with Trimark had not been finalised. SAD's Hurwitz said the companies' relationship had grown to the stage where "in effect, we are simply replacing Kodak with Kodak". [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Mar 87 pp 1,2]/12828

MASONITE TO STAY--Masonite Africa is here to stay. The US parents of JSE-quoted US Gypsum have no intention of disinvesting for political reasons, vice-chairman Harry Stover said at the AGM in Durban this week. US Gypsum would apply the normal criteria should they have to make the decision on economic grounds. Masonite chairman F J Raubenheimer said the company was on target for the first two months of this year. He said it was difficult to make profit predictions beyond the forecast in the annual report suggesting local earnings growth. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Mar 87 p 15]/12828

CSO: 3400/346

OIL EXECUTIVE DEFENDS MOSSEL BAY OUTPUT PROJECTIONS

MB051240 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1215 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 5 Mar (SAPA)--Contrary to certain reports, it was quite possible to achieve a 70 percent local content target for the R5,500-million Mossel Bay "Malga" natural gas project, said Mr Steve Harber, managing director of Engineering Management Offshore Services (EMSO), in an interview today. He was commenting on remarks in the press by offshore-oil experts this week that the local content target for the gas project was "unrealistically high."

"I want to emphasise," he said, "that our initial feasibility study shows the 70 percent target is, if anything, too conservative. The target can certainly be achieved with the right co-operation between SA companies and overseas know-how. Of course there will have to be overseas know-how. But the leading contractors will be South African."

Oil industry executives have been reported as expressing some skepticism about this. They are said to be doubtful that the necessary expertise can be acquired locally in the time available, and to believe the entire exercise would still have to depend heavily on overseas manpower. They are also said to have questioned the extent to which local companies would, in the end, be capable of becoming involved.

In reply, Mr Harber said: "I must stress that the philosophy is still to maximise local content wherever possible and, where foreign technology is required, to make it mandatory that this technology be transferred to SA companies." He explained that EMSO was a subsidiary of the Murray & Roberts (M&R) Group core company, Engineering Management Services, and that Sanlam [South Africa National Life Assurance Co.] now has a substantial stake in M&R. "We have been appointed by Soekor [Southern Oil Exploration Co.] to handle the conceptual design and project management of the whole venture," he said.

The feasibility study and first stage were being tackled in three phases--the cost and returns, the implications in terms of geology and the environment, and the offshore design. "We expect to have the second phase complete by the end of March and to start detail design and the calling for tenders in April," said Mr Harber.

"Although we believe the 70 percent local content target is realistic, our studies show that in the drive to maximise SA content, the peak manpower requirements will surpass the resource available within SA's engineering and construction industry. "To rationalise these requirements, reducing the peak to manageable levels, the Central Energy Fund (CEF) was faced with the option of extending the date of completion or accelerating the start-up. It was decided to advise the cabinet to adopt the second option."

Mr Harber says the financing allocation for all synfuel projects for 1987 is R300-million--to come from the CEF--and for the period 1988-91 some R4,200-million. An estimated additional R3,300-million will then be necessary to carry the Malgas project through to the commissioning stage. Some R130-million has been earmarked for the Port Elizabeth/Durban ends of the Malgas venture this year--between R40-million and R50-million for the PE [Port Elizabeth] area and R70-million to R80-million for Durban.

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POROUS PLUGS PRODUCED LOCALLY

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 13 Mar 87 p 16

[Text] Porous plugs, or gas purging elements, have been developed by Vereeniging Refractories in collaboration with the Refractory Services Section of steel producer Iscor's Pretoria Works and manufactured in South Africa for the first time. The plugs were previously imported.

Porous plugs are set in the floor of steel ladies or other liquid metal-bearing vessels. An inert gas, usually argon, is blown through the element into the steel and on its way to the surface of the metal causes unwanted impurities to collect and float to the surface of the metal by processes of gaseous diffusion and solid/liquid accretion. These impurities are thus drawn up into the top layer of slag, leaving a purer melt below.

Purging elements are high-technology articles. With modern steelmaking processes and increasing temperatures, porous plugs must be capable of withstanding long holding times of 1700 degrees Centigrade or higher, and after each operation the working force of the plug has to be cleaned by oxygen lance to remove any steel/slag coating. Such an operation requires an inherently high safety factor in the ceramic plug.

Refractoriness is built into purging elements by strict observance of raw material purity and manufacturing procedures to eliminate any possibility of contamination. Careful control of batch grading, pressing force and firing temperature contributes to achieving the desired permeability and pore-size distribution to optimise the bubble size of the gas. World-wide experience has shown this to be critical in the efficiency of the purging operation.

Too large a bubble decreases the overall available surface area per given unit of gas, whilst a bubble which is too small, remains for too long in the molten metal and will not product the required agitation.

Free flow of gas through the ceramic element is limited by pores of less than 20 microns in diameter, whilst pores larger than 70 microns lead to bubbles which are too large. An achievable ideal gives about 70% of pores between these two sizes.

Porous purging elements may be made from a number of raw materials; most common are magnesia, mullite and aluming. Vereeniging Refractories deliberately chose an alumina element strengthened with chrome-oxide addition.

GROOTEGELUK MINE TO EXPAND COAL PREPARATION PLANT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by Peter Stacey]

[Text]

A R350m extension to the coal preparation plant at Grootegeluk mine, near Ellisras, will make it the largest in the world.

Design is now under way to increase the Iscor colliery's plant by 76% to process 26,8-million tons a month at full capacity. This compares with the largest overseas washing plants now on the drawing boards, which will handle about 16,5-million tons.

Process

The existing washing plant is a two-stage process with a run-of-mine input of 3 000 tons an hour. A high grade light fraction coking coal is used for metallurgical purposes, while a "middling" product provides fuel for the adjacent Matimba power station.

The 2 300 input tons an hour extension will produce a single product, for the power station, and a discard.

Engaged

The "Grootegeluk Joint Venture" comprising LTA Birtley Engineering and Ove Arup Incorporated have been engaged by Iscor to carry out conceptual and detailed design of the plant.

Design work is scheduled for completion by December this year. Construction is expected to begin early next year and commissioning is targeted for April 1990.

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END