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8 JANUARY 1987

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GM CONSIDERS OPERATIONS ON CONTINENT OUTSIDE RSA

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Nov 86 p 5

[Text]

AFTER its recent decision to sell off its operations in South Africa, General Motors is putting out feelers on the possibility of setting up operations in the rest of Africa, particularly in Zimbabwe, Nigeria and Mozambique.

The executive vice-president of General Motors Overseas and head of its Africa operations, Mr William Mott, this week told Reuters in Detroit that General Motors was interested in both mineral exports as well as vehicle sales and manufacturing.

"We've been working a lot with the governments of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. There are many minerals we could use from Zimbabwe. We could use chrome and are working on that," he said.

In addition, Zimbabwe would be a good base for assembling vehicles from imported kits because "it's a great market and a great country".

But his comments have taken many local observers aback, mainly because they raise many more questions than they answer in the brief quotes provided by Reuters.

On the vehicle assembly front, for example, while it is agreed that Zimbabwe could be a good regional centre for General Motors, it is not clear whether the Government would authorise another assembly plant in view of its rationalisation plan for the motor in-

dustry. This plan involves the establishment of three "vertically integrated companies" or VICs around the three existing assembly plants in the country and the gradual rationalisation of models produced.

The main aim of the plan is to rationalise the use of foreign currency in importing vehicle kits and spares, which are generally in short supply with most assembly plants not running at full capacity.

So, should General Motors really wish to start operations here, it could either join forces with an existing VIC or seek Government approval for its own new plant. Either would require a massive injection of capital, which would be welcome, but then the problem of foreign exchange for kits would still have to be tackled.

The only way the operation would then be able to justify its existence would be to move into regional exports in a big way. While the SADCC market has possibilities, the PTA market could be more difficult because General Motors already has a plant in Kenya (and one in Zaire).

There is also some doubt about the suitability of most General Motors vehicles, especially its saloon cars, to African conditions although the designs of its Japanese partner, Isuzu, are popular in some parts of Africa.

But Mr Mott told Reuters that because of the rising strength of the Japanese yen, some African countries had found Japanese vehicles less price competitive and were in-

terested in his corporation's vehicles, mainly "a small car like GM's Opel Corsa". This model is, however, a luxury model compared to the popular sub-compacts made by the Japanese and in Zimbabwe Japanese vehicles are still price competitive despite the high yen.

His reference to chrome, however, could hold the key as to how General Motors hopes to overcome the foreign currency hurdle for imported vehicle kits.

It is understood that the company has long adopted a very aggressive purchasing policy for chrome, a major input in motor vehicles. It has approached several producers around the world in a bid to get them to sell chrome directly to it, rather than through middlemen or brokers, often offering "cars for chrome". This has not proved popular with some who would prefer to get hard cash for their chrome at current market, rather than fixed contract prices.

He could, however, have been talking about going into chrome mining itself, which would also require a welcome massive capital investment. The only problem is that current smelting capacity in the country is limited, although there are plans to expand it.

So, all Zimbabwe can really say to Mr Mott is: Thank you for considering us, but could you please either be more specific when talking to journalists or, even better, not talk at all until you have completed your negotiations.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT GROWING FOR SADCC'S TRADE ROUTE SEARCH

Harare THE HERALD (Business) in English 20 Nov 86 p 1

[Article by Lynda Loxton]

[Text]

INTERNATIONAL support is growing for the move by SADCC states to secure alternative trade routes.

In recent weeks, international donors have pledged US\$180 million for the Beira Corridor, it has been decided to put tariffs for imports from Europe through Beira and Maputo on the same footing as those for South African ports and Tanzania has announced plans to cope with increased traffic on the Tazara line.

In addition, the move to involve the public and private enterprise community in SADCC in the upgrading and rehabilitation of the Beira Corridor is gaining momentum with, for example, the Beira Corridor Group recently formed in Zimbabwe due to visit Maputo next week for discussions on the proposed Beiracor group that will help finance and implement the Beira Corridor programme.

The Europe, South and South-East African Conference Lines has also announced that as from January 1 container rates from Europe to Maputo and Beira will be aligned with those for South African ports.

This will eliminate the current discrepancy between the sets of rates, which make Beira and Maputo US\$165 or about 7 percent more expensive, depending on the currency adjustment factor, than Durban for importers. Most northbound traffic or exports to Europe are dealt with in terms of special contracts. No decision has yet been reached to align these tariffs as well.

The discrepancy between the two rates, which made Beira and Maputo less attractive for importers, was due to a number of factors.

These include the longer sailing time involved; the fact that the ro ro vessels used at Beira and Maputo were more expensive to operate than the large, deep water cellular vessels using Durban; the need to trans-ship cargo from Beira at Durban for certain ports in Europe; the limited carrying capacity of ro ros and the collection of terminal handling charges from seafreight at Beira while it is collected direct from the customer in Durban.

But following discussion between the Conference Lines and the Mozambican authorities, it was decided that in

view of the steps being taken to improve the Beira Corridor and send more cargo through the port, some of the above problems would fall away or be reduced and that tariffs should be aligned to South African port tariffs.

Despite the uncertainties caused by the recent death of President Samora Machel and several top Mozambican transport officials in an air crash in South Africa, work on the corridor is reported to be progressing well. Despite South African propaganda, there have been no serious attacks on the corridor and freight forwarders report good transit times and increasing Zimbabwean interest in using Beira.

Further to the north, Tanzania is continuing work on the Tazara line and the chairman of the Tazara Council and Zambian Minister of Communications, Power and Works, Cde Fitzpatrick Chuunia, told the Tanzanian Daily News recently that strategies had been devised to cope with increased traffic on the line in the event of South Africa hampering Front-line use of its trade routes.

Freight forwarders in

Dar es Salaam have confirmed that the rehabilitation of the port is progressing on schedule and that Tazara officials are making "concerted efforts" to improve transit times. Both import and export cargo are moving smoothly between Dar and Zambia and there is no congestion at the port.

Observers believe that should South Africa close its borders, Beira is likely to become Zimbabwe's main outlet to the sea while Dar will serve Zambia and Malawi, mainly because of the costs and distances involved.

But Dar freight forwarders and shippers are keen to attract Zimbabwean traffic as well, and have invited forwarding agents, importers and exporters to visit the port.

Local observers, however, believe that the only way Dar could become a viable alternative for Zimbabwe is through the use of the PTA clearing house to transport payments, eliminating the need for hard currency settlements. This could well be an issue that will be discussed at the PTA council or ministers meeting and heads of state and government summit in Ethiopia over the next two weeks.

/9274

CSO: 3400/573

FIRST SADCC MACROECONOMIC SURVEY PUBLISHED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 7 Nov 86 p 21

[Text]

DESTABILISATION activities by South Africa against Sadcc member states has damaged property and productive capacities worth about US\$1 610 million during the past five years, the report has said.

Most of the damage has been to hundreds of schools, lorries and houses, railway lines, bridges, locomotive wagons (which has led to a diversion of traffic to the South African transport and port system) and other strategic economic installations such as oil and hydroelectric stations.

The total loss of some physical assets has diminished productive capacity, while damage to many others has impaired their usefulness. [words indistinct] and Mozambique.

The actual loss in productive

capacity is even greater if one considers the area which has been rendered unsafe for normal economic activity by South African and proxy actions," it says.

Estimates of loss of output have been assessed from several angles. First, there is an estimate of the value of goods (coal, iron and steel, sugar, etc), which could have been exported but were prevented by the breakdown of transport links; and exports of commodities (crops and cement) which could have been produced in Mozambique, but were prevented by raids.

US\$230M LOSS

The report states that the total loss is estimated at about US\$230 million. Second, there is an estimate of the value of diamonds, semi-precious stones, ivory and timber that have been smuggled out of Angola and Mozambique by bandit groups (MNR and Unita), and sold in South Africa — which is about US\$190 million.

There is also a shortfall in agricultural and industrial production for domestic consumption (about US\$800 million), a loss of revenue as a result of the boycott of Maputo harbour by South Africa (about US\$260 million), and loss of

resources that went into extra military expenditure and higher transport and energy costs (about US\$2 000 million).

In addition, says the report, "extra defence expenditure of US\$3 060 million and US\$660 million on refugees together give an indication of the burden imposed on national budgets. The estimates detailed above altogether amount to US\$9 780 million (there is high probability of underestimation) — a staggering figure that is equal to almost one-third of all Sadcc exports or a tenth of total gross domestic product over the last five years."

This, it maintains, underlines the need for cooperation among member states of Sadcc to weather the effects of military and economic destabilisation. It also emphasises the need for Sadcc's international partners to use their influence to stop South Africa's strategy of regional economic aggression.

"By themselves," says the report, "Sadcc and its member states do not have the strength to repel South African military and economic aggression. Sadcc's partners in cooperation do have substantial economic and political leverage on South Africa which they can use to cause that country to cease violating the borders of her neighbours."

/9274

CSO, 3400/538

BRIEFS

DEMOGRAPHIC WORKSHOP HELD--(ENA)--A five-day workshop on demographic estimates and projections to prepare guidelines for integrating population variables in African development planning opened here at Africa Hall yesterday. The workshop, in which regional experts are taking part, will discuss issues on the general work of demography and population and planning in agriculture, manpower, health, education and housing. Opening the workshop, Population Division Chief of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Mr Ahmed Bahri, said that in order to reduce the prevailing rapid growth rate of the regional population, population should be seen by African governments as a central component in formulating and implementing policies and programmes for accelerated socio-economic development plans, as it was suggested during the second African Population Conference in 1984 of the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action (KPA) on population. Mr Bahri said that the KPA strongly suggests that African governments should make also greater efforts in order to create increased awareness of the importance of population in the development process. Mr Bahri urged that member states should be armed with "easy-to-apply" measures or techniques for controlling the rapid population growth rates that are presently inhibiting their efforts at achieving higher quality of life for their populations. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 9 Nov 86 p 6] /9274

CSO: 3400/538

ANGOP SIGNS COOPERATION ACCORD WITH VIETNAM

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Sep 86 p 12

[Text] On Thursday in Ho Chi Minh City, the general director of the Angolan News Agency (ANGOP), Raimundo Sotto-Maior, and his counterpart from ADN, Gunter Potachke, signed a cooperation agreement which links the two agencies in the training and retraining of journalists.

Within this framework and according to the now-signed document, the news agency of the German Democratic Republic, whose collaboration made possible the project creating ANGOP's training and refresher course center, will lend its aid in the form of specialists to get the above-mentioned center started.

For its part, the Werner Lamberz International Journalism Institute in Berlin, through the ADN, will likewise insure its support with a view toward the operation of the ANGOP center, whose goal will be to accept all the journalism candidates and at the same time, to insure the retraining of professional personnel of the Angolan news agency.

For the same center, other contacts were likewise established with other agencies with which ANGOP collaborates.

The two directors stressed the center's importance in developing ANGOP and the prospects that this center opens for increasing technical-professional knowledge and political training.

The general director of ADN, Gunter Potachke, assured his Angolan counterpart of the availability of his agency in assisting ANGOP with a view toward strengthening its foundations.

On another front, on Wednesday, in the presence of the member of the central committee and secretary for ideological questions and foreign relations of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Hoang Tung, the Angolan news agency ANGOP and its Vietnamese counterpart VNA formalized their collaboration which was established last May for the purpose of exchanging information.

The general directors of ANGOP, Raimundo Sotto-Maior, and of VNA, Dao Tung, signed the agreement. On the same occasion, the latter signed

other cooperation agreements with TASS and Prensa Latina. At that opportunity, the Soviet agency TASS likewise signed agreements with the agencies from Kampuchea.

Existing bilateral cooperation was also formalized with ANGOP by its Czech counterpart CTK when they signed the agreement that will henceforth spell out the rights and duties of each of the contracting parties. The agreement constituted the legal framework of the already-existing cooperative links between the two agencies which, based on both countries' interest in strengthening friendly relations and broadening mutual cooperation, committed themselves to contribute in every way possible to bringing the two peoples closer and closer together.

During the period in which the above-mentioned agreement will be in effect (1986-1987), ANGOP and CTK will try to widen and improve the exchange of information (photos and texts) concerning events in their respective countries and concerning their political-economic and socio-cultural development.

9895

CSO: 3442/32

BULGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpts] A delegation from the Bulgarian People's Assembly, composed of members of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputies, and which is headed by Vassil Tzanov, the secretary of the central committee for agrarian affairs, has been in Luanda since early yesterday afternoon on a four-day friendly working visit to our country.

At the "4 de Fevereiro" International Airport, the delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which is here among us at the invitation of the People's Assembly, was warmly received by members of the central committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, namely, Lucio Lara and Joao "White Hair" Garcia, as well as by the second secretary of the highest organ of state power, Casimiro Franco.

In the opinion of Vassil Tzanov, the secretary of the central committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the visit, which fits into the framework of periodic contacts, will "contribute toward strengthening our friendship and solidarity, because there is nothing stronger than personal contacts which will help us to find a greater and better understanding," he stated.

Furthermore, during the contacts, the two parliaments will study the collaboration which has been carried out. They will also analyze the efforts made up to now by both organizations toward peace, and the deepening of friendly relations which are nevertheless considered excellent.

At mid-afternoon yesterday, the two delegations held a meeting in the installations where the People's Assembly operates in Luanda. Everything indicates that at this meeting cooperation now existing between the parliaments of Angola and Bulgaria was reviewed.

It is worth noting that the vice-minister for foreign relations and member of the central committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mario Ivanov, and deputy of the People's Assembly and national director of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, Jana Zabunova, are still a part of the Bulgarian party delegation.

9895

CSO: 3442/32

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS BENGUELA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Sep 86 p 12

[Text] The delegation from the attorney general's office of the republic of Hungary, led by its attorney general, Karoly Szi tarto, which arrived in our country last Friday [26 September] at the invitation of its Angolar counterpart, is currently visiting the province of Benguela, after being received there by leaders of the party and the governor of that province. At the airport of the city of Benguela, the delegation held a meeting with the local information organizations, during which they described the goal of the visit, which falls within the scope of exchanging experiences and mutual knowledge of the two institutions. During the meeting, Karoly Szi tarto stressed that it is urgent to expand already existing cooperation between the two peoples and governors, analyzing the experiences and studies of each country.

In the province of Benguela, the Hungarian delegation visited the agro-industrial complex "1st of May Sugar Mill" where they were informed on site about the current level of production, which is calculated at 150 to 2,000 tons of sugar, this amount extracted from 2,000 tons of sugar cane coming from the delegation of agriculture.

Still in the province of Benguela, the Hungarian delegation visited the Africa Textile company, whose production is currently aimed at supplying the south central part of the country.

It should be recalled that the delegation went to Benguela in the company of the attorney general of the People's Republic of Angola, Antero de Abreu, where they were honored with a dinner by Benguela's provincial commissar, Major Joao Lourenco. On that occasion, Lourenco stressed that South Africa is attempting to find solutions to its internal problems outside its borders, attacking its neighboring states in southern Africa, principally Angola. He also stressed the solidarity that the Angolan people have received from the socialist community, particularly from Hungary, in their struggle against the destabilizing actions of imperialism.

9895

CS0: 3442/32

ANGOLA

NEW MILITARY RANKS INTRODUCED

MB051729 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] New senior officers began their training in Luanda yesterday. At the opening of the 11th course for senior officers, Angolan Defense Minister Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale (?praised) the cooperation of all security organs directly linked to the course. According to the defense minister's statement, it is (?imperative) that the course for senior officers be successfully completed. The cadets pledged to attain that goal.

Col Pedro Mario Tonha Pedale also referred to the aggression against our country which has forced the People's Republic of Angola to strengthen its military potential and increase the number of fighting men.

[Words indistinct] a new class of officers has been (?voted on) by the people's assembly. Its general recommendations bring some changes and new military ranks. Thus, the FAPLA forces will have the ranks of generals, colonel generals, lieutenant generals, and army lieutenant generals. The Navy will have the ranks of admiral, vice admiral, and rear admiral, and the ranks of colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major will be replaced by the ranks of captain, commander, and lieutenant commander, respectively. In the Navy, the captains will be designated as [words indistinct]. Future second lieutenants in the Navy will have equivalent rank to second lieutenants in the Army and Air Force.

/9599

CSO: 3400/547

UNITA REPORTS 15-20 NOVEMBER FIGHTING

MB051415 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 1730 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] A total of 105 MPLA soldiers died in battles between the Luanda regime's forces and UNITA between 15 and 20 November in the Angolan provinces of Benguela, Cuanza Norte, Cuando Cubango, and Moxico. This was revealed by the chief of general staff of the UNITA armed forces in a war communique issue in Jamba [word indistinct].

[Words indistinct] by the UNITA forces against (Ungozi) village, in Huambo Province, resulting in the death of 27 MPLA troops. There was also an attack against the 2d Battalion of the MPLA's 44th Brigade stationed on the right bank of the Luembar river, resulting in the death of 31 MPLA troops and the capture of (Zeferino Capuchinho Sapilinha), a FAPLA soldier.

Among the UNITA offensives against MPLA targets, the taking of Monte Belo in the central coastal province of Benguela is worthy of note. According to our communique, dozens of MPLA soldiers perished there. UNITA suffered a total of 10 losses.

FALA forces routed the MPLA's bloodthirsty hordes and their Soviet and Cuban protectors in several Angola provinces. According to trustworthy military sources, the following operations were of special importance during the week starting 11 November: A total of 20 MPLA troops died in Huambo Province at 0400 after 20 minutes of fighting. Our forces freed (?922) people, victoriously attacked (Ungozi) Municipality and subsequently destroyed the Cuene River dam. Simultaneously with these attacks, FALA forces ambushed an enemy FAPLA-MPLA unit and set it into disarray (?over an area) of about 20 km. As a result of these attacks, [words indistinct] 21 weapons (?10) 60-mm mortars, and 150 (?rounds of) ammunition were captured. This operation also led to the capture of 10 radios [word indistinct] television.

In Lunda Province, UNITA victoriously attacked (Mirena) post resulting in dozens of deaths and the capture of 6 AK weapons, 60-mm mortar, 21 RPG-7 rockets, and 31 antipersonnel mines. UNITA regrets the loss of one heroic FALA combatant. Three UNITA soldiers were wounded.

In Cuanza Sul Province, the paved road between Lobito and N'Gunza, formerly Novo Redondo, remains impassable. In fact, (?more than one) column fled in disarray as a result of an attack in which 12 vehicles were damaged and [words indistinct]. The UNITA armed forces returned unscathed from that ambush.

/9599

CSO: 3400/547

ANGOLA

BROADCASTERS SEMINAR RESOLVES ADDITIONAL EFFORTS

MB050758 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] With a view to finding new ways to improve Angolan radio and television performance, the first national seminar on radio broadcasting ended in Luanda yesterday. The meeting decided on a number of measures of an organizational and functional nature which, if fully implemented in the near future, will doubtlessly permit us to have a radio and a television catering entirely to the people's interests.

In concrete terms, among other measures, the seminar decided to maintain the current profile of the national radio and instructed it to pay greater attention to cultural themes. Television must fulfill its principal function and strictly observe its objectives.

The first national seminar on radio broadcasting decided that vernacular transmission time be increased in the two bodies and that all published documents be translated into the national languages.

At the close of the meeting, Paulino Pinto Joao, director of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Information and Propaganda Department, said that the mass media is the point of departure for the mobilization of the popular masses engaged in national production tasks. He also said that other tasks of extreme importance for the life of country await us, and that the technical development plans approved by this seminar will demand all our dynamism and dedication in order to be implemented.

This seminar, which ended yesterday, congregated radio and television directors from the provincial stations as well as officials from other information bodies over a period of 4 days.

/9599

CSO: 3400/547

BRIEFS

MPLA ACCUSED OF CHEMICAL WARFARE--The UNITA movement in Angola has sent a number of people of Europe after they had been contaminated by chemical weapons used by the MPLA government forces. Our Lisbon correspondent says those contaminated are probably being treated in West Germany, where doctors are trying to establish beyond doubt that they were the victims of chemical warfare. The victims are showing symptoms of having been affected by chemicals known as C2, HC2, and VAS, which are most commonly used in Soviet weapons. Should the tests prove positive, it will be the first time that toxic chemicals have been used in the Angolan war. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Dec 86] /9599

SUCSESSES AGAINST UNITA REPORTED--Another 109 bandits of the UNITA puppet gang were put out of action in the 7th military region and large quantities of weapons were also captured in the course of the battles. According to a military source in the 7th military region, the national defense, security, and internal order forces freed about 45 people from the clutches of the puppets, besides capturing a large quantity of arms [words indistinct]. The military source in the 7th military region also stated that despite actions of destabilization by the UNITA puppet gang, the local population continues to carry out its production tasks because of Cuanza Sul Province's economic potential. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Dec 86] /9599

COOPERATION WITH ZAIRE ENCOURAGED--A message from Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was recently delivered to the Zairian head of state, Mobutu Sese Seko, who was touring Europe and America. The message, which addresses issues related to Angolan-Zairian relations in the framework of the bilateral talks on common interests, was delivered in Paris by Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, the head of Angola's diplomatic corps. ANGOP quotes Zairian radio as reporting that both countries have been (?urged) to establish a climate of peace, understanding, and fraternity. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Dec 86] /9599

OFFICER VISITS CALANDULA--The chairman of the military council of the 9th military region has visited Calandula Municipality. More details from our Malanje regional station. Lieutenant Colonel Jose Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade, chairman of the military council of the 9th region, made a working visit to the Calandula Municipality to assess the political, military, and

socioeconomic situation after the 30 November attempt by UNITA to attack that locality. He presided over a number of meetings with defense, security, internal order, and government officials. In the meetings, Lt Col Liberdade drew up important directives for normalizing, in the short term, the political, military, and socioeconomic situation in the municipality. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Dec 86] /9599

GDR SIGNS PROFESSIONAL TRAINING AGREEMENT--Mr Diogo de Jesus, Angolan minister of work and social security, and Mr Wolfgang Beyreuter, GDR state secretary for salaries, signed an annual agreement for 1987 in Berlin last Friday. This agreement is related to the government accord on temporary work and classification of Angolans in GDR enterprises. In an interview with the GDR press agency, the Angolan minister said that he regarded professional training of Angolans in the GDR as a contribution toward training cadres which are necessary to the national economy of the People's Republic of Angola. The Angolan minister, who is currently on a working visit to the GDR, also expressed satisfaction over the training given by the two GDR enterprises where Angolan youths work. [Text] [Dakar PANA in French 1729 GMT 8 Dec 86] /9599

FAO EXPERTS IN MALANGE--A delegation of experts from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, led by Miguel Carmen, an expert from that organization, has been in Malange province since Thursday [25 September] on a working visit. Moments before leaving, Miguel Carmen told ANGOP that the purpose of the current tour is to lay out the first agricultural experimental plan, with the aim of choosing varieties more adaptable to the nation's different crops, namely manioc, peanuts, beans, macunde, sweet potatoes and soybeans. The project between the FAO and Angola's ministry of agriculture, which was begun in 1984 and involves the provinces of Juanda, Malange and Huambo, is backed by the Angolan Agrarian Research Institute (IIA). Carmen went on to say that the project will provide farmers with improved crops which consequently will result in an increase in production levels and establish a national production system. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Sep 86 p 12] 9895/9835

JORNAL DE ANGOLA VISITS PRC--A team of reporters from JORNAL DE ANGOLA has been in the People's Republic of China since last Saturday at the invitation of the Chinese newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY, the official organ of the Chinese Communist Party. This visit includes tours to sites of historical, social, cultural and economic interest, the present text being a result of one of these tours. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Sep 86 p 12] 9895/9835

CSO: 3442/32

BOTSWANA

ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS APARTHEID

MB051646 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] The minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, has been speaking firmly against the system of apartheid practiced in neighboring South Africa. At a luncheon attended by the Netherlands ambassador to Botswana, Mr Faber, Mr Kedikilwe pointed out that southern Africa was going through turbulent times because of what he termed the obnoxious policy of apartheid practiced by Pretoria. He was speaking in his capacity as the acting minister for external affairs. He said this country believes in the equality, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of all peoples and countries and was completely opposed to apartheid. The minister said that Botswana hoped that apartheid would be dismantled, but he regretted that the authorities in Pretoria are reluctant to dismantle the system.

On Namibia, Mr Kedikilwe regretted the linkage of the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola with the independence of the territory illegally administered by South Africa. He said the withdrawal of those troops had no relevance to the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435.

On bilateral relations, the minister said ties between Botswana and the Netherlands were very good and that this country received general financial and technical assistance from the Netherlands.

/9599

CSO: 3400/547

BOTSWANA

CHIEPE, YUGOSLAV ENVOY SPEAK AT LUNCH

MB111211 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] The minister for external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, said in Gaborone yesterday that a day would come when there would be no need for the existence of Frontline States. Dr Chiepe was speaking at a lunch (?she held) at the (?President) Hotel in honor of Yugoslavia's ambassador to Botswana, Mr Dusan Litrinovic. The minister said the Frontline States is a compound body of countries which was formed to establish peace and stability in the southern African region. She said once peace is achieved there will be no need for its existence. But Dr Chiepe described the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, as a perpetuity, saying that hopefully when Namibia will have gained her independence and stability is attained in South Africa, the two countries will join the movement. She said SADCC member states will then have accomplished their organisation's objective of having interdependence rather than overdependence on one country in the region.

Dr Chiepe said Botswana was not interfering in South Africa's internal affairs, but that the spillover of Pretoria's problems entailed neighboring countries to comment. She said South Africa's law made apartheid legal and that was why everybody was against Pretoria. The minister also called the South African Government not to reform apartheid, but to dismantle the system.

For his part, Mr Litrinovic, said the task at hand was to fight against apartheid which seeks to destabilize and jeopardize the socioeconomic independence of the region. Mr Litrinovic said the international community would have served mankind well if it employed every tool available in the dismantling of apartheid and the quest for Namibian independence. She [as heard] also called for continued economic assistance to SADCC member states. Mr Litrinovic assured Dr Chiepe of his country's cooperation in the technical, social, economic, and communications fields.

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CSO: 3400/590

ROLE OF GABORONE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT IN FACE OF SANCTIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Oct 86 p 19

[Article by Zenaide Vendeiro]

[Text] Botswana's decision to build a new R75 million airport is paying off handsomely because of the threat of further air sanctions against South Africa.

International airlines operating to Jan Smuts Airport are looking for an alternative destination in southern Africa in the event that direct air links with South Africa are banned — or if the Zambian and Zimbabwean governments carry out threats to stop SA-bound flights from landing in their countries.

The Sir Seretse Khama international airport in Gaborone, only 30 minutes' flying time from Johannesburg, is seen as the only viable proposition.

The airport, opened in December 1984, is one of the few airports in the region capable of handling aircraft as large as Boeing 747s. It will, however, have to upgrade its passenger handling facilities and ancillary services.

Recently British Airways and British Caledonian were involved in a squabble over the rights to operate direct services to Botswana.

The licence was awarded to BCal, which will begin twice-weekly services in April.

BCal said their application was "based on legitimate requirements to provide a direct European link for the business community in Botswana".

JUSTIFICATION

"Botswana is a producer of diamonds, metals and minerals and we have proved to the CAA (Civil Aviation Authority) that there is ample justification for the introduction of a direct BCal passenger and freight service," the airline said.

"At present the substantial Botswana business community has no direct intercontinental services."

The BCal service will be an extension of an existing service to Lusaka, in Zambia. Kenya Airways has also announced that it will extend its weekly Nairobi-Harare service to Gaborone on November 5.

The two new additions mean that Botswana now has direct links with Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and the United Kingdom.

BCal will almost certainly be joined on the Botswana route by other European airlines if further air sanctions against South Africa materialise.

Sir Seretse Khama Airport could replace Jan Smuts Airport as the "hub" of southern Africa.

TRAINING CENTER FOR PASTORALISTS TO OPEN

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 13 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Makonnen Haile]

[Text] A training center for pastoralists, the first institution of its kind in the country, will become operational in January 1987.

A spokesman for the Third Livestock Development Project (TLDP) said the Gewane Pastoralists' Training Center will be offering courses in animal husbandry, range management and related fields. The centre is located on premises previously used by the Ministry of Agriculture to train peasants from highland areas. He said as of January 1986, the centre was placed under the TLDP, which is presently making all the necessary innovations to start the training programme.

The spokesman said pastoralists selected from all three sub-project areas, namely, Jijiga Rangelands Development Unit (JIRDU), Northeastern Rangelands Development Unit (NERDU) and the Souther Rangelands Development Unit (SORDU), are able to join the training centre at Gewane. Trainees aged 18 years and above will be accepted by the centre, which is planning to receive between 20 and 40 trainees and the annual turnout is expected to be around 280. The first batch of trainees will be picked from among Afar pastoralists and the process will be extended to cover pastoralists in all the other sub-project areas.

According to the head of the training and public relations section of TLDP, the French Cultural, Scientific and Technical Co-operation mission will be providing capital investment and technical advice to the centre, under an agreement concluded earlier between the Ethiopian and French governments. The TLDP is operating under the Ministry of Agriculture.

The development objectives of the agreement are contributing towards the development of pastoralist societies through rationalization and modernization of the traditional pastoral production system. The objectives also cover improvement of range management and establishment of forage reserves for livestock returning from wet grazing areas.

Other components of the agreement deal with improvement of animal health by the provision of veterinary and livestock extension services as well as

promoting the formation of pastoralist associations and service co-operatives.

The centre lies on 50 hectares of land, where there are a number of buildings serving as classrooms, dormitory, dining hall and staff quarters. It is planned to construct additional buildings in the near future and to raise the size of personnel including teachers in order to meet the full needs of the centre.

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CSO: 3400/539

PLO AMBASSADOR APPRECIATIVE OF CONTINUED SUPPORT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Zet Mati]

[Text]

THE Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Ambassador to Ghana, Mr Ibrahim K. Omar yesterday said that the PLO is proud of Ghana's unflinching and total support to the Palestinian cause.

"We have the same aims and objectives and therefore, we need to be together all the time, since imperialist puppets like Zionist Israel and apartheid South Africa have united in order to frustrate the African and Palestinian Revolutions," the Ambassador added.

He was speaking to the Editorial Staff of the Graphic Corporation after paying an official visit to the premises of the corporation to acquaint himself with its operations in the dissemination of information in the country.

Speaking on behalf of the corporation, the Editor of 'The Mirror', Mr K. Gyan-Apenteng, said it is

very important for revolutionary forces to meet, especially, at this particular time of history when development of events in the world require unity of all progressive forces in the world.

He said that though Ghana does not have enough material resources it is however a known fact that she fully supports the Palestinian cause and that was proved beyond doubt by the recent visit to Ghana by the Leader of the PLO, Comrade Yasser Arafat.

Commenting on his impressions about his visit to the corporation, Mr Omar said he was highly impressed by the sophisticated nature of the machinery and that demonstrated the quality of its work.

He was conducted around the premises by the Editorial Manager, Mr D. A. Okine, and the Assistant Personnel Officer, Mr Franklin Sarpong.

/9274

CSO: 3400/561

CANADIAN OIL EXPLORATION SCHEDULE, PLANS

AB082138 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Oil exploration on land by Petro-Canada in the Half Assini area is expected to start next week. A shipload of equipment including a drilling rig has already been offloaded at Takoradi Harbor. Another vessel is expected to dock at the harbor to discharge more equipment.

The Canadian high commissioner to Ghana, Aubrey Mornatz, today paid a courtesy call on the Western regional secretary, Lieutenant Colonel William Thompson, to find out the preparations being made toward the commencement of the oil exploration. Mr Morantz and Col Thompson, accompanied by the project leader of Petro-Canada, Mr (Bill Roskey), visited Takoradi Harbor to inspect the equipment which is expected to be transported to the drilling site from tomorrow.

The inland oil exploration in the Tano basin near Half Assini followed an agreement signed between the Ghana National Petroleum Corp. [GNPC] and Petro-Canada in October this year. Mr Morantz said Canada is spending 8.5 million Canadian dollars on the exercise. He explained that the money is a Canadian grant to Ghana. The GNPC is to finance the cedi equivalent of the oil exploration which covers an area of about 10 by 40 kilometers around Half Assini.

Mr (Roskey) said initially three wells will be drilled. These are expected to be completed by the middle of this month. He said a total of 18 wells will be drilled. According to him, it takes 6 days to drill one well which is 2,000 feet deep. Mr (Roskey) said 140 personnel, including 40 Canadians who are already in the country, will work on the project. Col Thompson assured the high commissioner that the regional administration will ensure that the Canadians enjoy their stay in Ghana during the period of the oil exploration.

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CSO: 3400/579

FUNDING FOR NORTHERN POWER PROJECT OUTLINED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 5 Nov 86 p 1

[Text]

SEVEN international financial institutions and the Volta River Authority (VRA) are contributing 101.5 million dollars towards the Northern Ghana electrification project, World Bank Resident Representative, Seung H. Choi, disclosed in Accra yesterday.

Mr Choi said the VRA will, in addition, provide an unspecified cedi component towards the 101.5 million-dollar project known as the Northern Grid.

The European Investment Bank and the Commonwealth Development Corporation will give a total of 36.7 million dollars, while the African Development Bank (ADB) and the Saudi Fund will provide 38.3 and 4.5 million dollars respectively.

The Canadian International Development Association (CIDA) will provide 7.5 million dollars and 5.0 million dollars will

come from the Japanese Export and Import Bank.

The International Development Association (IDA), which is the World Bank's soft-loan arm, will lend 6.3 million dollars while the VRA will provide 3.2 million dollars.

Mr Choi said the loans have been "substantially negotiated for" and agreement on them will be finalised by next month.

The Northern Grid project which takes off in January, next year, involves the extension of the national grid from Kumasi through Techiman and Kintampo to Bolgatanga. Another line will extend from Techiman to Sunyani.

The project also includes the improvement of diesel generating facilities in the Brong-Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions where supplies from the national grid will not be available —GNA.

/9274

CSO: 3400/561

INCREASE REGISTERED IN EXPORT OF MAJOR COMMODITIES

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Nov 86 p 4

[Text]

GHANA'S exports this year registered a 72.3 million-dollar increase over last year's 534.8 million dollars for the period from January-October, according to figures released to the GNA in Accra yesterday by the Bank of Ghana.

This year's exports were boosted mainly by cocoa proceeds which shot up from 358.1 million last year to 467.9 million dollars this year, representing a 30.6 per cent increase.

The 607.1 million dollars worth of commodities exported during the first ten months of this year mean increases of 3.7 per cent and 5.3 per cent over the whole of 1985 and 1984 respectively.

Gold exports also rose from 79.7 million dollars to 83.8 million dollars while sheanuts, a non-traditional export commodity, grew from 2.7 million dollars to 7.7 million dollars.

Diamond exports remained at 4.5 million dollars, while combined figures for agricultural and manufactured products tumbled to 1.8 million dollars from 13.9 million dollars recorded up to October last year.

Records for manganese, available only up to May, indicated 1.8 million dollars in exports as against 2.8 million dollars for January-October 1985.

Proceeds from timber exports were 16.5 million dollars from 17.3 million dollars for January-October last year. But Bank of Ghana officials said this year's figure could be much higher because only four out of the seven dealer banks had submitted returns, and even those were not up to date.

Residual oil and liquefied petroleum gas also fell to 13.2 million dollars from 30.2 million dollars last year. This was attributed by bank officials to a global fall in the price of the commodity.

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CS0: 3400/561

SURVEY INDICATES FURTHER ECONOMIC GROWTH EXPECTED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Nov 86 p 1

[Article by Kwaku Nehemia]

[Text]

PRELIMINARY survey has indicated that "the country's economy will record a further 5.3 per cent growth rate in real terms this year as against 5.1 per cent in 1985, Dr Kwesi Botchwey, Finance and Economic Planning Secretary, has said in Kumasi.

Inflation has reduced drastically from 116 per cent in 1983 to about 10 per cent and production has recorded a modest increase.

Speaking on the theme, "The performance of the nation-

al economy under the Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) Phase II and the role of chiefs in the realisation of set economic goals" at a meeting of the National House of Chiefs yesterday, Dr Botchwey, however, warned that this appreciable achievement should not make Ghanaians swollen-headed and relaxed.

Rather, it should galvanise Ghanaians into more action to salvage the economy from the doldrums.

He said the achievements recorded so far since the launching of the ERP is the beginning of the long and arduous task of rebuilding the nation.

The Secretary said one major contributory factor of the success is the response of the workers and

the entire populace to policies initiative under the ERP.

The Finance Secretary gave the assurance that the government is bent on achieving the set objectives of the medium-term of the ERP to push the nation's development forward but he, however, indicated that this will depend to a large extent on the contribution and sacrifices of the people.

"We have to postpone our consumption and be prepared to sacrifice for the betterment of the nation."

He said the fundamental point of the ERP is that a strong foundation is being laid for a continued and improved performance of the economy, adding that, to maintain the growth momentum of the past two years, we need to reinforce the policies being pursued by the government.

Dr Botchwey advised

chiefs to show good leadership and mobilise their people to undertake viable and feasible economic ventures to augment government's effort at transforming the nation.

He emphasised the need for active mobilisation of available internal resources for development, saying that "mobilisation is one of the hinge-pin of the ERP."

"We must declare it a crime if any individual fails to participate in communal labour."

He suggested to the chiefs to use Ghanaian traditional concept such as the Nnobo system as tools for mobilisation.

Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, the president of the House, assured the government of the support of chiefs in the country and said they shall put in maximum effort to ensure the success of the ERP.

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CSO: 3400/562

COMPUTER ASSEMBLY PLANT EXPECTED IN ACCRA

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Nov 86 p 4

[Text]

A CENTRE to assemble micro-computers is soon to be established in Accra.

The computers with the trade mark "Omari" are built by a 28-year-old Ghanaian computer expert, Thomas Kwame Omari, who is with the Lockheed Aircraft Company of Los Angeles and Technical Director of Omari Computer Systems.

Omari started building computers six years ago and now has gone into full scale operation with a subsidiary — Omari Computer Limited in Accra.

His father, Dr Peter Omari, a former international civil servant with the United Nations, and managing director of the Ghana company, disclosed this to the Ghana News Agency.

The Omari computers are working in co-operation with management information and computer consultants who build programmes for each of the computers before sales.

Ghana Business Research Limited are the marketing agency.

The Omari computers are on show at the Inter-

Tourism '86 fair.

Dr Omari said his company is not only interested in selling computers but would make sure that those who buy them can use them properly and have the necessary programmes to benefit from their use.

"We are not interested in just selling a machine. We want to sell something which will be worthwhile to the buyer".

He said "for example, the company has worked out a programme to help hoteliers to schedule their bookings, know the position of stocks and list of lodgers and other details in "just a matter of minutes".

Prices of the Omari computers, he asserted, would be much cheaper than other comparable versions on the market now. "Our computers are compact, steady and tough and need not necessarily be kept in air conditioned rooms as they have built-in heavy duty cooling systems".

"They are also provided with uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) which could keep a computer working for some 15 to 30 minutes after power has been abruptly cut off", he added.

/9274

CSO: 3400/561

SURVEY REVEALS GREAT HOUSING SHORTAGE

Kampala NEW VISION in English 28 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Francis Kokutse]

[Text]

A SURVEY conducted by Ghana's Ministry of Works and Housing has shown that the country has a deficit of 250,000 housing units which has to be tackled for the present accommodation problem is solved.

The survey revealed that at the present population growth rate, there is need to provide 70,000 housing units each year to give workers a roof over their heads.

The survey also revealed that since independence very little attention has been paid to the housing problem, leading to the present shortages.

The Government has commissioned the Ministry of Works to formulate a housing policy to provide the country with enough accommodation. A national housing policy to take effect in January next year under a three year action

plan covering 1987 - 1990, has been prepared. The policy hopes to de-crowd the urban centres from the present 12.18 household occupancy rate to seven. Between the next two years, the Ministry projects that an annual delivery of 133,000 units would be needed to provide a relief for the people.

To achieve the set objectives under the action plan, a National Housing Board is to be set up to advise the government on the formulation and revision of the National Housing Policy. The Board will coordinate activities of all agencies concerned with housing. It will determine building standard codes as well as encourage and develop housing cooperatives and provide incentives to private developers.

The Board will also expect to take action to complete all uncompleted public housing units in the country.

/9274

CSO: 3400/562

BRIEFS

BULGARIA INCREASES COCOA PURCHASES--Ghana and Bulgaria have signed a protocol agreement under which Bulgaria will buy additional 1,000 tonnes of cocoa from Ghana. A release from the Bulgarian Embassy in Accra said the protocol was signed during the one-week official visit to Sofia by Mr Kofi Djin, Secretary for Trade, at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart. As a result of the agreement three experts from Bulgaria visited Ghana to study the possibility of increasing cocoa production through improvement of infrastructure in farming areas, transportation of cocoa to the ports and storage facilities. The release said the experts also discussed the possibility of increasing livestock production in the country with Bulgarian assistance. Prior to the signing of the protocol, Mrs Aaanaa Enin, a member of the PNDC, had visited Bulgaria for one week. She said during the tour she held fruitful discussions with Mr C. Alexandrov, a member of the political bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party on future cooperation between the governments of the two countries. As a result of another agreement between the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and the Ghana CDRs, the Front has presented the CDRs with a number of gifts including 20 typewriters, 35 bicycles, canned fruits and 15 cameras, the release added. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Nov 86 p 8] /9274

CSO: 3400/562

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

BANK OFFICIALS EMBEZZLE FUNDS--Guinea-Bissau authorities have just discovered an operation which has been going on for more than a year, in which foreign exchange totaling 29 million contos has been diverted and funneled out of the country. Several employees of the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau have been charged with diverting the foreign exchange entering the country into their private accounts in Lisbon. Uncovered by a bank employee, the case has led to dozens of arrests and the Exchange Service has been shut down. However, some employees alleged to be implicated managed to flee to Senegal and Portugal. One of those who fled to Portugal told us that he was phoning Bissau every day to say that "some of those involved have not been caught yet." He explained: "High officials of the bank, who have not been arrested, were also involved." This is really another blow to the already impoverished country, which has been totally without electric power for more than 3 weeks. The Angolan gasoil to fuel the power plants is no longer being supplied because Guinea-Bissau has not paid its bill. Gabao, the last resort, has already said it will not sell any more fuel to Bissau. Bissau is at a standstill; the radio is silent and the official newspaper is not going to press. Meanwhile, the authorities have installed a generator in the Hall of Congresses for the Fourth PAIGC Congress, which begins its proceedings today. [Text] [Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 8 Nov 86 p 12] 6362

BAFATA RESISTANCE MOVEMENT--It is called the Bafata Movement because it was born in Bafata, in Guinea. Its purpose is to foster the resistance to the regime of Nino Vieira. In recent days, it distributed copies of its program and statutes in Portugal. In addition to its nucleus here, it appears to have strong branches in Paris and Senegal--and, obviously, in Guinea. Dr Viriato Pan, former attorney general in Bissau, who was recently executed by the Guinea-Bissau authorities, had already joined this movement. [Text] [Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 8 Nov 86 p 10] 6362

CSO: 3442/34

AFRO-ARAB COOPERATION FUNDS NEW ROAD TO NORTHEAST

Nairobi THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 16 Nov 86 p 6

[Text] THIS year has seen the start of works on a 125-km section (Kalanga-Laga Hamaris) of the important new highway linking Nairobi with Garissa.

The section under construction is largely financed by Arab aid. The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) signed on September 15 a loan for 6.82 million dollars, repayable over 17 years with 4 years of grace and interest at 6 per cent. The Saudi Fund for Development is contributing a soft loan for 23.16 million dollars. The rest of the finance, or 4.87 million dollars, is provided by the Kenya Government. Kenya has been one of the leading beneficiaries of Afro-Arab co-operation, because of her good record on project implementation. The Arab Government and agencies financed by them have committed a total of 467.9 million dollars in 1974-85 to assist the country's development.

Most of this money was spent on carefully appraised development schemes ranking high on the Kenyan Government's priority list. These principally included road transport, agriculture and industry.

BADEA, which has blazed the trail in this co-operation for development, often acted as catalyst to attract other Arab finance for Kenya, apart from having itself contributed loans totalling over 30 million dollars, not including the latest

commitment.

BADEA operations in Kenya have reflected the general thrust of Arab development aid in regard to economic sectors. One third of the total went for a road of key importance not only to Kenya but also to neighbouring Sudan: Lodwar — Kakuma Highway. Five million dollars contributed to the success of an agricultural development programme in central Kenya where vitally important transport and other equipment was imported with the help of BADEA loan.

Another five million dollars were loaned to the Kenyan Development Bank which in turn assisted a number of small local industrial enterprises in what is one of the most imaginative and effective schemes in Africa to help indigenous industrial development. Some 3.6 million dollars were lent by BADEA, its associate, the Special Arab Fund for Africa, they have since merged with the bank to assist in overcoming balance of payments problems arising from the sudden increase in fuel prices in the 70s.

The two communities of Arab and African states meeting for their first summit in 1977 pledged to work together in a wide range of activities, including trade and private investment and cultural exchanges.

Much of this programme remains to be implemented. Kenya, one of the most developed and outward-looking countries in Africa, offers particularly good opportunities for joint ventures in all manner of fields.

/13104

CSO: 3400/580

ITALIAN ASSISTANCE, SOFT LOANS, PROJECTS DETAILED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 22 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by William Onyango]

[Text] KENYA is to receive shs. 1.4 billion (about US \$90 million) from Italy in grants and soft loans.

Signing the agreement the Minister for Finance, Prof. George Saitoti, who was accompanied by the Minister for Water Development, Mr. Paul Ngei, said for the past three days, the Kenya government officials had been holding consultations with the Italian government officials as a follow-up to the bilateral meeting held in some last year.

The minister said the Kenyan delegation was headed by himself while the Italian delegation was led by Mr. Mario Raffaelli, the Minister for Co-operation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He said the talks were cordial and frank and both delegations exchanged views of mutual interest. They agreed to continue strengthening relations between the two countries.

He said the Kenyan delegation proposed to the Italian delegation projects of high priority for funding. "Italian government through the Italian delegation agreed to provide additional aid to Kenya amounting to US dollars 90 million (shs. 1,468,161,000) both as grants and soft loans.

Plans

The money would be used on Kilimanjaro-Kajiado-Machakos water supply — \$35.0m soft loan and grant, food storage — \$5.0m grant, Moi University computer section — \$0.9m grant, Mbita minor irrigation — \$0.8m grant, refuse collection — \$3.9m soft loan, Rift Valley Institute of Science and Technology — \$4.2m grant, Kuja River study — \$1.5m grant, fish project on Lake Victoria — 7.0m soft loan, bricks and tiles — \$6.0m soft loan, Western Kenya irrigation — \$6.0m grant, telecommunication — \$7.0m soft loan and health — \$2.7m grant. Various commodities will receive a \$10.0m grant.

Saitoti on behalf of the Kenya government said the economic co-operation between Kenya and Italy had been growing fast. Particularly for the last two years, Italy had responded remarkably well to the request made by Kenya for assistance to combat the drought of 1984.

He said in this respect Italy had supplied to Kenya commodities worth US \$19.0 million in addition to grants and soft loans for implementation of development projects.

such as food storage, afforestation and irrigation.

He said currently the Kenya government had shs. 150 million held by the paymaster-general raised from Italian commodities.

The minister explained the money was known as counter-part funds, which the government of Italy had kindly agreed Kenya could use part of in purchasing buses to boost the city's transportation system. The buses would be added to the existing ones being operated by the Kenya National Youth Service in Nairobi.

/13104

CSO: 3400/580

BELGIAN AID PROGRAM FOCUSES ON HEALTH, TRANSPORT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by Dough Charaggu]

[Text]

The Finance Minister, Professor George Saitoti, yesterday signed an aid programme of Sh294 million, with the Belgian State Secretary for Development Mr Kempinaire.

The programme will Co-operation the period between 1987-1991. Among the sectors is the control of Aids (Acquired Immune Disease Syndrome) by audio visual media.

The aid package also includes a donation of 10 commuter buses to the Kenya Government to be added to the fleet in Nairobi.

The aid package was a result of a three-day first Kenyan/Belgian Joint Commission meeting which reviewed ongoing and new projects. The ongoing projects reviewed included, marine sciences, oceanography and Artemia in Mombasa.

Other were water development dam construction and desilting, renewable sources of energy — setting up wind farm projects in Marsabit and solar powered pumps in Ngong Hills area and urban transportation in Nairobi where phase one of the identification study has been finalised.

The areas of extension were agreed on as: Health — the control of Aids, water — additional dam construction and provision of equipment and the transport in Greater Nairobi.

The second phase of feasibility study will be financed to develop and interconnect the Kenya Railway system with the peri-urban areas.

Prof Saitoti said the discussions had yielded concrete commitment and greater co-operation between the two countries. He said the signing indicated Belgian desire to see sound and meaningful development in Kenya.

He singled out the building of dams and desilting as important in the country's development. It would trap rain water for use in irrigation and for people's consumption during severe drought.

He said that experience had shown Kenyans that need to use dams as a natural way of conserving water for irrigation.

Prof Saitoti announced that the Belgian Government had agreed to give scholarships to Kenyans to study telecommunications.

The Minister said that the Belgian Government had agreed to help Kenya develop industry. Efforts would be made to promote small-scale and middle-scale industries through co-operation.

Prof Saitoti said industrial development aimed at small industries was Government's focus as it would create more employment and directly benefit the poor and unemployed.

He said the Government was committed to the creation of more jobs through small-scale industries.

IDA ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Nov 86 p 4

[Article by Anderea Morara]

[Text] Kenya is to receive a Sh99 million loan from the International Development Agency, an affiliate of the World Bank.

According to the *World Bank News*, the money will go into providing financial assistance, training and management counselling to small-scale industries.

The money, to be channelled through the Kenya Industrial Estates, will assist 200 small-scale industries, which employ about 1,500 workers.

The credit scheme is expected to help develop local entrepreneurs and make consumer goods from materials available to lower income groups.

The project is to be completed in 1995, by which time it will have used up some Sh270 million.

The World Bank has also approved a \$452 million loan for a

Nigerian programme to restructure the economy.

The Trade Policy and Export Development Loan, the largest ever to an African country from the World Bank, will support a set of trade and export policies designed to increase domestic production and make the economy less dependent on the oil sector and imports.

Part of the loan will go to Nigerian importers through the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM) launched in September.

Under the SFEM, the exchanger rate for the Nigerian naira will be determined by market forces.

Together with other measures, such as the abolition of the import and export licensing system, correction of the naira valuation through the SFEM should boost Nigeria's non-oil exports, hasten economic growth and increase employment, the report says.

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CSO: 3400/580

MINISTRY WITHDRAWS CONTROVERSIAL COFFEE PLAN

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 6 Nov 86 pp 1, 24

[Article by Irungu Ndirangu]

[Text] The Government yesterday withdrew the controversial new method of paying coffee farmers for produce delivered to the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union to be sold by the Coffee Board of Kenya.

The decision was announced by the Minister for Agriculture, Mr Odongo Omamo, at a press conference in Nairobi.

He was flanked by the chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, Mr Stephen Michoma, and the board's general manager, Mr Patrick Katingima.

Mr Omamo said the Government had decided to go along with the wishes of the farmers and pay them on a weekly basis as the coffee proceeds come — which is what has been the system.

Coffee growers were told of the new system in a circular dated October 9. They were debated.

Mr Omamo: "It worked well!" publicly for the first time by farmers at a meeting in Ruiru on October 24.

Farmers were to be paid for their produce in four pre-determined instalments. The Government had proposed that coffee growers be given a first payment of £600 a tonne, a second payment of £500 a tonne, a third of £500 a tonne and a fourth at a rate to be determined by trends on the world market through the year.

The coffee year starts on October 1 and ends on September 31.

At the Ruiru meeting, coffee growers argued that they would be forced to borrow money to run their farms while their dues were held by the Coffee Board.

They appointed a committee to see the Minister over the matter and threatened to withhold deliveries until the new proposals were rescinded.

Yesterday, Mr Omamo heeded the farmers' complaint and said: "The suggestion, the Government has realised, will tie up a lot of money unpaid to farmers and the Government has made a decision immediately to revert to the old system of paying farmers. The old system should continue."

He went on: "The old system has worked well, putting into the pockets of farmers more money more frequently and then the final payment as dictated by the world market. The coffee farmers, co-operative unions — the lot, should rest assured that the old order continues."

"I must say this proposal did help the coffee industry check how coffee producers would like to be paid. They want the old system to continue. May I take this opportunity to appeal to producers not to relax their coffee husbandry as the suspension of the quota system continues and Kenya will benefit only by producing as much coffee as she can."

The Government, he said, had realised that in a coffee year, and before the final payment under the new Government proposals, the farmers would have been paid a total £1,600 per tonne.

The chairman, Coffee Board, Mr Stephen Michoma, praised the Minister for the decision. The proposals had put both the Board and the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union in conflict with farmers.

The announcement, he said, had come as a relief.

If the plan had been effected, sour relations between the two bodies and farmers would have antagonised farmers and the Government.

Mr Michoma said coffee growers would be informed of the reversal through the Coffee Marketing Committee, which was meeting yesterday in Nairobi.

Mr Katingima said under the old system farmers were paid weekly as their coffee was delivered, milled and classified.

The new payment system was the subject of heated discussion at a coffee growers meeting at Ruiru last month. The farmers threatened to withhold deliveries to the KPCU unless the proposals were cancelled.

Yesterday, Mr Henry Kinyua the KPCU general manager, remarked that if farmers had carried out their threat, milling schedules at KPCU would have been disrupted.

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CSO: 3400/581

ASSISTANT EDUCATION MINISTER WARNS OF HIGHER SCHOOL FEES

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 11 Nov 86 p 5

[Text] THE slump in the educational budget from the present 34 per cent to 29 per cent will heavily commit parents to provide the facilities that hitherto had been availed by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

An Assistant Minister for Education, Science and Technology, Mr. Samson M'Maiti, has therefore, asked parents to take up the challenge to avoid last minute rush.

M'Maiti, who was addressing parents, teachers and students of Mumias High School, Kakamega district, said as much as the government would like to help boost education in the country, it had equally important sectors that needed funding.

He urged parents who were opposed to whatever development the schools' board of governors envisaged to reform as their adamant rejection of such ambitious plans could retard the academic performance of their institutions.

Turning to students, M'Maiti reminded them of the need to work hard so that they could excel in their studies adding that this would help them be useful not only to their guardians

but also to the overall development of the country.

He pointed out that, however, hard students tried, success will remain elusive if they did not cultivate a sense of responsibility, which maintained was a necessary tool in warding off vices like thuggery and hooliganism.

M'Maiti cautioned students to steer clear of what he termed "experimental parenthood" saying that many students had had their academic lives ruined through engaging in immoral activities.

Addressing the same gathering, the chairman of the school's board of governors, Mr. Boniface Mandu, said that the school had been salvaged from near collapse and was on a steady recovery.

He disclosed that the school had repaid an outstanding debt of shs. 600,000 which the school had incurred through the excesses of previous administrations.

Mandu commended parents and teachers for their co-operation which has helped the school maintain its performance both in national examination and extra curricular activities despite a myriad of problems that had bedevilled the school.

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CSO: 3400/581

HEALTH MINISTER ON POSSIBLE DEMISE OF FREE HEALTH CARE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Nov 86 p 36

[Article by Kenneth Mwema]

[Text] The high expenditure incurred by the Government in providing free medical services has reached a stage where the public has to pay for some of the services. Health Minister Mr Peter Nyakiamo said yesterday.

He said the ministry would be spending Sh2,400 million during the current financial year for recurrent and development expenditure.

Mr Nyakiamo was opening the annual general conference of the Association of Public Health Officers at a Mombasa hotel.

He said: "Health services compose the second largest expenditure in our budget to education, and if the trend continues we would be doing so at the expense of other services."

Mr Nyakiamo told the public health technicians drawn from all over the republic that services like roads and housing would be affected if most of the funds were being spent on education and health services.

He added: "We have reached a stage where the public would be required to pay for some of the services as a means of cutting down the expenditure."

The Minister said Ministry of Health personnel should also look into possibilities of cutting down expenditure by stressing preventive medicine.

He said a scheme of service for medical and public health personnel was ready and would be revealed soon. The Ramtu Commission, he said, had recommended that a committee be established to prepare the scheme

and make its recommendations.

The Minister added: "I can assure you now that the scheme is ready, and it will be out soon."

He said the association was expected to liaise closely with the Ministry in making constructive and objective suggestions on how environmental health services could be improved.

Mr Nyakiamo said the success or failure in improving health services, could not be attributed to the ministry alone, but to all involved in providing positive health for all by the year 2000.

The Minister told the participants that the association had a duty to ensure that society's expectations were fulfilled.

He urged them to be more involved in research and to keep themselves informed of environmental health issues. This could be achieved through the production of scientific journals, he said.

"My Ministry would be willing to support and assist you in these endeavours. I am glad that you are in the process of producing your own journal," he said.

Mr Nyakiamo said that through the efforts of public health officers diseases like smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid and plague had either been eradicated or reduced considerably.

He stressed the need for health workers to understand the cultural backgrounds of the communities they served as a means dealing with their health problems.

Among those who attended the official opening were the Director of Medical Services, Dr Karuga Koinange and the Coast Provincial Medical Officer, Dr A. Oyoo.

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CSO: 3400/581

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Nov 86 p 24

[Article by Paul Muhoho]

[Text]

The country's economy is expected to grow by 4.9 per cent compared to 4.1 per cent last year, the Governor of the Central Bank, Mr Philip Ndegwa, said last night.

At the same time, the inflation rate has declined to less than 5 per cent, a major factor in the country's economic recovery efforts, he told a Kenya Institute of Bankers' dinner at Serena Hotel in Nairobi.

Mr Ndegwa said the agricultural sector had made significant recovery, which had a favourable impact on other sectors of the economy, especially manufacturing and construction which continued to register an upward trend.

High export prices of coffee, fairly stable tea prices and the decline in import of crude oil and oil products were attributed to the economic success.

But the governor observed that agricultural products, despite their success in the world market, could easily and without warning "turn against us". He said: "It is therefore necessary that we take advantage of the present favourable situation to consolidate and build on the gains that have been made.

"In particular, there is need to guard against allowing the monetary expansion, arising from favourable balance of payments, leading to inflationary pressures — because such a development would begin undermining stability in the interest rates, foreign exchange rates and balance of payments."

He decried the widening trade gap — the expanded value of needed imports and the fall in the growth of value of exports — and said definite measures to curb the trend must be taken by ensuring that future growth in imports was financed through export earnings.

Mr Ndegwa said the country needed to diversify exports particularly high value commodities, manufactured or processed products.

On the population issue, the governor said planning must be given priority because fewer resources were available for new infrastructure and capital investments which were vital components of long term growth.

On the international scene, Mr Ndegwa said rich nations had not yet fully understood the plight of developing nations, citing the response of Africa's proposals at the United Nations General Assembly in June.

Among the problems facing African nations were protectionist tendencies, capital inflows and their overall debt problem, saying: "Performance at the international level is still far below what is feasible, desirable and indeed equitable as far as developing nations are concerned."

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CSO: 3400/589

NEW TEA MARKETING BODY ESTABLISHED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 7 Nov 86 p 32

[Article by William Onyango]

[Text]

A NEW body-the Nyayo Tea Zones Development Corporation charged with the task of transportation and marketing of tea locally and overseas, has been established.

This is contained in the *Kenya Gazette* of today. President Daniel arap Moi in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the State Corporations Act announced the establishment of the state corporation which is to be known as the Nyayo Tea Zones Development corporation which shall be a body corporate with a board constituted in accordance with the Act.

The *Gazette* notice further stated that the new corporation would, in consultation with the Chief Conservator of Forests, create as part of the forests and without excision from the forests, tea growing zones, to be known as the "Nyayo Tea Zones".

These will be gazetted forests in those areas of Kenya where the Kenya Tea Development Authority does not, in accordance with the schedule to the Kenya Tea Development Authority Order, operate. President Moi said.

The notice said any tea growing area created and developed in a gazetted forest by the government, prior to the making of the order, would be deemed to have been created by the corporation, under the order.

The corporation would manage and foster the development of tea growing in zones created.

It will establish, manage and develop tea plantations, establish and manage nurseries for the cultivation of tea seedlings; establish, manage and maintain tea processing factories and process tea therein; construct and maintain access roads.

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CS0: 3400/582

SUGARCANE OUTPUT DECLINES BY 40 PERCENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Nov 86 p 10

[Text]

Sugarcane production in the country declined by 40 per cent between 1979 and 1985, the Director of the National Sugar Research Station at Kibos, Dr M. O. Osoro, has said.

He was speaking at the closing of a seminar of the Kenya Society of Sugarcane Technologies in Kisumu town. He also introduced the director of the Kenya Industrial Training Centre, Mr C. K. Kasina, to the participants. Mr Kasina officially closed the seminar.

Dr Osoro said that sugarcane farmers lose 23 per cent of their produce in the factories.

He said that it had not been established why there should be any loss.

Addressing the participants, Mr Kasina stressed the importance of training. He said it was one way to boost efficiency.

The seminar was attended by supervisory staff from the sugarcane industry. It discussed the maintenance of high-pressure

boilers at their respective factories.

Mr Kasina said that to date only 29 boiler attendants have been trained in the sugar industry.

"This is not good enough taking into account that some of the industries have only trained one boiler attendant whereas other industries have trained up to 10" he said.

Mr Kasina stressed the need for well-trained boiler attendants. He said that the need for such training had been looked into by a committee appointed by the sugar industry's training committee in September 1977.

The committee, he said, agreed that boiler attendants should be trained as indentured learners trade and not as an apprenticeable trade.

He said that was why a course for boiler attendants was launched at the Kisumu Industrial Training Centre.

Mr Kasina said the boiler was very important in the processing system in a sugarcane industry. He said the equipment should only be run and maintained by qualified and experienced personnel, KNA adds.

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CSO: 3400/582

CONTROVERSIAL AMENDMENT BILL PASSES PARLIAMENT UNANIMOUSLY

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 3 Dec 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Emman Omari, Richard Keya and Henri Chui]

[Text]

THE Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill was yesterday passed by Parliament unanimously.

During the third reading when it was put to vote all the 131 Members of Parliament, who were present in the House, voted in favour of the amendments.

Earlier during the second reading, when the Bill was put to vote, 130 members had voted for and only two voted against it. The tellers for those in favour were Mr. David Onyancha (West Mugirango) and Mr. Fred Omido (Bahati) while the tellers for those against were Mr. Charles Rubia (Starehe) and Mr. Boy Juma Boy (Kwale Central).

After the results, the Bill entered its third reading and sailed through without difficulty.

When the Amendment Bill receives a Presidential Assent, the Office of the Chief Secretary will be abolished.

It will be replaced by a permanent secretary in the Office of the President who will also be the head of civil service.

The number of parliamentary constituencies will also be increased from the current 168

to a maximum of 188.

The section protecting the tenure of office of the Attorney-General and Controller and Auditor-General will be removed from the constitution. The previous section required the President to appoint a tribunal if he had to remove any of the two officers.

The House's front bench was full as was almost the rest of the House.

Debate on the Bill resumed immediately after question

time. Mr. Ali Mwakileo (Kwale East) was the first to contribute followed by the MP for Bahati, Mr. Fred Omido, who on a point of order through the Speaker wanted the mover to reply.

The Speaker put the question to vote and the House agreed that the mover should reply.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Mathew Muli, who had moved the amendments last week in his short reply thanked the MPs for their "excellent" contributions.

He said during the debate,

only one MP had opposed some section of the amendments otherwise the rest were all for the amendments.

Earlier, Mr. Martin Shikuku (Butere) faced opposition from other members when he raised an objection for Muli to reply.

He had said the Bill should not get to this stage because there were some MPs who might have had different views and who had not been heard.

The Speaker, however, called on the Attorney-General to reply. After Muli's brief reply, the House went into division and voted.

SHIPS UNDERGO INSPECTION FOR RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 4 Nov 86 p 5

[Article by Henri Chui]

[Text]

THE Kenya Radiation Protection Board makes thorough inspection of ships at the Mombasa port to make sure that radioactive material which passes through the port is properly packed.

This was said yesterday by the acting chief radiation protection officer in the Ministry of Health, Mr. S. K. Wanguru, when he led a delegation of International Atomic Energy Agency to a courtesy call on the Mombasa deputy mayor, Coun. Samuel Ndoro, at the mayor's parlour.

Wanguru said the board is forced to make the inspection to ensure that thousands of workers at the port are not exposed to radiation from uranium that passes through the port.

The International Atomic Energy Agency officials are in Mombasa to find out solution to environmental problems brought about by the disposal of solid waste, cement production, sewerage disposals and radiation through direct contact with radioactive material.

The agency officials will visit the oil refinery, the Bamburi Cement Factory and the Mombasa Municipal Council solid waste disposal areas.

Briefing the agency officials, the acting town clerk, Mr. Amos Oyalo, said solid waste disposal was one of the major problems facing the council and efforts were being made to find a lasting solution.

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CSO: 3400/583

COUNCIL OF CHURCHES DENIES MWKENYA LINK

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Dec 86 p 28

[Article by Mutegi Njau]

[Text] The National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK) yesterday denied allegations that its secretary-general, Mr John Kamau, had contacts with the subversive Mwakenya movement.

A statement issued yesterday said neither the council nor Mr Kamau had any contacts with the clandestine group opposed to the Government.

The umbrella organisation of Protestant churches was responding to claims made in court that the NCCCK and Mr Kamau had connections with Mwakenya.

A former NCCCK employee, Dr Edward Osewe, had made the allegation on Monday before he was jailed for 30 months for failing to report the existence of the movement and for allowing its members to meet in his house.

The NCCCK statement, signed

by the chairman, Dr Byrum Makokha, and Mr Kamau himself, said: "For the benefit of member churches, and the general public, the council wishes to make it abundantly clear that the NCCCK has never been and shall not be in any underground movement of any nature."

The NCCCK categorically denied that any member of staff ever plotted against anybody's life as had been alleged by Dr Osewe.

Dr Osewe had claimed in court that the NCCCK secretariat had plotted to have him killed after having sacked him so that he would not report the NCCCK's involvement with the Mwakenya organisation.

The NCCCK statement was issued following an executive committee meeting of the church organisation to deal with the matter.

KENYA

BRIEFS

FINNISH POLICE ASSISTANCE--The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Bernard Njiinu, yesterday received 50 alcometers, 20 walkie-talkies and a new 240 GI Volvo vehicle donated by the Finnish government to the Kenya Traffic Police. The equipment will assist the police in their efforts to crackdown on drunken drivers. Receiving the equipment at the highway traffic police headquarters, the commissioner thanked the Finnish government for the donation which will go a long way in helping the traffic police detect drunken drivers. The alcometers cost shs. 5,000 each, while the walkie-talkies cost shs. 10,000 each. The Volvo car is worth nearly shs. 380,000. Njiinu said the alcometers will be used to screen drivers suspected to be drunk while driving, and will be taken to a police doctor for a final examination. Saying that the Kenya police will continue to persecute traffic offenders, Njiinu appealed to all drivers including those of matatus and other public vehicles to avoid overspeeding and overloading. [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 14 Nov 86 p 3] [Article by Francis Muroki] /13104

CSO: 3400/582

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

ECOM TO ALLOW ELECTION OBSERVERS--The chairman of the Elections Commission [ECOM], Mr Isaac Randolph, has reacted to a DAILY STAR newspaper article entitled "Press to Participate in Ballot Counting." Mr Randolph told LBS [Liberian Broadcasting System] news in a telephone interview that the commission will extend invitations to some organizations in the country as observers in the counting of the ballots. He said among those to be invited are the Liberian Council of Churches and the press. He however noted that these organizations will not participate in the counting of the ballots but will be given observer's status at the poll. The DAILY STAR report quoted Mr Randolph as saying the press will participate in the counting of ballots during the 20 December municipal and legislative by-elections. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Dec 86] /9599

CSO: 3400/579

MOZAMBIQUE

POST-MACHEL ERA ANALYZED

Lisbon EXPRESSO (INTERNATIONAL) in Portuguese 8 Nov 86 p II

[Article by Alves Gomes: first paragraph is EXPRESSO introduction]

[Text] The post-Samora era has already begun. From all indications, it will be based on a continuation of the policy developed in recent years by the late president. A greater opening up to private enterprise and foreign investment, as well as better and more dynamic exploitation of the existing resources, also seem to be in the plans. The West is watching Mozambique closely, in the expectation that Chissano's moderation will make the country attractive.

Logic dictated the nomination of Joaquim Chissano as president of FRELIMO and of the Mozambican state. The Central Committee members who met on Monday at the Palacio dos Congressos in Maputo barely discussed the nomination, perhaps because it was all too well known that this was the express desire of President Samora Machel, which he had voiced on several occasions.

In a meeting which lasted almost all day (although the announcement of the new president had been expected at 0200 hours), the Central Committee did no more than listen to the report from the Political Bureau, containing information already known about the crash of the president's plane and the last decisions of Samora Machel, and then confirm the nomination of Chissano for the presidency.

At about noon, after almost all the members of this FRELIMO organ had already left the hall of the congresses, only four vehicles remained at the entrance; except for the prime minister's car, they were all registered to the Political Bureau. Mario Machungo, Oscar Monteiro, Marcelino dos Santos and Joaquim Chissano came out by the terrace adjacent to the avenue, closed to traffic, and engaged in friendly conversation. After the first three men departed, Joaquim Chissano waited a few seconds for his automobile to be brought around to him.

As on many other occasions, Chissano gave no indication that he was virtually the top man in power in Mozambique. His expression was still marked by the loss of the man with whom he had decided on so many decisive steps, from closing the borders with Rhodesia to signing the N'Komati Accord or, in recent years, opening up to the West.

In an address distinguished by moderate and carefully chosen words, Chissano confirmed everything that had been decided during the Fourth FRELIMO Congress in 1983. Reorganization of the army, revitalization of the economy through support to the agriculture sector, reduced government expenditures, more profitable management of the quasi-public companies and the need to give guarantees to national and foreign investors: these were all reaffirmed.

At the same time, Chissano did not fail to make it clear that he will pursue the "war without truce against the armed banditry" and the "destabilizing actions perpetrated against the People's Republic of Mozambique."

Economy Chissano's Greatest Challenge

Received enthusiastically at home and abroad, the new Mozambican president not only has a weighty legacy but a combination of highly complex challenges ahead of him.

The state of the economy of the country, in which the war of destabilization instigated by South Africa has destroyed more than \$5 billion worth of economic and social infrastructures in the last 7 years, is necessarily one of the most serious problems which Chissano must confront.

In addition, the weakness of the Mozambican Army, whose Administration and Logistics constitute its Achilles' heel, also poses problems, requiring more professionalism and decisions regarding its reorganization and the replacement of some members of its command.

According to several members of the Central Committee, the new president's task will be somewhat easier in the military area, in that Samora Machel, a few days before his tragic death, had already decided to alter the command structure of the Army. Sebastiao Mabote, chief of general staff, as well as his chiefs of operations and military intelligence services, may be dismissed, giving way to individuals who could more easily carry out the needed changes .

In addition to this aspect, it should be noted that Defense Minister Alberto Chipande will necessarily give all his support to Joaquim Chissano. In effect, they have both advocated military reorganization and participated in meetings which may have led President Machel to decide to "let fall away" some "old friends from the common march."

Military cooperation with the West, particularly with Great Britain, should be maintained. At the same time, there should be no significant alterations in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. It is these last which are currently providing Mozambique with its principal means of defense.

Like Samora Machel, Joaquim Chissano will--in the opinion of Central Committee members with whom he has worked for a long time--"maintain the balance which the late president had established, seeking to reduce the number of enemies and to enlarge the ranks of friends."

Probable 'Opening' to Private Sector

In this area, his diplomatic career will permit Chissano to reap benefits from the fact that he does not have to demonstrate that "he has the ability to guide the ship of state as skillfully as Samora did," as Professor Aquino de Braganca said on several occasions when, even before the president's death, there was discussion of the problems of finding a "successor to Samora" in Mozambique.

The economic sector is perhaps the area in which Chissano may prove bolder than Samora Machel, benefiting not only from that fact that, for the last 10 years, he has been evaluating the evolution of the country's foreign economic situation but that he has also been dissociated from the teams that managed this sector.

On several occasions, Chissano has publicly advocated a greater opening up to the private economic sector. He will certainly introduce some solutions which, until now, have been put off. If it is certain that the negotiation with the IMF is coming to a conclusion (and the measures taken could be applied at the beginning of next year), it is to be expected that the new president will have to battle for the reduction of government expenditures and against bureaucracy as vigorously as Samora Machel had begun to confront them in the last months of his life.

In conversations on the streets of Maputo, there is insistent mention of some proposals which the new president made in the People's Assembly regarding a more liberal transportation and housing policy. However, the public expectations in this area exceed the capacities of a man who has just been installed in the presidency of the republic. Joaquim Chissano will first have to define priorities which, at short range, might not include meeting these expectations.

In effect, the first actions of the new president should be directed toward the diplomatic area; for example, the Zimbabweans (Mozambique's principal allies in the war which the country is experiencing) say they need time "to inform him of all the plans which had been agreed upon with President Machel."

Also, the current state of relations with South Africa, clouded by the investigation of the crash of Machel's plane, will certainly warrant great care by Joaquim Chissano. Moreover, the new president cannot rely on Fernando Honwana, who in the past 7 years had become virtually a minister for southern African affairs and who was killed along with Samora Machel.

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CSO: 3442/34

MOZAMBIQUE

RENAMO SEEN DISCREDITED IN WEST

Lisbon EXPRESSO (INTERNATIONAL) in Portuguese 8 Nov 86 p VII

[Article by J.M.C.]

[Text] The so-called "foreign component" of the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO), dominated by Portuguese, is not a new factor signalling any development of the movement; it was precisely a Portuguese, believed to be a secret agent of the PIDE [International Police for Defense of the State] and also a collaborator of Jorge Jardim, who founded the first resistance group against the Maputo regime; in other words, the RNM (Mozambican National Resistance).

It is presumed that the symbolic date of 1 May 1977 was chosen for Orlando Cristina, having been assured of the support of the secret services of what was then Rhodesia, to establish the rebel movement on the outskirts of Salisbury and to set up a radio station called "Voice of Free Africa," beaming short- and medium-wave broadcasts to all the territory of Mozambique, where its detractors referred to it as "Radio Quizumba" ["Radio Hyena"].

Although little credence was given to any news reports it carried, the "Voice of Free Africa" had a large audience and constituted an alternative to the news coverage available throughout the country, which was highly conditioned by constricting political directives and by an "ad hoc" control, in which the news reports were at the whim of the FRELIMO structures, often installed without consideration for the incompetence of the respective members.

Although the Mozambican authorities were unable to shut down RENAMO's clandestine transmitter, they succeeded in gradually cutting off the audience because of the growing shortage of the batteries to power the little radios used by the public.

Orlando Cristina and Jorge Jardim had broad experience with the mass media, specifically radio, which they had gained working on the transmitter of the Aero-club de Beira and on some newspapers.

A case in point is NOTICIAS DE BEIRA, which at one point was directed by Evo Fernandes, another individual who now belongs to the RENAMO, precisely when Jorge Jardim was embarked on a "Programa de Lusaka," which was supposed to declare Mozambican independence without the intervention of FRELIMO and to which the presidents of Malawi and Zambia allegedly gave their support.

Movement Consolidated in Rhodesia

Therefore the rebel movement was consolidated in Rhodesia. It also had a strong military component; some of the "special groups" headquartered in central Mozambique, specifically those that were under the direct or indirect control of Jorge Jardim and Orlando Cristina, were attracted to this way of combating the government installed in Maputo; it was a way of continuing the battle which they had already been called to wage in the interior of the country against the FRELIMO guerrillas. It even happens that Cristina had taken with him the files of the "Flechas," the GEs [Special Groups] and the GEPs [not further expanded], by which he succeeded in setting up the first squads which infiltrated Mozambique to conduct guerrilla action and sabotage.

With Rhodesia's independence and the birth of Zimbabwe, the RENAMO nucleus had to move to South Africa, where it again installed the "Voice of Free Africa" transmitter, at Pallaborwa, not far from the Mozambican border.

Orlando Cristina was killed, however, under circumstances which the South African authorities have never cleared up; he was shot at his home, a large country estate which he occupied near Pretoria. At the time, there was talk of a shoot-out during the night, but other sources point to a single sure shot, which may have surprised Cristina inside the house, where the lights were turned on and he was working.

It is noted that Jardim and Cristina virtually controlled the various groups of combatants which existed inside Mozambique with the blessing of the Portuguese Armed Forces, except for the group led by one Roxo, of Cabo Delgado, who always preferred to operate separately and in a very restricted area.

'Brains' and 'Operative' Killed

The shot which brought down Orlando Cristina on 17 April 1983 thus killed not only the "brain" of RENAMO but also an "operative" who was deeply convinced that the Mozambican regime had to be overthrown by armed force, giving way to an administration with Western leanings, perhaps revivalist, forged according to the vision of Jorge Jardim, the great friend of Salazar and an intimate of President Hastings Banda, of Malawi, who appointed Jardim as Malawi's representative in Mozambique and in whose embassy in Lisbon Jardim was sheltered for several days, in difficult moments for the PREC [not further expanded].

RENAMO experienced other vicissitudes. One of them was the death of the guerrilla chief Matsangaica, who infiltrated with his men in Manica and Sofala provinces, in central Mozambique, where he left a trail which the people do not forget, to the point that, even today, although he was replaced years ago by Afonso Dlakhamu, the people still attribute acts of sabotage and rebel attacks, generically speaking, to the "Matsangaicas." Moreover, in Sofala Province, terror spreads easily as soon as it is rumored that a rebel attack is imminent in one place or another and is being led by Matsangaica's wife, "who is still avenging the death of her husband" and who, the people say, fights with her breasts bared and is invulnerable to anything.

Terrorism

More "convincing" on the terrain than in the diplomatic arena, RENAMO claims that it is now spread throughout Mozambican territory, operating with bases more or less established and foiling government projects that could be of some welfare to the people, and that these bases receive some support from "friendly countries." However, the principal military base of the rebels is said to be in the Gorongosa foothills, near what was once known as a game park, creating a zone of influence extending to the Indian Ocean, mainly in a strip north of the "Beira corridor" and extending beyond the bed of the Zambeze River, stretching, in this direction, as far as the border of Malawi, a country which quite probably is providing valuable logistical support, in conjunction with aid from Pretoria.

On the other hand, RENAMO's diplomatic component, particularly its propaganda "advance posts," set up in Lisbon, the United States and Western European countries, is experiencing serious problems which are discrediting the movement's image and program, obviously impeding the flow of financial support from Washington--knowing, as we do, that the White House is always prepared to aid "anticommunist movements" on the African continent.

Discredited Internationally

Unlikewhat is happening with UNITA, in Angola, RENAMO is struggling with the loss of credit provoked by news reports from inside Mozambique, according to which the rebels are committing real atrocities in rural areas, sacrificing defenseless settlements caught in the cross fire. They are committing indiscriminate rape and savagely attacking members of the Catholic Church or foreign cooperants, many of whom are Portuguese, although no adequate rationale has been developed for it, even from the standpoint of "terrorist acts" to discourage support to the Maputo regime. In fact, even organs of the United Nations are denouncing these RENAMO atrocities, committed against schools, nurseries, clinics and religious missions, in some cases with notorious cruelty.

RENAMO's reputation abroad is also damaged by the variety of "representatives" and "spokesmen" who represent it in Europe and the United States, with repercussions in Lisbon. In Washington, for example, there are both Artur Vilanculos (who has not been in Mozambique for 25 years) and Luic Sarapiao, who appears to have a larger audience and who has ties with men who, on this very day, will be meeting in the Portuguese capital to attempt to bring about, finally, the "union of the Mozambicans."

South Africa appears to be playing a hard game here; some observers say that Pretoria is more interested in keeping the forces in opposition to Maputo disunited, but still keeping up the internal military destabilization which is so costly to FRELIMO. This necessarily causes serious concern among the other Front Line countries, which are thus less disposed to maintain the solidarity that could be troubling to the South African leaders. For this very reason, the observers say, the "RENAMO military" can continue to count on material support from Pretoria.

6362
CS0: 3442/34

CHISSANO SEEKING MILITARY SUPPORT IN TANZANIA

MB111853 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 11 Dec 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Mozambique's new President Joaquim Chissano has gone off on a 3-day visit to neighboring Tanzania. The speculation is that President Chissano will be seeking military help from President Mwinyi to counter the increasing activities of MNR rebels in northern Mozambique who are allegedly backed by both South Africa and Malawi. From Maputo, Suleiman Cabir of our Portuguese service sent this report.

The visit to Tanzania of the Mozambican president, Moaquim Chissano, is his first to foreign country since he became head of state after the death of President Samora Machel in October. The visit has basically two objectives: the first to reassure the ex-president of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, that he will pursue with the late President Samora Machel's policy of dialogue and pragmatism.

The second and more important objective concerns military cooperation between Mozambique and Tanzania. There are already some Tanzanian troops in the northern region of Mozambique. Joaquim Chissano and the Tanzanian authorities will discuss the military aid which Tanzania could supply to Mozambique. It is hoped that the Tanzanian troops will begin joint operations with the Mozambican army in the border regions between Mozambique and Malawi. Chissano is accompanied by the minister of defense, Alberto Chipande, who 2 weeks ago was coordinating military operations in the provinces of Tete and Zambezia bordering Malawi. The military situation in Mozambique is very (?tense), and the government army alone has not the capacity to stop the RENAMO rebels helped by South Africa. The Mozambican president will stay in Dar es Salaam until next Wednesday and on his way back he will spend a day in Zimbabwe trying to discuss the reinforcement of Zimbabwean military aid to Mozambique.

/7358

CSO: 3400/602

REPATRIATION OF REFUGEES CONFIRMED BY RSA OFFICIAL

MB091053 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1046 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 9 Dec, SAPA--Thousands of Mozambicans are fleeing to South Africa--but are being sent back to their war-torn country at the rate of about 1,500 a month.

Repatriation of the refugees, who are trying to escape heavy fighting and starvation, has been confirmed by a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs.

About 400 of the refugees who arrive in northern KwaZulu every month are deported via Komatipoort--the border post hundreds of kilometres away in the eastern Transvaal. Many face severe hardships to make another attempt to enter South Africa. The refugees who enter KwaZulu come in via the Muzi area. The Muzi border post was closed by Mozambique in September 1981.

The secretary of the Ministerial Co-ordinating Committee of the Nkomati Accord, Vice-Admiral (retired) J.A. Edwards, said the economy had collapsed in southern Mozambique and people were desperate to get into South Africa.

When found in KwaZulu they were fed and clothed, then taken to Komatipoort and returned to Mozambique. "If we could send them back through the Muzi border post in KwaZulu we would," he said.

Sources which do not want to be named say some of the Mozambicans being repatriated from KwaZulu have lived in the area for many years, but Mr Edwards denied this. He said all those being repatriated were newcomers. In addition to those being sent home from KwaZulu, more than 1,000 Mozambicans are repatriated each month from the eastern Transvaal, the Witwatersrand, Gazankulu and KaNgwane.

About 22,000 Mozambicans are registered legally in the Gazankulu area, and 6,000 in Kangwane, said Mr Edwards. "But in Kangwane we estimate that there are at least 14,000 Mozambicans."

Farmers in the Transvaal lowveld region were given until the end of last month to register Mozambican labourers in their employ. A home affairs spokesman said 12,871 had been registered. Labourers are issued with work permits for six months, which can be renewed for a further six months.

According to Mozambique's provincial director of the Natural north-western province of Tete are in need of emergency food aid and the situation will worsen with the return to Tete of many thousands of Mozambican refugees now in Malawi.

AIM news agency has said that there are about 200,000 Mozambicans in Malawi. Mr Nuvunga has blamed the situation on the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). "The state of intense war which the province has been going through recently has led to a collapse in agricultural production because people are constantly moving from one place to another," he said.

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CSO: 3400/602

SNASP MAKES ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL FOREIGN TRADE

MB101833 Dakar PANA in English 1330 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Maputo, 10 Dec (AIM/PANA)--Mozambique's security service, SNASP [People's National Security Service], yesterday arrested a number of people accused of "dealing in unauthorised foreign trade."

A SNASP spokesman said that as from 09.30 local time (07.30 GMT) yesterday morning an operation was launched involving the confiscation of goods and arrests of "Mozambican citizens and citizens of various other nationalities who are managers or representatives of companies operating illegally."

The decision to make the arrests was based on "serious information presented by the Ministry of Trade."

The people detained yesterday are accused of violating various dispositions of the laws governing trade in Mozambique as well as tax and customs legislation.

Among the dispositions mentioned by the SNASP spokesman is article 28 of a 1982 law which reads "anyone who practices foreign trade without authorisation shall be liable to a prison term of up to two years." Those who, although authorised to engage in foreign trade, extend their practices to cover areas that need special licencing, are liable to a year's imprisonment.

/7358

CSO: 3400/602

MALAWI ACCUSED OF 'RACKET' IN STOLEN GOODS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Nov 86 p 8M

[Text] MAPUTO — Mozambique has accused Malawian Government officials of being involved with rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) in a profitable racket in stolen goods.

The Mozambique News Agency, AIM, has also claimed that Malawi has been actively supporting the MNR rebels since August 1982.

Since then, the agency said, "zinc sheeting, bicycles, motorbikes, sewing machines — all stolen from Mozambican citizens — have been sold by the bandits to Malawians at very low prices".

The administrator of Namarroi district in

northern Mozambique, Mr Severino Mukhutuliua, said he had no doubt that goods stolen by the rebels ended in Malawi.

He told AIM that, when Namarroi town was attacked in October, the MNR rebels were divided into several groups, one of which concerned itself exclusively with tearing the roofing off houses and stealing furniture.

"I am sure they're not going to use this sheeting to build houses in their bases inside Mozambique," said Mr Mukhutuliua. "They take it all to Malawi."

AIM said: "The stolen goods are essentially payment that Malawians get for allowing the MNR to use the border."

/13104

CSO: 3400/578

MOZAMBIQUE

LONRHO INVESTMENTS CONCENTRATED IN AGRICULTURE, MINING

Lisbon EXPRESSO (INTERNATIONAL) in Portuguese 8 Nov 86 p VI

[Article by Maria Teresa Guerreiro]

[Text] Generally speaking, British relations with Mozambique have been conducted more through economic and military aid packages and the occasional initiatives of a large company, such as Lonrho, than through a systematic increase in public or private investment, as Maputo would like.

Of the large British firms, only Lonrho, which already has considerable interests in southern Africa, seems willing to invest on a large scale in Mozambique--despite the RENAMO and despite natural disasters and problems of underdevelopment. In the middle of 1985, "Tinny" Rowland, executive director of Lonrho, signed a huge investment agreement with Mozambique, covering the agriculture, tourism and mining sectors.

The potential figure for Lonrho's future investment in Mozambique was not revealed, but the plans outlined at the time of the formation of the joint company, designated LONMOC in the agreement, would suggest several million pounds. Rowland proposes to develop agriculture both for food production and for export (cotton, for example) in three Mozambican provinces: Gaza, Sofala and Maputo. This is large-scale agriculture, on farms from 1,000 to 50,000 hectares in area; although implementation of the agreement depends to some extent on the security situation, at least one of the large cotton plantations in central Mozambique is protected by a private army.

Rowland is also interested in gold mining in Manica Province. With regard to tourism, the new company obtained the concession for the Hotel Polana in Maputo and for the principal hotel in Beira, which the company was planning to use as transit points for tourists traveling to the Santa Carolina islands, in the Mozambican Channel.

Almost No Western Investment

Contacts established personally by President Machel soon after the decision by the Fourth Party Congress, in 1983, to open the doors to Western investment, apparently have not produced the desired effects. When he visited London in October 1983, Machel consulted with Harry Oppenheimer, of the Anglo-American

Corporation. The meeting was cordial, but the results have been invisible to date.

In that same year, however, Mozambique signed an important contract with the British Government: the project for construction of a power plant in Pemba, Cabo Delgado Province, at a cost of 2 million pounds. The year before that, British Leyland [BL] and the Mozambican Government had signed an accord worth 8.6 million pounds, under the terms of which BL gave Mozambique 200 Victory motor coaches for urban transport and rehabilitated 42 buses of the same make, but an earlier model, which were out of service. The agreement included a 3-year training program for Mozambican technicians. The cost of the training program, valued at 1 million pounds, was defrayed by the British Ministry of Development.

Rehabilitation of the Nacala railroad, sabotaged by RENAMO in 1984, is now being funded with a loan of 3.8 million pounds from Lonrho and a subsidy of 1.6 million pounds from the British Government.

A subsidy from the British Government will also enable Mozambique to purchase 1.6 million pounds worth of weapons and military equipment; the agreement was announced last month. The first parcel of the equipment covered in the accord, which includes 600 L851A Enfield rifles, was recently delivered to the Mozambican Government by the British company Hall and Watts. The accord also provides for military training; this sector is the responsibility of the British company Defense Systems, Ltd, which already has contacts with several African countries, including Angola, Zaire and Uganda. The company is going to send Mozambique, as instructors, former members of the SAS, the secret commando battalion of the British Armed Forces. With this agreement, British military support to Mozambique will be intensified; up to now, it has been concentrated on the training of members of the Mozambican Army at installations in neighboring Zimbabwe.

6362

CSO: 3442/34

BRIEFS

PROBLEMS WITH IMF--Mozambique's creditor countries will meet under the aegis of the World Bank in Paris on February 17, 18 and 19, 1987, and not next December 16 and 17, as had originally been scheduled. This postponement is partly because of the death of President Samora Machel, but also as a result of the difficulties in the negotiations with the International Monetary Fund. A team of the IMF's statisticians is currently in Maputo to prepare a programme for restoring the economy. Three points are under discussion: a 20 per cent cut in the number of government employees, the liberalisation of prices (particularly those of fruit and vegetables) and above all the devaluation of the currency. The depreciation of the metical is currently a thorny problem, with its current official rate of 45 to the dollar while its black market value is 1,600. The IMF would like to see an exchange rate of 1,000 meticals to the dollar. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 8 Nov 86 p 7] /13104

FRENCH TO TRAIN BODYGUARDS--Christian Prouteau, French president Francois Mitterrand's security advisor and the founder of the elite squad, the GIGN (Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale), was to train the presidential guard of Samora Machel, whose death and succession by Joaquim Chissano is not expected to threaten the project. The GIGN is increasingly active in the question of the security of African leaders, with for example two of its officers on a four-month mission in Madagascar, where they are training 20 members of the gendarmerie. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 8 Nov 86 p 2] /13104

SOVIET SHIPPING LINE SERVICE--A Soviet state shipping line is introducing a regular cargo service between Europe and the Mozambican port of Beira, Zimbabwe's only ocean outlet independent of South Africa. The Leningrad-based line Bestea is reported to have made the decision in July when Mozambican wharfage charges were revised. According to local agents, Bestea operated a service from 1983 to 1995 but it "fizzled out" when South Africa undercut Mozambican wharfage rates. Under the new arrangement, Soviet freighters will call at Beira once a month for containers and light bulk traffic. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Nov 86 p 34] /13104

RECEPTION FOR CSSR DELEGATION--Under the leadership of President Chissano, we will continue the struggle that we waged under the leadership of the late President Samora Machel, declared Prime Minister Mario Machungo in Maputo yesterday. The head of the Mozambican Government was speaking at a reception last night for the high-level Czechoslovak party and government delegation. The Czechoslovak is in Mozambique on visit aimed at strengthening the relations between the two countries. It is headed by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidency and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Dec 86 MB] /7358

RICE SEED FARM ESTABLISHED WITH BELGIAN COOPERATION

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 3 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] On Friday, Minister of Agriculture Allele Elhadj Habibou and S. E. Dirk Letens, ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium to Niger, inaugurated a rice seed farm in Saguiya on the Say road. In so doing, Belgium officially turned over to our country a project worth CFA Fr 436 million which will provide for the production and distribution of selected seed to all rice farms. The project includes a group of buildings and a developed area of 25 hectares.

In his speech, the minister of agriculture hailed the completion of this work, and Nigerien-Belgian cooperation also. Such an accomplishment, Minister Allele emphasized, "will undoubtedly contribute to the quantitative and qualitative growth of our agricultural production." For his part, the ambassador of the Belgian kingdom expressed how proud his country was to be able to contribute in this way to achieving self-sufficiency in food.

As he handed over the first rice seed farm, the ambassador finally assured the Nigerien authorities of regular support for its eventual operation. Speaking earlier on behalf of the farmers, the head of district V welcomed the guests, and assured them that the beneficiaries would put the farms to good use.

The Saguiya seed farm project, with a land area of 25 hectares, will produce more than 88 metric tons of selected seed each season. The farmers are organized into cooperatives and each family has a 0.5 hectare parcel of land. The farmer is linked with the cooperative by a farm contract.

In addition to the irrigated area, the project required the construction of three buildings and a warehouse for seed processing and packaging costing CFA Fr 29.829 million.

Begun in December 1985, the project has thus already gone through one season. The result from 17 hectares was an average yield of more than 7,500 kilograms per hectare. Of this amount, 119 metric tons were accepted as seed, and 78 metric tons were sold on the market in June 1986, supplying 1,425 hectares in the Niamey area. For the present season, seed production of more than 120 metric tons is expected from 23 hectares farmed by 52 families, which will provide a supply of seed for 2,400 additional hectares for the coming season.

9824

CSO: 3419/37

KOURANI-BARIA GRAIN CULTIVATION PROJECT DESCRIBED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 3 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Issa Inouss: "Diversify and Guarantee Farmer Income"]

[Text] Last Saturday, Minister of Agriculture Allele Elhadji Habibou visited the Kourani-Baria hydro-agricultural development project located on the right bank of the river about 20 km north of the village of Gotheye.

The Kourani-Baria hydro-agricultural development project aims to reduce the grain deficit in Niger, particularly the rice deficit by establishing and intensively farming 715 hectares of rice fields following a double crop system. It also aims at diversifying and guaranteeing peasant income, and will help to train peasants to manage the farms by means of cooperatives, to achieve self-management by the peasants at a reduced recurring cost.

The project is divided into three sections: the first section of 170 hectares was handed over last July; the second of 277 hectares will be handed over next June but 100 hectares will be turned over to allow for the commencement of the rice season planned for January. Finally, the third section of 268 hectares should be committed in June 1988. The realization of the project includes the construction of a 13.5 km dike; 104 km of irrigation and drainage canals; 40 km of roads and two pumping stations.

The development of the area necessitated the construction of offices with a meeting hall, a 400 square meter storage warehouse, and a house for the area director. Also planned was the purchase of agricultural equipment (including 207 pedal-driven threshing machines, 229 carts, and 250 pairs of yoke oxen), and the acquisition of means of transport, office equipment, and sanitary equipment.

In addition, the project will establish forest cover on 54 hectares without counting the drilling and equipping of six wells with pumps to benefit the riverside population. It also includes providing for maintenance during the 4 years the project is being implemented, for the socioeconomic study necessary for the distribution of the land and the training of the peasants, in addition to paying for the salaries of the local staff, technical assistance, and the cost of the execution study.

The estimated total cost of the project not including taxes and customs duties, is Fr 5,247,530,000. Our country will contribute 10 percent and the Arab Development Bank (ADB) 90 percent in the form of a loan repayable in 50 years with a 10 year deferral.

For the time being, on the first section of 170 hectares, 324 farmers divided among 436 lots are working harmoniously in 4 mutual benefit groups and a cooperative. Nevertheless, there is a financial management problem with the project which is only operational because of an advance from ONAHA.

Thus the project's overseers have not received any salary for 4 months because the administrative burden has not made the release of funds for the project possible.

Minister Allele El Hadj Habibou promised to remedy the problem as soon as possible, and made a point of expressing his full satisfaction to all concerned for their effective and responsible actions, and the serious approach they were adopting. He called on them to redouble their efforts because, he concluded, "a country is only built by the effort of its children."

During this visit, the minister of agriculture was accompanied by the ONAHA general director, the director of rural engineering, the coordinator of the Kourani-Baria project, the Tillabery subprefect, and the head of the Gotheye administrative post.

9824

CSO: 3419/37

BRIEFS

'CRUDE FOR COAL' DEAL WITH POLAND VIEWED--Poland may soon commence lifting of Nigerian crude for the payment of the N3 million outstanding balance on the N30 million Enugu Coal Mine mechanization contract awarded to Poland's Kopex in 1981. The United Bank for Africa monthly Business and Economic Digest for October stated that the crude for coal equipment deal was discussed recently in Lagos at a meeting between Nigeria and Polish officials. The digest added that Nigeria had paid N27 million to Kopex but declined paying the balance of N3 million due to non-performance of the equipment. According to the report, the equipment could not perform under Nigerian weather conditions. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Nov 86 p 3] /13104

PORT ACTIVITY INCREASE--The Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) recorded an increase in cargo handling in the second quarter of the year which ended in June. According to the NPA News bulletin, 3,315,67 metric tonnes of cargo was handled in all the ports under the management of the authority. "This shows an increase of 675,843 metric tonnes or 25.6% over the second quarter of 1985". The officials also said that imports, or "inward cargo" accounted for 70% of the total cargo handled within the period under review. It was also gathered that 730 ships entered the authority's ports during the second quarter of this year. The NPA said that although this was an improvement over the first quarter which recorded 685 ships, it was down by 77 ships when compared with the second quarter of last year when 807 vessels were berthed. The net registered tonnes of this year also exceeded the figure for the first quarter of last year by about 2,000 metric tonnes, thus reflecting a general increase in ships' payload. Ships' turn-round times at the Nigerian ports, has also improved as the recorded average time stood at 7.53 days. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Oct 86 p 24] /13104

GOVERNMENT UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE--The Federal Government will give the 19 states N25 million between November and December to create jobs for unemployed college and university graduates. A Cabinet Office statement in Lagos yesterday explained that the money will go to the states and local governments as marching grants. The money, according to the statement would be spent on agricultural and rural employment programme as well as to provide vocational skills for unemployed school leavers. The cabinet office disclosed that the unemployment vote followed government's acceptance of the report submitted by the interministerial committee that studied that structure and pattern of unemployment in the country. In the statement, the cabinet office further

said the government after considering the report of the committee directed that a directorate of employment be created in the labour ministry as the panel recommended. Also, the government directed that the financial requirements of the scheme for jobless people be embodied in the 1987 budget proposal of the Labour Ministry. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Oct 86 p 16] /13104

ANTIBOMB EQUIPMENT —Screening gadgets are to be acquired by the Nigerian Postal Service (NIPOST) to guard against parcel bombs being channelled through the post offices. The gadgets will be installed in more than 36 internal Expedite Mail Service (EMS) routes spread all over the country. The Post Master General, Thomas Ike, said in Lagos that the recent murder of Nigeria's top journalist, Dele Giwa, by a parcel bomb had made the acquisition of screening devices a must. [Text] [London AFRICAN CONCORD in English 6 Nov 86 pp 33-34] /13104

CSO: 3400/543

BRIEFS

ROAD LINK TO BUR-HAKABA AND BIYOLEI--The Ministry of Public Works and Housing ratified an agreement between Hagi Mohamed Hashi Haileh, a businessman, and Sietco, a Chinese international company, concerning the construction of a paved road linking Bur-Hakaba and Biyolei village and 180 kilometers in length. The construction of the road, which will cost 43 million Somali Shillings, is being financed by Hagi Mohamed Hashi Hayle and will take six months to complete and will contribute to the communication of Bay and Bakol regions particularly the road to Biyolei where the mass Visit to Sheikh Aways is conducted once every year. [Text] [Mogadishu SONNA in English 30 Nov 86 p 8] /13104

POPULATION, HOUSING CENSUS BEGINS--Population and House Census began this week throughout the districts and communities of the Country and will proceed for 10 days. The Census, which is being implemented by the Ministry of National Planning with the assistance of International Organizations, is intended to find out the accurate number of the Somali People so as to make a proper planning in Education, Health, Employment and other essentials for the citizens. The Minister of National Planning and Second Vice President, Jaalle Hussein Kulmie Afrah, spoke to the Committees assigned for implementing this Programme and stated that the realization of this programme depends on the activities and endeavours exerted by the Concerned Committees and added that his Ministry would not spare any efforts in providing the Committees with every possible facility. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 28 Nov 86 p 2] /13104

CSO: 3400/587

BRIEFS

NRM DENIES PLANS FOR SECURITY SERVICE--The National Resistance Movement is not setting up a new secret service, contrary to reports in the Kampala weekly, THE SUNDAY REVIEW. On Sunday, the paper stated that the new organisation was called Uganda Security Service Organisation (USSO) and would replace the notorious National Security Agency (NASA) run by Chris Rwakasisi during the second Obote regime. "I am not aware of any such organisation. The report is baseless and unfounded," said a very senior NRA intelligence officer. "We are definitely not setting up any secret service. We do not believe in hiding," THE SUNDAY REVIEW also reported that Didi Agard, a politician and businessman from Madi, was going to become deputy director of USSO. "How do you spell that?", was one intelligence officer's reaction to the name. He was as unaware of Agard as he was of USSO. [Text] [Kampala NEW VISION in English 4 Nov 86 p 20] /9274

CSO, 3400/539.

ZAMBIA

PLO OFFICIAL ADDRESSES PRESS CONFERENCE

MB121228 Dakar PANA in English 0819 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Lusaka, 12 Dec (ZANA/PANA)--The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) warned yesterday that there will be no stability in the Middle East unless it is granted its sovereignty and rights.

Father Ibrahim Elias Ayad [name as received] a member of the Palestine National Council, told a press conference in Lusaka yesterday that the situation in the Middle East was grave and called upon all progressive forces in the world to intervene.

He said Israel's intransigency which has led her to spurn all peaceful efforts has left the PLO with no option but to fight for their rights.

Father Ayad blamed the United States policy in the region for lack of progress on numerous peaceful efforts launched by the PLO in the United Nations and many international fora.

The PLO National Council member said it was true that some progressive Jews have recently met with PLO representatives to assure them of their support but that these represented a minority who could not easily bring about change.

Father Ayad said his mission to Zambia and other countries in Africa was to inform the people of these countries about the realities of the sufferings of the people of Palestine. He has already been to Tanzania and goes to Kenya from Zambia.

/7358

CSO: 3400/590

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

OIL DISCOVERY IN EAST REPORTED--The government-owned ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL says that there are persistent reports that oil is present in large quantities in the Chama District in the east of the country near the border with Malawi. An American firm, the Placid Oil Co., has decided to build a road link to the area with the rest of the country and seismic survey of the region is being carried out linking 800 stations connected to a computerized system. Recently, President Kenneth Kaunda tersely brushed aside questions about the prospecting operations at Chama, saying he is awaiting a full report on the matter. He visited the area 3 weeks ago and then sent Zambia's minister of mines, Mr Leonard Subulwu, to the United States. Mr Subulwu apparently visited Texas where the Placid Oil Co. had its headquarters. The ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL spoke to a senior official of the company staying at Chama and he is optimistic about the chances of finding oil in the area. [Text]
[Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Dec 86] /9599

CSO: 3400/547

NETHERLANDS CULTURAL AID TOTALS \$100,000

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 86 p 7

[Text] ZIMBABWE has received more than \$100 000 in cultural aid from the Netherlands since independence, the new Dutch ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Johan Faber, said in Harare yesterday.

Presenting art equipment worth about \$10 000 to the National Gallery, for the BAT sponsored art workshop students, Mr Faber said: "Since independence, Zimbabwe has received for cultural projects, more than \$100 000 from the Netherlands. The funds were mainly used for the purchase of textbooks under the Netherlands literature programme."

The equipment presented yesterday included a wide variety of paints, pencils, crayons, paper and other materials. It was handed over to the Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture, Cde Amos Midzi by the Dutch ambassador.

Twenty students of the

BAT workshop will benefit from the aid.

The equipment was made available under the micro projects fund of the Netherlands Embassy.

Mr Faber announced that his country was prepared to assist more activities of the Gallery. "Next week, a Dutch expert will arrive in Zimbabwe to execute, together with the director of the Gallery, Professor Cyril Rogers, a feasibility study for a regional arts school in Harare."

He said the two-month study will be funded by the Netherlands. It was hoped that on the basis of recommendations, a number of donor countries might support the establishment of the school.

Mr Faber hoped that the Zimbabwe Government would consider taking part.

Cde Midzi thanked the Dutch ambassador for the kind gesture and hoped that the equipment would give appreciable help to aspiring craftsmen.

NATION'S INTERESTS SAID TIED TO MOZAMBIQUE

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Nov 86 p 10

[Commentary]

THE people of Mozambique and their new leader, President Chissano, need and deserve all the possible help — and they need it urgently — to re-establish law and order and rehabilitate their country's war-ravaged economy.

President Chissano has too many battles to be fought all at the same time and, for the good of his country and countrymen, he cannot afford to lose any one of them. By any standards his is a most unenviable task and responsibility which will tax his energy, leadership and political ingenuity in the months and years ahead.

He must decisively deal with the fast deteriorating security situation in the country. The South African-sponsored MNR bandits have recently escalated the level of violence to make rural life almost impossible and the provinces ungovernable. Upon the defeat of this menace depends the success of everything else that must be done to normalise life and economic activity in that country.

There is widespread hunger and starvation requiring a massive inflow of relief food and medicines from abroad. Typical of the politics and savagery of bandit movements, the MNR has murdered more than 400 000 Mozambicans since 1980 and prevented thousands of peasants from working their fields to produce food crops.

In the bandit-infested areas the rural infrastructure is at an advanced state of paralysis. Thus while securing sufficient food is a major problem for the government there is an additional struggle to be faced by food distributors in their efforts to reach the people who need it. Many roads and bridges have been sabotaged and destroyed.

Of the major problems faced by our brothers in Mozambique none can wait for a solution tomorrow. The national economy is in a worrying state. Figures released by the Mozambique government itself tell an alarming story. Bandit activity alone has inflicted in excess of US\$6 billion in economic losses since 1980. Sugar and tea factories and sawmills and other industrial plants have been destroyed. Coal mining has largely been halted. Transport and communications facilities are constant targets of sabotage.

As a direct consequence of these hostilities and the racist South African general destabilisation activities, Mozambique's exports have dwindled to a mere US\$92 million while imports have soared to US\$500 million per year. The world must respond and we in Zimbabwe have a special obligation.

Cde Chissano must be urgently helped to re-assert his central government's authority over the provinces which have fallen

victim to bandit savagery. He has made an eloquent appeal for assistance and the challenge is before us all.

Quite apart from our firm and commendable military commitment to the defence of the sovereignty and national independence of Mozambique, there is still plenty of local capacity which should be mobilised for help in other areas of need.

Already the Mozambique Fund, which will incorporate famine relief and a scholarship fund for displaced Mozambicans, has got off to a very encouraging start (with respect to education our readers should note that 500 schools have been destroyed and more than 500 000 primary school pupils have had their education terminated).

We believe it is through the Mozambique Fund that all of us can make a direct contribution to the struggle in Mozambique. In this regard special mention must

be made of the donations already made or pledged to the fund by workers and business houses at last Friday's official launching of the fund by the Deputy Prime Minister, Cde Simon Muzenda.

If there are many issues which unite our people, including problems which bring together the public and private sectors of our economy, the crisis in Mozambique must be one of them. Let the fund be the vehicle through which we can clear our consciences with respect to our moral and political obligation to our brothers and sisters.

One thing that can be said about the people's reaction to the fund is that the Prime Minister, Cde Robert Mugabe's message has gone home — to defend the Frelimo administration in Mozambique is to defend Zimbabwe's own supreme interests.

/12828

CSO; 3400/605

SENATOR DHUBE FORESEES ECONOMIC BOOM FOR MANICALAND

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Nov 86 p 7

[Article by Elliot Chiriseri]

[Text]

MUTARE and Manicaland as a whole are poised for a boom if the Beira Corridor becomes fully operational.

This was said by the Governor of Manicaland Province Senator Joshua Dhube in a wide-ranging interview with The Sunday Mail last week.

Senator Dhube said the Corridor would boost employment opportunities for Mutare and other small towns along the railway line. "This means that we are going to need more houses to accommodate the anticipated increase in the labour force."

Commenting on what the province is doing to meet this anticipated boom, the Governor said, there are plans to improve communication infrastructure.

For Mutare in particular, said Senator Dhube, there are plans for a bypass — to divert the main road so that it does not go through the city centre causing congestion. "Another one might be needed for Rusape."

As the corridor becomes fully operational, says Senator Dhube, local farming is going to be boosted. In this regard farmers in the province are being encouraged to

diversify their agricultural production to include growing sub-tropical fruit for export and vegetables.

Luring investors has become a priority for the province.

"We want investors to participate in this boom. Our message to them is: take the opportunity, come and invest in Manicaland. The opportunities are vast — in Mutare, growth points, rural and district service centres, investment is needed to develop these areas."

Services like banks are also greatly needed especially in the growth points and the service centres. Senator Dhube advised emergent businessmen interested in operating in Manicaland to have their businesses in the centres designated by the Government, especially the growth points.

Tourism is also another area investors can participate in, said Cde Dhube and he cited the reconstruction of hotels and inns in the Vumba area which have not been working since they were destroyed during the war as one such venture.

Coming to the thorny issue of resettlement, Senator Dhube said more land for resettlement has got to be made available

as soon as possible, "because there has been talk of squatters — some 6 150 families which is about 37 000 people."

"These people are landless. They are in the wrong places — commercial farms, Forestry Commission land and even communal areas."

He said: "We are asking the Government to acquire land for resettlement as a priority. We can't move these people to nowhere." He said the squatter problem was quite bad in Chipinge and Chimanimani.

Talking about the province's development plan, Senator Dhube said: "The land and human resources of the province being distinct and large as they are, we feel that agriculture can be a big employer for school leavers and other youths."

The total developmental budget for the province for the next five years was about \$1.5 billion, he said.

He said this was a realistic figure because Manicaland has the second largest provincial population after Mashonaland East which includes Harare. The province has an estimated population of 1,103 million people.

Senator Dhube said there will be continued monitoring of the progress of the plan "so that

we update, and make corrective measures where necessary".

Senator Dhube became involved in politics after coming from a stint of studies in the United States where he studied religion and law. His experiences in the US made a significant contribution to his becoming a politician. "I didn't see how I could come home and operate under conditions that were not free as I had seen abroad."

He said: "Upon return, I preached the Gospel of God and politics." The Smith regime quickly discovered what he was doing and kept him under surveillance.

When the exodus of young people to Mozambique was in full swing

in 1975, he was arrested and detained at Whawha prison until 1977. He was released in anticipation of the infamous March 3 Agreement of Sithole, Smith, Chirau and Muzorewa.

The internal parties persuaded him to stand for them in elections in his home area of Chimanimani but he refused "because it was obvious that the war was not going to end".

In 1980, he became an MP for Zanu (PF). That same year he became provincial chairman of the party. In 1983 he was made Deputy Minister of Community Development and Women's Affairs.

He was appointed provincial governor when governorships were created in 1984.

/12828

CSO: 3400/604

ZIMBABWE

REPORT REVEALS BEEF INDUSTRY ON BRINK OF COLLAPSE

MB090901 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] A confidential report published in Harare says the beef industry in Zimbabwe which export beef worth about \$30 million to the EEC a year, is on the brink of collapse. The report was compiled by unidentified people in the meat industry and financial fields which include businessmen, butchers, and farmers. Zimbabwe has an EEC quota of 8,000 tons of meat a year and can increase its export to bring in \$90 million a year. The report says poor producer prices, rigid state control, and years of drought have brought a once flourishing sector to its knees.

Demand at the moment, just before the Christmas season, far outstrips supply. The state owned cold storage commission which is supposed to control all sales and processing in the country has announced that from this week no more beef will be available until producers sell more cattle.

/7358

CSO: 3400/603

ANTI-HOARDING ORDER IMPOSED ON WIDE VARIETY OF COMMODITIES

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] AN anti-hoarding order was yesterday slapped on a wide variety of goods ranging from maize-meal, through soap and car spares to petrol and diesel.

Only cooking oil, margarine and cooking fat were covered by such an order before the Control of Goods and Disposal of Commodities (Prevention of Hoarding) (Amendment) Order, 1986 (No. 1) was gazetted yesterday.

In terms of the amended schedule the following commodities are now covered: animal fats and vegetable oils and fats, maize meal and stock feeds, fertilisers, agricultural seeds and remedies; washing powders, bar soaps and detergents, paints, knitting yarns, jute bags, plastic bags and bottles, drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, motor vehicles and motor vehicle spare parts, and lubricating oils, paraffin, petrol and diesel.

The necessary regulations allowing such orders to be made was also amended in another statutory instrument yesterday so as to cover the necessary range.

Anti - hoarding orders are meant to prevent manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers selling listed commodities later at an increased price, or avoid price controls, or selling to a particular class of customer rather than to another class.

However, rationing schemes to allow equitable distribution are allowed. In terms of the order a dealer has to display a calculated portion of his stocks every day. This portion is calculated by dividing the stocks he holds by the number of business days until the next expected replenishment of stock.

He cannot display less than this amount for sale and unless he can prove he had good grounds for believing otherwise he has to assume the gap between replenishments is the same as it was between the last replenishments.

If a dealer finds it impractical to display the minimum "ration" for the day, the dealer must put up a notice where his customers can see it easily saying he has the commodity available for sale.

The notice can only be taken down when he has sold out the "ration" for the day.

Dealers cannot hold stocks of a specified commodity that exceeds by 25 percent the next expected delivery of such a commodity.

In terms of existing regulations it is also illegal to sell conditionally, forcing a customer to buy something else as well as the desired article.

/12828

CSO: 3400/604

MARONDERA'S WATER SUPPLY BOOSTED BY RUFARO DAM

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Nov 86 p 7

[Text] **RUFARO Dam near Marondera, built at a cost of \$5 million by the Government, was commissioned by the Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, yesterday.**

The dam, which will boost the water supply of Marondera, is an earthen embankment 970 m long with a maximum height of 27 m. Its storage capacity is 5,25 million cubic metres and it has a surface area at full supply level of 21 ha.

The contract for construction was awarded to Costain (Africa) and the design of the dam and supervision was done by the design division of the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Development.

Of the total cost, the Saudi Arabia government provided \$2 million while the Zimbabwe Govern-

ment paid the remaining \$3 million.

A separate contract was let for the construction of the intake tower and access bridge which was funded by the Marondera municipality.

Cde Kangai said the provision of safe drinking water to the people by the Government was in line with "our socialist thrust."

The dam was built in accordance with the government's policy of providing assured water supplies to the urban sector. In Marondera the growth of the town had outstripped the available water.

The minister noted with regret reports that some members of the public were abusing the privilege of dams by taking stones from the upstream rock protection and throwing them into the spillway.

"This creates extra work for the maintenance staff and may lead to serious damage to the dam in the future. I hope this practice, which indicates the lack of gratitude by certain members of the public will stop immediately and that all other members will assist by preventing these destructive acts," Cde Kangai said.

BRIEFS

MILITARY AID CONTINUES--The British Military assistance to Zimbabwe is going to continue and the team is at present involved in an enormous programme in the Matabeleland area and Mozambique particularly along the Beira Corridor. Speaking in Harare last week the commander of the BMATI team, Brigadier Robert Hodges, said they were continuing to improve the logistic organisation of the armies in these areas. He said more efforts had to be put on the beira Corridor because it is important to the country. Since independence the team has been involved in a continuous programme assisting the Zimbabwean National Army, which Brigadier Hodges describes as one of the best in Africa. [Text][Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Nov 86 p 5] /12828

WHEAT DEAL SIGNED--Negotiations for an agreement for a new shipment of 10 000 tonnes of Australian wheat for Zimbabwe have just been concluded, a spokesman for the Australian High Commission in Harare said last week. The deal is part of a triangular transaction involving three countries--Mozambique, Australia and Zimbabwe. Australia will provide the wheat to Zimbabwe and in turn Zimbabwe provides a quantity of maize--more than the wheat consignment--to Mozambique. The spokesman said that an agreement was expected to be concluded soon because the maize delivery to Mozambique is expected to be sent "very early next year, probably in January".[Text][Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Nov 86 p 5]/12828

PAKISTAN RICE COMING--The current shortage of rice in the country should ease within the next eight weeks with the arrival of 15 000 tonnes of rice from Pakistan, according to the general manager of the Grain Marketing Board, Cde Ian Makone. He told The Sunday Mail that the shipment of rice was part of a barter deal with Pakistan and should arrive by the end of January. [Text][Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Nov 86 p 5]/12828

ZIMOFA CHAIRMAN URGES AID TO MOZAMBIQUE--Mozambique was the rear base for Zimbabweans during the liberation struggle and now it is time for Mozambique to use Zimbabwe as a rear base to maintain its independence, Lieutenant-Colonel Clemence Gaza, chairman of Zimofa, said in Harare on Friday. He was speaking at a ceremony held by the Zimbabwe - Mozambique Friendship Association to launch a campaign to provide food for famine victims in Mozambique and a scholarship fund to enable Mozambican students to study in Zimbabwe. Colonel Gaza said that during Zimbabwe's liberation struggle every Mozambican worker gave a day's salary per month to support that struggle. When Zimofa was formed at the beginning of the year to

formalise the solidarity between Mozambique and Zimbabwe and their peoples, he said, the strengthening of the links between the two countries was not seen as urgent. That had changed with the tragic death of Cde Machel, which had introduced a new level of struggle. He urged every Zimbabwean to become a member of the organisation which, he said, was intended to complement the government and army links between Zimbabwe and Mozambique with a popular grassroots movement. [Text][Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Nov 86 p 3]/12828

DAM NEARLY COMPLETED--Six villages in the Nemarundwi area of Zimuto, which formed a village development committee in early 1985 are about to complete building a dam on the Manyara River. An Agritex official, Cde Vurayayi Muhwandavaka, who is co-ordinating the project said recently that villagers decided on this project to provide adequate water supplies and to embark on an irrigation project. He said they also intended introducing a fishing project in order to generate income. [Text][Harare THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 86 p 4]/12828

DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION DEPARTS--The two-man delegation from the league of socialist youth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Harare for Maputo this morning after a 3-day visit to Zimbabwe. The delegation and the ZANU-PF youth league issued a joint communique, which was read by the deputy secretary for youth, Comrade Charles Ndlovu. The communique said the ZANU-PF youth league welcomed the initiative by the DPRK to arrange the 13th international youth festival in Pyongyang in 1989. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Dec 86 MB] /7358

'BANDIT MENACE' ADDRESSED--The deputy commissioner of operations, comrade (Gordon Mabika), has said the police support unit, working closely with other security forces, was beating the bandit menace. Addressing senior officers at the support unit headquarters in Harare yesterday, Comrade (Mabika) congratulated the security forces for their successes over dissidents. He said border patrols will be intensified to check South Africa's threats. Comrade (Mabika) also said roadblocks will be set up to make the festive season less hazardous. He added that the Zambian police have been asked by Zimbabwe to help fight poachers, saying a meeting has been held between the two sides to coordinate antipoaching and general border security. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 12 Dec 86 MB] /7358

CSO: 3400/603

SOUTH AFRICA

MERCEDES REPORTEDLY TO STAY IN COUNTRY DESPITE GM DEPARTURE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Oct 86 p 12

[Editorial: "Excuses to Pull Out"]

[Text] Reports, locally denied later, that the world's largest manufacturer of motor vehicles, General Motors, is again considering pulling out of South Africa, are perhaps not so surprising if we take into consideration the fact that the firm is plodding along in a glutted market where rationalization is urgently needed. But to profess that one of the main reasons is South Africa's inability to progress with dismantling apartheid, as GM's chairman claims, does not fly. On the contrary, it indicates on the one hand a lack of understanding for the progress which has already been made in dismantling apartheid. On the other hand, it looks like a very amateurish attempt to try to conceal the company's inability to properly hold its own in the South African motor industry.

South African colored people already have political representation in the highest legislative body. Attempts are under way to urge those who do not yet have this to carry on talks so that they can become involved too. Several discriminatory laws have already been removed. Others are yet going to be removed. No, if the company pulls out and joins the sanction groups, it will play into the hands of those who think sanctions will bring South Africa to its knees. And that will leave about 3,000 people, about 60 percent of whom are black, unemployed. No wonder that the local distributors are so quickly quenching fires.

How differently a big boss of Mercedes Benz saw it yesterday. He expressly declared that his company is wholly opposed to sanctions as a way of bringing about urgently needed change in South Africa. He also noted that sanctions will hurt those very people whom the advocates of sanctions are trying to benefit.

13084

CSO: 3401/21

ANC MEMBERS DIFFER ON SUPPORT OF 'NECKLACE KILLINGS'

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 Oct 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Necklaces and the ANC"]

[Text] It seems that the abhorrent necklace killings in South Africa's black townships may yet become considerable embarrassment for the ANC. After the secretary general of the ANC was quoted in a London newspaper as saying that his organization supports such killings in order to eliminate "collaborators" with the government, another ANC spokesman denied this in an interview with DIR BURGER. At the same time, however, he said that the ANC refuses "to condemn the people" who commit these murders. He also puts forward excuses why the killers do it. If this is not tantamount to "support," then it borders on it as nearly as possible. Probably without his having realized it, the spokesman made an interesting acknowledgement. By saying that "nobody under the discipline of the ANC" goes out of his way to use necklaces, he admitted that the ANC does not have control over the ruffians of the black neighborhoods, something that has for some time been claimed in other circles. Supposing the ANC should one day come to power in South Africa, what certainty can it have that it would then be able to get control over a generation of people who have become slaves of animal emotions?

At the Tory congress in Bournemouth, the British minister of foreign affairs, Sir Geoffrey Howe, warned the ANC and other blacks in South Africa that they must stop their violence if they do not want to lose the sympathy of the West. He also specifically condemned the necklace killings. Even if those concerned should ignore the warning, Sir Geoffrey's words indicate a certain degree of understanding for what is going on in South Africa. May more Western leaders raise their voices in that way. Even the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Dr Desmond Tutu, over the weekend condemned the use of necklaces and the "reckless violence" of those who attack civilian targets with bombs. It is to be hoped that his words receive attention in wide circles.

13084

CSO: 3401/21

CHOICE OF NEW NG CHURCH MODERATOR HAILED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Oct 86 p 12

[Editorial: "The New Moderator"]

[Text] With the election of Professor Johan Heyns as the new moderator, the General Synod of the NG Church yesterday put a talented church leader at the helm of its affairs, one who will undoubtedly strive vigorously for the fundamental principle of reconciliation in South Africa. His election promises to meet the high expectations, which will henceforth be harbored, of the leadership that will have to come from him and his moderatorship in a time of trial for the Church and the country -- not only just because Professor Heyns has become the new moderator, but because the NG Church cannot escape the changes which are taking place in South Africa, and which will require more dynamic leadership than ever from the NG Church too. Pressure on the NG Church to adapt to new circumstances and new demands is getting stronger and stronger abroad and at home. The NG Church has recently also become more and more the target of meddlesome elements that want to try to spread the political discord within Afrinakerdom to the Church. Constructive, healthy difference of opinion within the NG Church is one thing, destructive and irreconcilable discord quite another thing. That can play right into the hands of South Africa's enemies -- to the further detriment of the country and all its people, but also of the Church and Christendom.

Professor Heyns, moderator of the Northern Transvaal Synod, is eminently suitable for leading the NG Church. He is not only intellectually well equipped for his responsible task. He is also especially experienced, as an active teacher who has stood in service, as well as an acknowledged theological thinker who enjoys esteem throughout the country. He was a lecturer at the Seminary at Stellenbosch before he moved to Pretoria, where he became a professor in a different environment. In addition, Professor Heyns is an ecumenical figure who has already represented the NG Church at the World Federation of Reformed Churches and the Reformed Ecumenical Synod. He can take a stand and state his case. We pray for the wisdom of Solomon for him and his moderatorship in their big task to make a cohesive power of the NG Church in challenging times, a power which will play a leading role in helping to create a better future for South Africa and all its people.

13084

CSO: 3401/21

IDEA OF SEPARATE STATE FOR WHITES VIEWED WITH CONTEMPT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Oct 86 p 12

[Editorial: "Intestate"]

[Text] The volkstaat [ethnic state] idea is causing so much disruption among far rightists that it is beginning to look more and more like a political atom that may split, with devastating consequences in ultra-rightist politics. The essential volkstaat idea lies pent up in the Boerestaat policy of the Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging [Resistance Movement], the men with the leggings and three-legged swastika who are befriended by Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party. The idea of a Boerestaat, consisting of parts of the Transvaal, the [Orange] Free State and Northern Natal, is, however, summarily rejected by the KP's other ally, the Herstigte Nasionale Party, which does not want to throw the Cape and Natal to the wolves. After it looked for a while as if the KP was in this matter also following behind the HNP's ideological lead, as usual, the KP mouthpiece has now come out with a different tune. According to it, Dr Treurnicht, as well as a KP MP, do not think that the AWB's Volkstaat idea is irreconcilable with KP policy.

Such escapist thinking is of course not alien to Dr Treurnicht, for when he is not meting out religious slurs against political opponents, he -- like the man who is being chased by a lion -- is looking for a tree which has to be there. He therefore sees his way clear to making the PWV area, the country's industrial center, a white heartland, even though an authority like Sabra also thinks that it is impossible to "disentwine" such an area which is totally integrated economically. Even a white heartland probably does not yet satisfy the fundamentalist thoughts of a Boerestaat, which hark back to the Nazi ideas about a "pure volk". It is probably not far-fetched that the ultra-rightists are going to be forced more and more in that direction: not only toward a pure Afrikaner state, but perhaps also another state for English, Portuguese, Greeks, Germans... And can a homeland for Indians work if there is not a Hindu and a Muslim state? Where should the Chinese homeland be? Is a Colored homeland conceivable if there is no heartland for Cape Coloreds, one for Malays, another for the Griquas, or perhaps yet another for Bushmen? Such nightmares still await the far rightists, the more so because their anti-National fanaticism shows more and more that they are actually intestate as far as constructive political thinking is concerned.

13084

CSO: 3401/21

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

MALAN NAMED TRANSVAAL NP DEPUTY CHAIRMAN---The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, has been elected as one of the deputy chairmen of the National Party in the Transvaal. The Transvaal party leader, Mr F.W. de Klerk announced that General Malan was elected unanimously at the executive meeting of the party in Pretoria today to replace the minister of transport, Dr Hendrik Schoeman, who is to retire from politics. The NP's two other deputy chairmen in the Transvaal are the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Nov 86] /9604

LE GRANGE DESCRIBES POLICE'S DIFFICULTIES---The outgoing minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says the police have experienced an onslaught during the past 7 years unlike any before in the force's 73-year history. Speaking at a passing out parade in Pretoria where the police took leave of Mr Le Grange as minister of law and order, he said that the police, who were hampered by a manpower shortage, had to combat the rising crime rate brought about by population growth. Mr Le Grange said that despite the increasing population the unrest situation and the weak economy with its resultant higher unemployment had also contributed to a sharp increase in crime. Mr Le Grange said that in the 12 months period until June this year, motor vehicle theft had increased by more than 18 percent, house breaking by more than 15 percent, and robbery by about 14 percent. Drug abuse had also risen sharply during this period and 35,000 people had been charged for dealing in dagga and 2,000 people had been charged for other drug related offences. However, Mr Le Grange said the number of unrests related incidents had declined considerably since the announcement of the state of emergency, although the climb of unrest had not yet subsided sufficiently. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Nov 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/558

ISRAEL CLAMPS DOWN ON DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES FOR HOMELANDS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Nov 86 p 3

[Text]

TEL AVIV — Israel has informally warned representatives of the "homelands" that it plans to make their operations in Israel more difficult.

Homeland representatives arriving in Israel on diplomatic passports would not be allowed in, said a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

"If they come in on any normal passport they will be physically allowed in, but won't be given any privileges nor will they be allowed to use any official flags or emblems," the spokesman said.

A Ciskei or Transkei passport-holder, for example, would be allowed in as a tourist or businessman without any problems. It was only when he demanded diplomatic or other privileges the Israelis will make problems, the Foreign Ministry official said.

In the past Israeli representatives of the homelands' offices here have caused problems by ar-

riving to pick up homeland dignitaries in black limousines with flags flying, and police have permitted them on to the tarmac to welcome their guests, in one instance with a bevy of barebreasted Ciskei maidens in tow. That caused some sarcastic headlines here and embarrassment for the Foreign Office.

New political director

The new political director of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, Dr Josef Bailin, spelt out Israel's non-recognition of the homelands in a late night television news show here.

Mr Bailin said Israel would give the representatives no formal standing and would "not let them work" here although, he added, Israel could not prevent business ties.

The Foreign Ministry would not be drawn yesterday to expand further on the reasons for the ban.

/9274

CSO, 3400/574

REASONS BEHIND MANDELA RELEASE SUPPORT EXPLORED

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Nov 86 p 6

[Commentary]

[Text]

DAY after day appeals ring out for Nelson Mandela's release. Hardly any articulated arguments to the opposite effect appear in the media, and the impression is created that here is a cut-and-dried common-sense course which is obstructed only by the obstinacy of the cabinet.

The perspective from Union Buildings is different. The letters pleading for Mandela not to be released outnumber the other kind severalfold — and come from the electorate, whereas nearly all the pro-release letters bear foreign stamps.

Many of the "anti" letters, it is understood, reflect a desperate fear that the freeing of Mandela symbolises the capitulation of the whites.

Innumerable edgy Rambos in the army and police share this fear, and it is understood that some extremely blunt discussions regarding the continued loyalty of the forces have taken place at high level.

Thus, the strength of the anti-release faction is one of three major factors working on government.

The second is the catastrophic effect of keeping the political prisoners in jail.

The most direct reason for the collapse of black political structures is the continued incarceration of the prisoners. This is not primarily because of deference to their leadership. More importantly, it is because even those people who would like to oppose them whole-heartedly are hamstrung for as long as they remain in jail.

The National Statutory Council has flopped for this reason. Government cannot find any blacks to serve on it while the political prisoners are in jail.

Black town councils are in tatters for the same reason. It is possible that one homeland parliament will shortly resign en masse, with the imprisoned leaders as the proximate cause. Even if this does not have a skittles effect, it is certain to sharpen animosity against remaining homeland leaders.

Further, Nelson Mandela has been so effectively

cast as the personification of liberation that if he dies in Pollsmoor an entirely new level of violence may be expected, with Kamikaze retaliation against whites and collaborators as part of it.

So government is in a double bind. Release Mandela or keep him jailed, either way it faces catastrophe.

Factor No 3 is the question of what Mandela would do.

Two things are odd in this respect. One is that the government has not deigned to do the simple thing — ask him.

The other is that assessment of what might happen next has been lacking from the clamour for release. We hear only the demand, and the vague hope that it will pave the way to negotiations. We never hear how, and we never hear any projection of a post-release scenario.

Here is one scenario:

With half the world media's cameras pointing at him, Mandela says: "The aim of the struggle is to achieve one single and equal South Africa in which all citizens have the same rights. We are not prepared to negotiate for blacks to have half or nine-sixteenths of the effective citizenship which white people have. The struggle goes on until there is full equality, and I call on everyone to join it".

Thereupon, the revolutionary effort takes an upturn. Hitherto uninvolved blacks join up. The hand of the comrades is strengthened. Strikes and stayaways increase. So do bombs and necklaces. Black civil servants defect. White rightists abandon caution, now truly convinced they are fighting for their lives. AWB types launch genocide campaigns. What's left of the economy collapses. The emigration stream becomes a refugee flood, with a good many of the clamourers among it.

If the clamourers dispute this scenario, perhaps they would produce one of their own. They seem to think that Mandela would reverse the entire foundation of all he

has stood for, and negotiate for something short of one man one vote. Perhaps they would explain how they reconcile this with Mandela's refusal last year to renounce violence.

Is an unbanned ANC expected to participate in racial elections, or negotiate for some half-and-half formula?

Is it not more probable that unbanned into a society where government remains dedicated to the avoidance of one man one vote, the ANC denounces constitutional processes as illegitimate? Its quest to develop alternative structures is greatly facilitated. So is its ability to discredit and victimise blacks who participate in official structures. Street committees and the like flourish, parodying democracy in the name of advancing the people's cause and impervious to the check of an orderly system of secret ballots. The ANC becomes the controlling sponsor of a network of activists who suppress dissent as anti-revolutionary and impose their own domination on the people they are nominally freeing. Society is gripped between two tyrannical political power-blocs in violent conflict.

Clearly, there will be no peace and stability in South Africa until the political prisoners and their Parties are playing their roles in the constitutional process. But it is not enough to trot out the cry for release and unbanning. What is far more important is to explore what is required to enable those releases and unbannings to actually take place. **Before** they can happen, it is necessary for there to be a public conception of a society in which one man one vote is fulfilled, with the certainty that it does not mean a swop from minority domination to majority domination.

Once this is achieved, it becomes possible for the prisoners to be released, and it becomes possible to expect them to take up responsible roles within the constitutional framework.

Without it, the calls for release are hollow.

Accordingly, those who clamour for Mandela's release may be requested to change their focus. Let them rather explore how this can become realistically possible.

Let them at the same time examine the effects of their singling-out of a single Party and a single man as the holders of the key to peace. They have elevated Mandela from a fallible human being into a God, and the ANC from a political party into the symbol of black aspirations. May they re-assess. □

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CSO: 3400/574

NATAL CHRISTIAN LEADERS CALL FOR END TO EMERGENCY

MB090852 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0836 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Durban, 9 Dec, SAPA--Leaders of seven mainstream Christian Denominations in Natal have called for the state of emergency to be lifted and the release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees.

In a joint Christmas message, the church leaders say that banned political organisations must be unbanned so that a process of negotiation about the future can start.

The leaders who have issued the statement are: Dr John Borman, chairman of the Natal Coastal District of the Methodist Church of southern Africa; the Reverend Ezrom Dlamini, chairman of the Natal Regional Council of the United Congregational Church of southern Africa; the Right Reverend Enos Dlamini, Bishop of the South Eastern Diocese of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Southern Africa; the Most Reverend Denis Hurley, archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Durban; the Reverend Sam Khumalo presiding elder of the Presbyterian Church of Africa; the Reverend Robin Marshall, chairman of the Durban and District Council of Churches, and the Right Reverend Michael Nuttall, bishop of the Anglican Diocese of Natal.

The churchmen call for schools to be reopened, the restrictions imposed on students to be repealed and a form of education "relevant to the needs of the people" to be introduced.

The leaders said celebrating Christmas during a state of emergency and in an apartheid society would make many Christians feel uneasy.

"There are too many contradictions. For any sensitive Christian, the parties, presents, decorations, carols, bells and even the Christmas services will be disturbing when we remember that almost 500 children will probably spend their Christmas in detention."

Thousands had been detained since the state of emergency was declared on 12 June, they added.

"How can we ignore the presence of thousands of troops in the townships, the severe restrictions on news and information, the curbs on the right of people to meet and make their views known, and the fear in the hearts of so many?"

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CSO: 3400/599

SOUTH AFRICA

DURBAN CITY COUNCIL VOTES AGAINST GROUP AREAS ACT

MB120945 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] The Durban city council has rejected the Group Areas Act for the third time this year. It voted 18 to 8 yesterday to reaffirm its opposition to racially separate residential areas. The council has also urged the immediate reopening to all races of the half empty (Edgewood) Teacher's Training College in a fierce debate on government moves to racially rezone vacant plots in the white suburb of Sherwood, to house a new building for the (Bershee) Teacher Training college which caters for coloreds. Councillor Peter Mansfield said the decision to build another college when a white college in Pietermaritzburg is being closed and (Edgewood) is crying out for students is based on, in his words, Alice in Wonderland madness. Right-wing councillor, Fritz Louw agreed. He described the government plan as not wise.

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CSO: 3400/600

SOUTH AFRICA

MUSLIM PREACHER DISCUSSES PROSELYTIZING ACTIVITIES

Tripoli AL-DAAWA AL-ISLAMIA in French 15 Oct 86 p 5

[Interview with Muslim author and lecturer Ahmed Deedat by Areef Salauroo in Tripoli, Libya; date not given]

[Text] We met him just after Al-Maghreb Prayers in his room at the Bab Al-Baher Hotel, where the Third General Congress of the Islamic Call has been meeting.

Ahmed Didat said, as he received us quietly and hospitably: "I am getting older and I became interested in issues that need urgent attention."

With this we began an interview with Ahmed Didat. He is an outspoken Muslim preacher who has a career as an author, lecturer and restless speaker.

[Question] Tell us what led you to become a preacher.

[Answer] When I emigrated to Durban (South Africa) in 1927, I worked for an American evangelical mission. The missionaries tried to convert me to Christianity by telling me that the Koran is a copy of the Bible, that Islam had been propagated at sword point, and that the Prophet Mohammed had several wives. I knew nothing of this. I knew very little of the Koran. However, Allah--the Almighty--clarified things for me by arranging for me to obtain, quite by accident, a book entitled "Izhar al-Haqq" (The Revelation of the Truth). Since that time I have had the weapon necessary to overcome the arguments of the Christian evangelists.

[Question] Tell us about preaching. What do you think of it?

[Answer] The "Daawa" [the call] is the first duty of each muslim (Awaal Fard). Before prayers, almsgiving, fasting, and the pilgrimage, the Prophet Mohammed propagated Islam and invited people to the true path and to the light of Islam.

[Question] You must have travelled a great deal in carrying out your mission as a preacher. However, as far as Libya is concerned, is this your first visit?

[Answer] In fact, I have travelled a great deal. As far as Libya is concerned--this great country with its glorious history--this is my second visit. The first time, I was invited by the Islamic Call Society to discuss matters concerning the publication of some of my books. I was to publish 50,000 copies of books involving six titles. I had already published 5,000 copies of books under the six different titles, and we were engaged in negotiating for the publication of 270,000 copies of books. The purpose of my second visit is to participate actively in the Third General Congress of the Islamic Call Society. I am very happy to have had the chance to participate in this congress, because I have had an occasion to meet Muslim brothers coming from the four corners of the world. I gave a lecture in the course of the work of this congress and I have brought my brothers up to date on what is happening in the Muslim world. There are serious things that are happening. Our enemies are well armed, and we need to know about the weapons they have.

[Question] Tell us more specifically about these weapons which our enemies have.

[Answer] There are many of them. However, what I consider the most dangerous are Christian publications about Islam.

You would be astonished. Your readers would be even more so. Many people say that I exaggerate. Look. (Ahmed Deedat showed us several books. Among them we noted the following titles: (1) "Al-Kitab - Seminaire sur la presence musulmane" [Al-Kitab - Seminar on the Muslim Presence]; (2) "Pourquoi me suis-je converti au christianisme" [Why I Converted to Christianity]; (3) Le defi de l'Islam en Afrique du Sud" [The Challenge of Islam in South Africa].)

These books are very well prepared. The covers are impressive. The titles are in Arabic script. Muslims are easily caught in traps. They are pleased to have these books and carefully keep them alongside the holy Koran. In fact, these are snakes which we are keeping in our homes.

[Question] It looks to us as if these publications fill you with fear.

[Answer] Indeed, they do. Try to understand me. Some 800,000 copies of the Bible are distributed free of charge in South Africa alone. The Bible is published in 107 different African languages. The New Testament is published in 117 different African languages. The Bible is also published in 11 different forms of Arabic script. Do you know what these free copies of the Bible say? "A present from Christianity to the Muslims," a copy of the Bible distributed without cost. Jehovah's Witnesses publish one book per month, entitled: "La verite qui nous mene a la vie eternelle" [The Truth Which Leads Us to Eternal Life]. There are 84 million copies of it published in 95 different languages. They also have other publications: "The Watch Tower," with 10.2 million copies distributed in 102 languages; "Awake," with 8.9 million copies distributed in 54 languages; "The Plain Truth," with 8,080,000 copies distributed without charge throughout the world. In leafing through a copy of this last named magazine, I noted that Jehovah's Witnesses, who are of American origin, are very active in Nigeria--a Muslim country. We must be very vigilant.

[Question] So you know very well the weapons they have. And how do you deal with them? Do you have effective weapons against them?

[Answer] Thanks be to God, the Almighty, we also have effective weapons. There is a Chinese proverb which says that "one picture is worth 10,000 words." Therefore, we also publish books on timely subjects, such as: (1) "Ce que la Bible dit a propos de Mohammed" [What the Bible Says About Mohammed], of which 300,000 copies have been published; (2) "Quel est son nom? Allah" [What Is His Name? Allah], with 500,000 copies published; (3) "Est-ce que la Bible est la parole de Dieu? Non" [Is the Bible the Word of God? No]; (4) "Le Dieu qui n'a jamais ete" [The God Who Never Was]; (5) "Crucifixion ou cruci-fiction" [Crucifixion or Cruci-Fiction]; and (6) "Le Pape jouant a cache-cache avec les musulmans" [The Pope Playing Hide and Seek with the Muslims], with 500,000 copies published. (In this last-named book Ahmed Deedat states that the Pope is inviting Muslims to take part in a hypocritical dialogue. Deedat himself has often asked to have a meeting with the Pope, but the Pope has never answered him. The Pope is therefore playing hide and seek with him.)

[Question] If we understand correctly, you publish books and organize discussion groups. What else do you do?

[Answer] We make use of a great deal of publicity, to encourage people to read the Koran. We distribute free of charge a pamphlet whose title is "The Most Positive Book in the World--Al-Kuran." We set up lighted billboards through South Africa to tell the people: "Read the Koran." We have also produced video cassette recordings on Islam (30 different titles).

[Question] Are you satisfied with the results of your work?

[Answer] Yes, I thank God, the All Powerful, that 5,000 people became Muslims after hearing me. Hundreds of young people have been armed to deal with their enemies. I am not speaking of rifles but of convincing words.

[Question] We thank you, Ahmed Deedat. May God watch over you.

[Answer] It is I who should thank you and, through your newspaper, thank the World Association of the Islamic Call and the Libyan people for this warm reception, as well as brother Mu'ammarr Qadhdhafi, a leader of the people, a man of the masses.

Pray for me, as I will pray for you.

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CSO: 3419/36

SOUTH AFRICA

UNREST AFFECTS CRIME RATE IN WHITE SUBURBS

MB101742 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 10 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Police public relations officers have conceded that the rise in thefts in white suburbs over the past six months can be attributed partly to the large deployment of police in black townships.

Before confirming this, numerous police spokesmen refused to speculate on the effect fewer police in the suburbs could have on crime statistics.

They admitted, however, that there was room for improvement in crime prevention.

A private security-industry source alleges up to 80 percent of the police force is used in the townships.

A new police unit, the Robbery Reaction Unit, was established recently, amid a wave of publicity, to counter the expected rise in crime on the Witwatersrand during the Christmas season.

Approximately 2,000 cars are stolen monthly in the Witwatersrand area.

Household thefts have risen by about 30 percent.

The police force is to be increased to more than 86,000 from 48,000, by 1994.

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CSO: 3400/599

CAPE PENINSULA OPENS MORE BEACHES TO ALL RACES

MB091705 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1641 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Cape Town, 9 Dec, SAPA--All except two beaches in the Cape Peninsula have been declared open to all races. The exceptions are Bloubergstrand and Melkbosstrand.

The Divisional Council [DIVCO] of the Cape decided at its meeting today to ignore the administrator, Mr Gene Louw--he has failed to reply to two requests for permission to open beaches--and to open its beaches for the summer. DIVCO beaches which are now open include Llandudno, Hou Bay, Kommetjie, Noordhoek and Scarborough. Cape Point Nature Reserve beaches have been open for some time. The council has also agreed in principle to desegregate Melkbosstrand and Bloubergstrand beaches, but will delay their opening until facilities have been upgraded.

The council today unanimously decided to support a recommendation from chairman Mr L.J. Rothman that the beaches be opened with immediate effect for the holiday season and that the matter be reassessed afterwards. Mr Rothman was replying to questions by Mr Neil Ross, who asked when the council had applied to the administrator to open the beaches under their jurisdiction, what the response had been, whether any further progress had been made, and whether any further action was contemplated.

Mr Rothman said application was made to Mr Louw on 11 July after council resolutions of 25 March and 24 June. No written response had been received but they had heard verbally that the matter was submitted to the executive committee, which deferred further consideration until the President's council reported on legislation relative to the reservation of separate amenities. "Having only taken a decision in principle, expectations must surely have been aroused and I wish to recommend that the council decides to open the beaches for the season," Mr Rothman said.

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CSO: 3400/599

SOUTH AFRICA

IDASA ADDRESSES ANTAPARTHEID MEETING

MB090939 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] The Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa [IDASA] has been given the go-ahead by both township and progressive white organizations. At a closed meeting held in Port Elizabeth last night, Peggy Killeen was there and provided details.

[Killeen] Eighty delegates from community based organizations were present at the meeting, which was addressed by Dr Van Zyl Slabbert. IDASA says it is not a movement or political party, but aims at conscientizing [as heard] white opinion towards a nonracial democracy by providing nationwide forums and creating a fund of unbiased information. Slabbert, director of policy and planning, and Alex Boraine, executive director, stressed the need for consultation and support from the ground. IDASA's official launch will take place in Port Elizabeth because it is seen as a depressed area with the greatest need for a democratic alternative. Slabbert said the long-term goal of IDASA is to get as many people to abandon apartheid as possible.

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CSO: 3400/599

CHRISTMAS PARTY HONORS CHILDREN IN DETENTION

MB101436 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1304 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 10 Dec, SAPA--A children's Christmas party with a difference was held in Khotso House in Johannesburg today--the children in whose honour it was given were not able to attend as they are in detention.

About 500 parents wept openly as hampers of food for the juvenile detainees were collected and speeches were made marking the 38th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations.

Despite the national official figure of 256 children being detained--given by the commissioner of police earlier this week--there were more than 300 names on a list on the wall of children allegedly detained in the Witwatersrand area.

A Black Sash organiser, Mrs Ethel Walt, told the parents that on the anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights, "we in South Africa have nothing to celebrate as the government shows every sign of using greater and greater force against the people as we move toward Christmas."

Since the start of the second state of emergency the authorities have "consistently refused to release any information about children in detention."

"Finally provoked into doing so by the growing public outcry and by figures revealed by the Black Sash and the Detainees Parents Support Committee, the authorities have...responded that only 256 children under 16 are in detention.

"It matters little that there are 256 or five times that number or even one. We simply believe that children belong at home and not behind bars," Mrs Walt said.

"What kind of society needs to be protected from its own children?

"Civilised countries guard their children as their most valued asset. They protect them from harm, they nurture and guide them because they are the future.

"We are brutalising our children. We are running the risk of damaging them irreparably. We are recklessly squandering this most precious investment in our future," Mrs Walt said.

LAWYERS NOTE 'SHAME, DISGRACE' OF CHILD DETENTIONS

MB101556 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1422 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 10 Dec, SAPA--It was not surprising, given the political structures of this country, that South Africa refused to affirm the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the chairman of the General Bar Council of South Africa said at a meeting in Johannesburg today. Mr Arthur Chaskalson, who was speaking at a meeting in a Johannesburg church marking the 38th anniversary of the declaration, said only the Soviet bloc, Saudi Arabia and the (then) Union of South Africa abstained from signing the document. He said since 1948 the Soviet bloc and Saudi Arabia had signed the declaration, leaving South Africa as the only non-signatory.

"So today we meet on Human Rights Day under emergency rule at a time when much prominence is being given to the basest of all human rights invasions--the arbitrary detention of children. No special rules have been made for the detention of children. They are held in terms of regulations which are of general application to all detainees and which do not comply with the protective provisions of the Prisons Act and the Children Act."

He said the figure of 256 children in detention was the position on one day in November or December. "What about the other days? How many children have been taken and held in detention and later released without being charged during the two periods totalling 14 months that emergency rule existed before December 1986.

"To hold a single child is a disgrace. To hold 256 is scandalous and to have held thousands--as surely must have happened over the period of 14 months if as many as 256 were in detention on one day--brings shame upon all of us," Mr Chaskalson told the 300 people at the meeting.

"It is said that the children are militant and participate in acts of violence and destruction... if the children are rebelling the answer is not to throw them into prison or police cells but to find out why they are rebelling and to deal with those causes," he said.

Another speaker, the president of Lawyers for Human Rights, Mr Martin Knoll, said the fewer the children held, the less difficult it should be for the authorities to find other and suitable accommodation outside prison in which

to place them. "The legislative sanction of detention without trial was a rash step because it disregarded the enlightened example set by the British Government in its emergency legislation. In Britain the Emergency Powers Act of 1920 and 1964 specifically prohibit any alteration of the existing procedure in criminal cases and any fine or imprisonment without trial," he said.

"It seems apparent that the real cause underlying the present tragic situation in our country, where children are being held in prison, is the system of detention without trial. Abolish that system, return to rule of law with its inbuilt safeguard of habeas corpus, and it becomes inconceivable that a child could or would be so held.

"The real question remains why imprison children at all? If it is necessary to hold them, other suitable places of accommodation must be found. The younger ones should, in general, be returned to the custody of their parents or other suitable custodians," he said.

"It has taken the civilised world centuries to reach the stage in legal development where the law is genuinely designed for the protection of children. Laws or conduct which could be seen as a reversion by the south African authorities to times past ... must at all costs be avoided," Mr Knoll said.

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CSO: 3400/599

SOUTH AFRICA

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY MEETING DEMANDS CHILDREN RELEASE

MB120502 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0121 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, 11 Dec, SAPA--A meeting to commemorate Human Rights Day held in Pietermaritzburg yesterday condemned detentions under security legislation and called on the government to release all children detained for political reasons before Christmas.

Speakers emphasised the need to mark 10 December--proclaimed as Human Rights Day by the United Nations--by renewed efforts to create a more equal, humane and democratic world.

"The Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which has been accepted by most countries in the world but not South Africa, has been the seed from which has grown the basic concept of democracy," said one speaker.

Other speakers referred to the irony of holding a human rights meeting on the eve of severe new press restrictions.

Mr Yunus Carrim, of the NIC (Natal Indian Congress) said the emergency affected everyone and whites in particular had never before been so adversely affected.

He said the new press clamp indicated a government in crisis but "this crisis affects us all."

The meeting was sponsored by Lawyers for Human Rights, the United Democratic Front, Black Sash, the Pietermaritzburg agency for Christian Social Awareness, the Natal Indian Congress, Detainees Support Committee and Joint Academic Staff Association.

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CSO: 3400/599

PRESS RESTRICTIONS PROVOKE CRITICISMS

Jodac Warning

MB121433 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1323 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 12 Dec, SAPA--White South Africans were today warned not to rest in the "calm and false normality the government's latest blackout of reality" would produce, the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee [JODAC], said.

JODAC, one of the affiliates of the United Democratic Front said in a press statement the white community in particular were more vulnerable than ever "to the same ignorance of the state of the struggle in South Africa as whites in Rhodesia were of the struggle in Zimbabwe."

"Such ignorance may lead to acquiescence and finally to complicity with the government's actions and its version of such actions.

"In Nuremburg trials of a future South Africa it will not be an adequate defence for white South Africans to claim that they did not know what atrocities were being committed in their name."

JODAC said it protests "the wholesale demolition of freedom of speech and of the press by the new regulations issued by the apartheid government.

"Depriving the South African people of their right to know what is being done in their own country is a calculated act of tyranny and justified in the name of maintaining public order.

"For one thing the government does not actually have the support of the majority of that public it is claiming to defend. For another, it is not logical to maintain public order by imposing censorship and secrecy on the public sphere.

"How can the public order be served by that which is not public?

"The regulations serve only to maintain an apartheid order which projects itself as moderate while at the same time imposes extreme restrictions that even Goebbels would have been proud of.

In addition to censoring reality the new regulations will allow the government to report events which no journalist will be allowed to verify.

"The government's way to disinformation and misrepresentation of the facts will be wide open.

"The new regulations, together with the restrictions and detentions of many South Africans are transparent attempts to stifle the voice of legal opposition to and peaceful protest against the governments repressive policies.

"JODAC calls on all democratic white South Africans to join us in these times of increasing repression and censorship in demanding a free press and freedom of speech and association."

Marais: Restrictions 'Not Justified'

MB121135 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1119 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Pretoria, 12 Dec, SAPA--Press Curbs to halt all subversive comment against the government were rather the preparation for a general election than related to the state of emergency, far right Herstigte Nasionale Party leader, Mr Jaap Marais said today.

He compared the restrictions with similar restrictions on the press on nomination day before the 30 November 1977 general election.

The government announced the closure of the outspoken black newspaper, WORLD, and banning orders were placed on its editor, Percy Qoboza, now editor of Nasionale Pers [National Press] owned black newspaper CITY PRESS.

Dr Beyers Naude, the chief of the Christian Institute, was also house arrested, the institute closed and its publications banned.

"Our information is that the state president (P.W. Botha) will announce the general election early next year. It could be on New Year's Day."

Dr Marias said if the press curbs were only related to the state of emergency they could have closed down the newspaper "that take things to the limit."

"To place general restrictions that are so far reaching is not justified under the present circumstances."

PFP's Swart Calls for Public Support

MB151034 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1019 GMT 15 Dec 86

[Text] Durban, 15 Dec, SAPA--The final curtain on democracy in South Africa had been drawn with the latest press curbs, the Progressive Federal Party's Natal leader, Mr Ray Swart, said here today.

Unless the public were prepared to support the press at this crucial time, they would get the "government they deserve." Mr Swart said history had shown that censoring the free press was the last step taken by any government before imposing a totalitarian regime. South Africans had to decide if they were prepared to allow this to happen or to stand up for "democratic and decent" values.

It was also obvious that the newly created government "news service" to deal with unrest reports, the Inter-departmental Press Liaison Centre [IPLC], was nothing more than "a media suppression mechanism."

He said this was graphically illustrated last Friday when THE STAR in Johannesburg submitted six stories to the IPLC for clearance. Each request received the same reply: "Your request to publish is refused, repeat: refused."

SAPA's news service was also refused clearance on a report on the United Democratic Front's decision to challenge the new restrictions in the supreme court.

"The IPLC is basically just an organisation created to prevent the free flow of news," said Mr Swart. The government doesn't give a damn about disseminating information it believes people should not know. And at a critical period in our history, the public will be even more misinformed than ever before."

He said there was little the press could do without breaking the law in fighting the curbs--the toughest restrictions imposed on the media in the country's history.

"What is really needed is a vigorous public campaign to support the press. The ideal of a free press is a bastion of democracy and one of the good and decent values our society should be upholding. Unfortunately, in many instances people are apathetic about this. Indeed, some even believe that news reports should be censored."

Law Societies: 'Serious Invasion'

MB121439 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1345 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 12 Dec, SAPA--The new press regulations are a serious invasion of the fundamental common law rights of freedom of expression, the president of the Association of Law Societies, Mr Roger Cleaver, said in a statement today.

Speaking on behalf of the attorney's profession, Mr Cleaver said that because of earlier restrictions on communication, it was not possible to make a reasonably informed assessment of the factual situation in areas of unrest.

"One cannot therefore, say to what extent the further restrictions are unwarranted," he said. "In their general ambit, however, the regulations are extremely far-reaching and clearly disturb fundamental legal values.

"Our common law is a resilient instrument as has again been shown by recent judgements of our courts. It remains to be seen whether, notwithstanding this latest executive action, it is still capable of providing appropriate relief to injustice or for the protection of fundamental human rights," Mr Cleaver said.

ECC Considers Actions

MB130450 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0058 GMT 13 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 12 Dec, SAPA--The End Conscription Campaign [ECC] said today it was "outraged" by the latest clampdown on freedom of the press and freedom of speech. "These measures dispel any doubt that the Nationalist government has effectively become a Latin American-style one-party dictatorship bent on retaining power by any means available," the ECC said in a statement in Johannesburg. "This deplorable attempt to restrict the flow of information in our country is the action of a government desperately attempting to stave off pressures to negotiate a democratic solution to the country's problems."

The ECC said it was particularly concerned about the new restrictions on campaigning for an end to compulsory military service and on reporting on the actions of the security forces. "In addition to the restrictions placed on the ECC by the Defense Act and the Public Safety Act, the emergency regulations previously prevented anyone from inciting opposition to conscription. The new regulations go further by banning any statements that 'discredit or undermine' compulsory military service and also place a blanket ban on any reporting on any action by the SADF, SAP or any other security force.

"It must be stressed however, that these regulations are not tantamount to a banning order on the ECC. The End Conscription Campaign is a legal organisation whose aim is to change the law with regard to military conscription. It is not, and never has been, our aim to discredit or undermine military service, but rather to call on the government to give young men freedom of choice as to whether or not to serve in the SADF.

"While ECC is still seeking legal advice on these points, it appears to us at the moment that in addition to still being permitted to call on the government to change the law regarding military service, we are also still permitted to call on the government to remove troops from the townships and from Namibia, to call for religious objector status and alternative service to be extended to people other than religious pacifists and to campaign against the cadet system in schools.

"These new measures come in the wake of a severe crackdown on the campaign. Over the last 10 days 27 ECC members have been detained under the emergency

regulations and 13 are still being held, in addition to three others detained previously. In all, 75 ECC members have been detained since the emergency was declared and 25 have been served with emergency restriction orders. Furthermore, last Thursday an ECC peace march from Rondebosch to Guguletu in Cape Town was declared illegal and yesterday the ECC national conference and the Cape Town cultural festival, which ECC helped organise, were also banned."

'Unbridled Assault' Shocks IFJ

MB121437 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1335 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 12 Dec, SAPA--The International Federation of Journalists [IFJ] was shocked at the "unbridled assault on press freedom," the president of the IFJ, Mr Thami Mazwai, said in a statement released in Johannesburg today.

"The government has succeeded in severing any link there was between the country's black townships and white South Africa by declaring these fresh and devastating press curbs," he said.

"The country will not know what is happening in black townships and the people in the townships will not be left with the feeling they are on their own. They will retreat into their own black laager.

"Any assault on press freedom will have disastrous results. For it is an assault on freedom, an assault on the dignity of man.

"The country must now brace itself for a severely polarised community and these are ominous signs for the future.

"The IFJ and all its affiliates throughout the world is shocked at this unbridled assault on press freedom and calls upon journalists in the country to resist to the bitter end their right to tell it as it is."

Journalists' Groups Discuss Impact

MB121655 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 12 Dec, SAPA--The new regulations had nothing to do with a "revolutionary onslaught" but were aimed at preventing publicity of legitimate local organisations, newspaper lawyer, Mr David Dyson, told a public meeting of the Association of Democratic Journalists [ADJ] in Johannesburg today.

"We were told these regulations would deal with the onslaught but a close reading of (them) indicates that ... they are aimed at the publicity given to legitimate local organisations," he said.

Other new features of the regulations included the inclusion into the security forces of the township police, but in some areas the regulations were more lenient than the emergency laws imposed in June, he said.

An ADJ steering committee official, Mr Sefako Nyaka, said the restrictions were designed to blank out any coverage of "what is still going to happen." He cited community figure Dr Fab [name indistinct] as an example. The lack of visible response was a sign the public had accepted a "blanket of darkness which is going to allow the government to do anything it wants," the Southern African Society of Journalists [SASJ] president, Miss Pat Sidley, told the gathering of media people. "If the public don't want to know then they deserve the trash that they get in their newspapers," she said. There was not much journalists could do to remedy the situation, she said.

They could leave the profession and fail to bring the public the right to know, "they can do nothing, then history is to condemn them as having colluded ..." or they could "continue to try and supply the public with information."

"Journalists, editors and the public should unite in a campaign to free the press. They have to make their voices heard," she said.

A meeting of the ADJ in Durban today pledged to keep on record all events blanked out by the new curbs imposed by the government. Secretary of the organisation there, Mr Siphso Khumalo, said the ADJ called for cooperation and new resolve among all working journalists and their organisations to maintain high standards in the face of the blanking out of information and news in critical areas of everyday life in South Africa.

The meeting was attended by 50 journalists and media academics from both the ADJ and SASJ.

News Agencies Criticize Restrictions

MB121428 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1246 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, 12 Dec, SAPA--The government always accompanied its inroads into press freedom with protestations they were temporary, but experience had shown they become the rule, three independent news agencies in the Eastern Cape said today.

Spokesman Mr Franz Kruger for the East London based ELNEWS, the East Cape News Agency (ECNA) in Port Elizabeth and Albany News Agency (ANA) in Grahamstown, said journalists were not responsible for the country's crisis facing and its problems would disappear when journalists were no longer victimized.

They were reacting, to deputy minister of information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe's statement that "the temporary suspension of democratic freedoms was necessary to preserve the future of democracy in South Africa."

The agencies said the government consistently accompanied its inroads into press and other freedoms with protestations they were temporary "but our experience is that what is called temporary rapidly becomes the rule."

For the public to be informed on vital issues was fundamental to democracy, making Dr Van der Merwe's claims that "you cannot allow the freedoms of democracy to be applied against it ... Orwellian double-speak and a cloak for tyranny."

Journalist Predicts Further Curbs

MB131055 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 13 Dec 86

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The South African Government is continuing its offensive against groups opposed to apartheid. The most recent moves in Johannesburg follow a broadcast by President Botha in which he announced that his government has taken action to prevent a campaign of revolutionary violence, planned, he said, by the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party in the run up to Christmas. An unspecified number of people have been detained. This threat of violence, the president said, was behind the drastic new censorship laws imposed on Thursday. Peter Lewis called the journalist Allister Sparks in Johannesburg and asked him if the president's explanation was likely to be accepted.

[Begin recording] [Sparks] I have no doubt that this will be accepted by the bulk of the white community. Of course, in the black community it's another story altogether. I don't think that there will be much credibility for the statement there.

[Lewis] Do you expect a reaction to the arrests?

[Sparks] There is little information yet about the arrests because of course the press censorship regulations are already in force, and the newspapers here are severely restricted in what they publish today so we don't have much news at this point about the arrests.

[Lewis] The president has talked about evidence of an ANC plot. Has anything more come out about that?

[Sparks] No, not really. I think there is a realization on the part of the more thoughtful people that this is really a rather contrived statement. When we declared a state of emergency last June, we had precisely the same thing happen. The president went on national television and announced that a new ANC plot had been uncovered, that secret documents have been found. Now he has done the same thing, it seems to be becoming a bit of a ritual. It is a way of legitimizing, justifying the action taken.

[Lewis] Can any comfort be taken from the fact that he is talking about this violence planned for the period leading up to the Christmas holidays? Perhaps the restrictions on the press are only going to be temporary?

[Sparks] I would be very surprised if they were ended soon. It would actually be a violation of the law if I suggested that the state of emergency wasn't going to end. I am not allowed to say that, but I can say that I would be very surprised if it ended soon.

[Lewis] Are you allowed to say whether you regard the events of the last week as an important watershed in South Africa's development?

[Sparks] Yes, I can say that, and I do think that this is a very serious development indeed. I think it is very likely that we are going to have more restrictive action taken. I think that South Africa really is moving into its laager now.

[Lewis] Well, we've heard reaction from [word indistinct] newspapers quoted over here in our press against the censorship regulations. Is there anything more they can do? Are they now just accepting that they have to operate within this new structure?

[Sparks] Well, they are protesting. You are allowed to protest, but I don't think that anybody is in a position to violate the regulations. The penalties are severe, and I would doubt whether really newspapers are going to step out and flout them. I don't think that that is the mood of the South African press at the moment. I don't think you've got the kind of newspapers here that are willing to take that kind of risk and suffer that kind of penalty. [end recording]

ARGUS Denies Part in Restrictions

MB121435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1400 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Cape Town, 12 Dec, SAPA--Under a headline "Dangers of Sweeping South Africa's Problems Under the Carpet," the Cape Town afternoon newspaper, THE ARGUS, said in an editorial that the fallacious rubbish being put about--by among others THE HERALD in Zimbabwe--that newspapers were party to the new press censorship must be put to rest.

"These draconian restrictions are not of our making, nor to our liking. And we believe they will not, as the government seems to think, help resolve the country's crisis. They will only deprive South Africans of information on matters of critical importance and, simultaneously, move the country into a league of despotic nations where open debate on such matters is restricted to officially sanctioned news--and rumour.

"They will also vastly complicate the press's role in attempting to keep the public properly informed on the diverse views and happenings in a divided society.

"The regulations are worse than we feared. Not only do the security forces operate behind a wall of censorship but there is a ban on reporting boycotts of any kind, work stayaways and illegal strikes. They simply become unmentionables.

"What is the point of sweeping such matters under the national carpet and out of view?

"Is it a self-defeating illusion.

"As chairman of the Media Council, Mr Justice L. de V. van Winsen, pointed out yesterday it is the task of the media to keep the public reliably and timeously informed on all aspects of the situation to the best of their ability. Ignorance serves only to make the public more vulnerable to threats to their security.

"The government view that it is acting to preserve press freedom from exploitation by revolutionaries is arrogant gobbledegook. In fact it has done quite the reverse in nobbling that freedom and has made the media's traditional tasks immeasurably more difficult.

"One critical safety valve remains--parliamentary debates are still privileged. The role of the opposition, through the media, in focusing public attention on issues in these new no-go areas of public life will be of huge importance for as long as these gross impositions remain," THE ARGUS said.

WEEKLY MAIL Carries Officials' Numbers

MB121018 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1004 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 12 Dec, SAPA--The front page of today's WEEKLY MAIL--its first edition under the latest press curbs--carried in red letters the telephone numbers of 12 cabinet ministers, the Bureau for Information, the National Intelligence chief and the secretary of the State Security Council.

In the red box under the heading "The Emergency Made Simple," it says: "Should you intend discussing any of the following topics: security, boycotts, the treatment of detainees, peoples courts, street committees, simply phone these numbers to ask for permission."

The other item on the front page was a report on the United Democratic Front's announcement that it would challenge the new restrictions in a supreme court action.

The second page of the independent weekly carried a notice saying that the programme of "Arts Festival 86"--due to have run in Cape Town--had been booked for the page.

"Unfortunately the festival was banned on Thursday afternoon.

"The organisers regret that they cannot provide any details."

The UDF statement on the court action was issued to some newspapers and through SAPA yesterday.

SAPA also requested Liaison Centre [IDPLC] on the report.

The IDPLC refused permission and within 90 minutes from the first report, SAPA informed its subscribers of the refusal.

In the meantime, ASSOCIATED PRESS had issued the report and "it was used by foreign radio stations and press," bureau chief, Andrew Torchia, said.

BUSINESS DAY's acting editor, Tony Koenderman said they had taken legal advice on the UDF report and it was not found to contravene the regulations. They incorporated part of it in the main report appearing in today's edition.

"What disturbs me is that there are low-level functionaries manning the 24 hour (IDPLC) service and not high level lawyers. Anything submitted to them which includes criticism of the government will be rejected," he said.

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CSO: 3400/599

INDIAN COMPANY QUILTS CENTRAL BUSINESS GROUP

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Nov 86 p 6

[Article by Shirley Woodgate]

[Text]

A leading Indian-controlled company has resigned from the Central Business District Association (CBDA) at a time when it was hoping to recruit more black members.

Mr Ebrahim Kharsany, managing director of Corporate Property Management and secretary of the Save Pageview Association, questioned the CBDA's claims that it was instrumental in having the CBD opened to trading by all races, the CBDA's adoption of the local option to abolish the Group Areas Act, and its acceptance of only the city centre as the limit for mixed trading.

"Real change was brought about not by the CBDA, but by people who physically moved in and risked police harassment and suffered the white right-wing backlash," Mr Kharsany said.

"The CBD was 'mixed' long before it was officially opened in February this year, with black traders operating (via the nominee system) for a number of years. After it was thrown open very few black businessmen moved in."

Mr Kharsany said the CBDA's role in achieving mixed trading was limited to "getting a few permits and having some restaurants opened". He rejected its claims to represent the views of black businessmen as its black membership was limited

to less than five.

Mr Nigel Mandy, CBDA chairman, said he regretted Mr Kharsany's resignation but disputed his allegations that the CBDA had been ineffectual in opening up the CBD.

"The CBDA is a totally non-racial body and one of the main agents in getting mixed trading."

Mr Mandy agreed that the disadvantaged people who took risks by moving into white areas had helped to open the CBD, but said the role of the CBDA could not be underestimated.

CRUCIAL ROLE

"Admittedly we got only a few permits for blacks, but thereby set important precedents. My organisation has played a crucial role in getting consensus from various bodies to change outmoded laws."

Mr Mandy said the CBD had been defined as only the central areas, but the CBDA had not hesitated to look at adjoining areas. He rejected the allegation that the CBDA had not protested at the removal of Pageview. "We spent half our annual budget having a professional report drawn up for the State President and the President's Council.

"We are now working towards having the central areas desegregated for residential purposes."

SOUTH AFRICA

PUTCO ANNOUNCES DURBAN SOUTH OPERATION CLOSURE

MB050850 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0832 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, 5 Dec (SAPA)--PUTCO is to close its Durban South operation as a result of labour problems and intimidation, the bus company said today.

"PUTCO has decided to close its Durban South operation as a result of the labour problems and intimidation which its staff has been experiencing," a PUTCO statement said.

PUTCO would try to alleviate the situation wherever possible by transfer, early retirements and "any other means open to it," the statement said.

Discussions on retrenchment will take place between management and worker representative bodies.

"PUTCO regrets the implications for staff and passengers brought about by the actions of others." PUTCO was concerned for the safety of employees.

"The company has held meetings with black councillors and the police, and it is not convinced that the safety of its employees is adequate," the statement said.

On Friday, 24 October, most drivers carried passengers without collecting fares, an action which cost the company approximately R120,000, the statement, from Mr A. Milanese, PUTCO operations executive, Natal, said. As a result of this, the company carried out its normal disciplinary procedure, which resulted in the dismissal of approximately 260 bus drivers.

A number of the remaining drivers continued to drive the buses, assisted by inspectors and supervisors.

This continued until the morning of 20 November, when a company driver, Mr Perttfoprd Shezi, was shot dead in Umlazi. "At this stage drivers were afraid to operate, fearing reprisal action from the drivers who had been discharged."

Staff were made aware at a meeting "of the necessity of a bus service for the communities which they served." As a result, the staff continued to operate.

On 22 November, a driver was pulled from his cab at gunpoint and threatened that if he continued driving the next day, he would be killed.

PUTCO then suspended its Durban South operation.

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CSO: 3400/557

CAPE TOWN HARBOR REELS UNDER RECESSION, FALL IN WORLD TRADE

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 21 Nov 86 pp 84, 85

[Text]

Cape Town harbour, suffering from the dual effects of the local recession and the fall in world trade, is barely keeping its head above water. The fact that it is managing to do so is mainly a result of the marketing campaign started a year ago.

Since then, the only significant new traffic is export coal, and Port Director Willem Louw says grimly: "This is about the only thing keeping us alive."

Reductions in rail tariffs and harbour charges, based on high volume, were the incentive for coal's new route, and, since the first vessel docked on January 3, exports have totalled 330 000 t. The figure has picked up dramatically in recent months and more ships are expected, no doubt helped by the scramble for shipments before the sanctions noose tightens.

As far as break-cargo is concerned, Cape Town stevedores face a bleak 1987 — handling fell from 2,4 Mt in 1984 to 1,25 Mt in 1985 and 1986. And next year's total is projected at 0,9 Mt.

Volume tariff reductions have now spread to coastal container freight. This, according to Louw, is aimed at retaining traffic which was being threatened by fierce competition from private road hauliers. The response has

been good — 7 155 containers a year are covered by the contract. Some 4 450 were in danger of being lost to the hauliers.

Another new move is to offer the moth-balled grain elevator for common usage storage, perhaps for grain imports.

And there's a trickle of business in other areas, mainly because of the reduction in contract dry dock costs and the cheap rand. This has resulted in an increase in refits and refurbishment, especially for trawlers, and there's been some headway in finding new customers.

Even in the event of a sustained economic improvement, Cape Town's distance from the Reef is a crippling disadvantage.

But, although Sats must be as concerned as anyone about using spare capacity, tariff adjustments are considered on specific freight only if it reckons there's enough volume.

This stalemate will be one of the key areas of investigation by Wesplan, the ambitious economic growth scheme sponsored by the business and public sector-backed association, Wesgro launched late last month.

If this initiative fails, Louw sees the only positive sign on the local horizon as the spin-off from the Mossel Bay project. ■

/9274

CS0: 3400/567

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

STRENGTHENING OF TIES WITH EEC PLEDGED--The new South African ambassador to the EEC, Prof Bhadra Ronchod, says investment in South Africa is still a key factor in effecting orderly change in the country. Speaking in Durban before leaving for Brussels, Prof Ranchod said that while he acknowledged that apartheid was morally wrong, he would do all he could to strengthen economic ties between the EEC countries and South Africa. He said over the years, European and British cooperations with subsidiaries and affiliates in South Africa had become a force for change. Their activities had made an impact far beyond the book value of their investments here. Prof Ranchod said he would be the first to admit that there were still many problems in the country but he had to concede that there was a capacity among South Africans of divergent political views to reconcile their differences. He said there had been more progress recently towards the creation of a just social order than in all the preceeding years. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Dec 86] /9604

U.S. ENGINEERING FIRM SELLS--An independent European trust has bought all of the American company Fluor's assets in South Africa. The international engineering and construction firm is the latest American based corporation to pull out of the country. Fluor has not revealed the name of the trust but says local management will continue to run the South Africa company and the work force will not be affected. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 6 Dec 86] /9604

HONEYWELL TO TRANSFER AFFILIATE--Johannesburg, 4 Dec (SAPA)--Honeywell has joined the growing disinvestment brigade. It says agreement has been reached with Murray & Roberts to transfer ownership of the South African affiliate to Westinghouse Bellambie now trading as M & R technologies. The terms of the agreement have not been disclosed. Honeywell sells and services control systems for industrial and commercial-building customers. It is expected that all of the affiliates 175 employees will transfer to Murray & Roberts. "Our main objective during these negotiations has been to secure ongoing support for Honeywell customers from a major South African industrial group, while at the same time protecting the interests of our employees," says Markos Tambakeras, local managing director of the Honeywell affiliate. "We believe the transaction with Murray & Roberts

will accomplish both objectives." Honeywell says it will continue its support of community development activities in South Africa and continue to "further educational opportunities for non-whites in their own country as well as in the United States." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1424 GMT 4 Dec 86] /9604

REVLON PLANS DIVESTITURE--The American beauty products company, Revlon, has announced that it will be selling its operations in South Africa. It says it is leaving for economic and political reasons. Revlon operates a manufacturing plant in Johannesburg, where it employs about 300 people. Annual sales in South Africa total less than 50 million rand. Revlon's decision coincides with an announcement by the American civil rights group, Operation Push, that it would step up its boycott of Revlon cosmetics because of the company's South African holdings. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Dec 86] /9604

CSO: 3400/557

BUILDING INDUSTRY URGES GOVERNMENT TO SPEED UP REFORM

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Oct 86 p 16

[Article by Frank Jeans]

[Text]

The key point to emerge from this year's congress of the Building Industries Federation in Pretoria was the industry's determination to get the reform process speeded up.

Delegates were unanimous that only a socio-political advance can be the remedy for the country's economic ills generally and the troubled building industry in particular which, without doubt, is facing still further company crashes and rising unemployment figures.

While Bifsa's outgoing president, Mr Bob Zylstra reaffirmed the federation's stance in "avoiding political matters", there was no question that he got his personal message across that it was time for direct talking to Government to help an industry on the verge of wrack and ruin.

Adding weight to the rank-and-file consensus on this issue was vice president, Mr Neil Fraser, whose speech on the country's massive housing problem, provided the spark for fiery exchanges in which the Government was the main target for the loss of pace on the road to reform.

The fact, too, that Bifsa, as Mr Fraser pointed out, is never consulted in policy-making decisions on housing, did little to ease consciences and certainly his candour, even to the extent of laying some of the blame for this at the Bifsa

door itself and to stop "pussyfooting around and agree on a policy of active support and assistance".

It was on the housing issue, though, that he drew support.

Mr Ian McAlpine of the Witwatersrand Master Builders Association, calling for immediate action from the Government to talk with the private sector, said: "The arrogance and apathy of the Government has resulted in a complete lack of business confidence and any efforts so far to stimulate the economy have been a dismal failure."

"I urge congress to deal with this situation now. The Government has to be told in no uncertain terms that it must speak to black leaders without preconditions."

Endorsing this view, Mr Derek Meyer, also of Wits MBA, said: "We can get the houses built but only if there is some headway on the economic front and the fact that there is still virtually little progress towards a political settlement, leaves me with only one conclusion — the Government has lost the ability to govern."

Economic morass

"The Government must get off its butt, not only on the question of housing but in every other way to get us out of this economic morass."

Bifsa's executive director, Mr Lou Davis, said: "If we hope to tell the Government to get on with it, we can forget it. It's a dead duck."

"The industry, itself, has to bite the bullet and come to grips with the twin problems in the housing sector — cash and land availability."

On other matters, too, the Government came in for some hefty criticism and State Tender Board chairman, Mr SF van Zyl was kept busy parrying questions on "outdated tendering procedures" in public sector work.

"These antiquated methods are costing the industry millions of rands a year, much of which is wasted," said Bifsa past president, Mr Bernard Moyle.

The outcome was an agreement to thrash out mutual problems at a meeting of Bifsa executive and the State Tender Board.

And the question of a business community shackled by a "mass of regulation" which severely affects the small business sector, came from the chairman of the Committee for Economic Affairs of the President's Council, Dr FP Jacobsz.

"While certain regulations are necessary to protect workers, consumers and the general public, the right balance must be sought between liberty and licence," he said.

Emphasising the Government's commitment to reducing unnecessary constraints on the creation of jobs and wealth, Dr Jacobsz said South Africa can learn much about deregulation from Britain and America where considerable progress has been made in streamlining their economies.

Urging, at the same time, a systematic and organised approach to deregulation, Dr Jacobsz, said: "I believe we have begun with the administrative revolution and the basic elements required have been created."

While congress members applauded the Bifsa initiative and straight talking to Government, it might also be said that the dissenting voice of organised building is just one of many the authorities must listen to these days of political and economic uncertainty.

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CSO: 3400/592

MOSSSEL BAY GAS PROJECT SITE REVEALED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Oct 86 p 10

[Text]

MOSSSEL BAY. — The site chosen for the multi-million rand Mossel Bay gas project announced earlier this year by the State President, Mr P-W Botha, is 14 km west of the town along the N2 highway, the Director-General of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Dr Louw Alberts, said last night.

Speaking at an information meeting arranged in the town to give further details of the project, he said the Minister had approved acquisition of the area, near the Bartelsfontein railway siding and that the purchase of the ground had been negotiated with the respective owners at a price regarded as reasonable for such coastal property.

The site was big enough to double the size of the intended refinery if this should become necessary in the future.

Dr Alberts gave details of how the site had been selected with due consideration to environmental and other impacts the development would have.

The environmental impact had been studied once again and the conclusion reached the site

was acceptable from this point of view.

"From an agricultural point of view, the ground is not very productive, and it is not near or in direct sight of any residential area.

It was also well situated with regard to electricity, road and rail services and other infrastructure, and was in an ideal position for the connection of the gas pipeline from the platform to be built at sea.

Further intensive and comprehensive investigations and surveys would be undertaken in the coming months to gather further information needed.

Dr Alberts said it was foreseen inconvenience to the public during this initial stage of the gas project, or the subsequent ones, would be minimal.

Any complaints or enquiries should however be taken up with the Central Energy Fund.

He emphasised that the government was not considering a postponement of the project.

"As is the case with any giant project of this kind there are a wealth of factors —economic, financial and political — which

will affect its viability and a comprehensive submission will have to be laid before the Cabinet for a final decision on implementation.

"This should happen before the end of 1987, but in the meantime, the public will be kept informed as far as is possible of the results of the continuing investigations and planning," Dr Alberts said. — Sapa.

/12828

CSO: 3400/593

ISCOR PRODUCES BUMPER PROFITS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Oct 86 p 85

[Text] Iscor has produced a bumper R185 million profit this year — probably the best in the corporation's history — and is to pay out a dividend for the first time in 14 years.

Although a profit was expected, its magnitude — R185,3 million for Iscor Limited and R163,3 million after tax for the Iscor Group — will come as a surprise to many.

For Iscor Limited, the major component of the Group, the profit is about 250 percent greater than its best performance in the last ten years when it totalled R77,4-million in 1980.

It also totally dwarfs last year's R8,9 million profit.

Without taking the diminishing value of the rand into consideration, this year's performance is arguably the best in the corporation's history.

Details of the massive profit surge were spelt out by chairman's Mr Floors Kotzee in the annual report, released today.

He said the profitability could be attributed to an increase of 401 000 tons in steel products sales, higher income from iron ore exports, higher steel export earnings because of the low value of the rand and greater productivity and cost savings at all centres and subsidiaries.

R9-m tax

The group paid R9 million in tax, and Mr Kotzee said "... it

is therefore a pleasure to be in a position to announce that the Iscor Board has declared a 7,5 percent dividend on all classes of issued shares.

"This dividend, which will amount to some R65 million, takes into account Iscor's dividend cover objective and is the first that Iscor has been able to pay to the State since 1972," he said.

But in spite of the massive profit Mr Kotzee issued a number of cautions in his report.

He warned that the negative effects of sanctions on Iscor exports, and the Group's profitability, made the future payments of dividends uncertain.

Mr Kotzee said the oversupply of steel in the world market's continued, with demand increasing by only one percent in 1985. At the same time a number of developing industrial countries had entered the market, aggravating the world-wide problem of surplus capacity and low prices.

The oversupply has led to a number of countries imposing trade restrictions, including import-export quotas, voluntary restraint agreements and concealed subsidies.

He said domestic steel product sales had been affected by the weakening of the economic situation, and a three percent drop in local demand.

While certain measures announced by the authorities, and import replacement, should have a positive affect on local steel sales, a recovery in the South African economic condition would largely depend on the degree to which the internal political stability could be ensured and business confidence regained.

ESCOM COAL TECHNOLOGY BREAKTHROUGH DISCUSSED

Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 21 Nov 86 p 83

[Text]

South Africa has achieved world leadership in energy technology involving the use of low-grade coal. The development has massive implications for the economy and promises to extend the country's coal reserves substantially, opening up hitherto uneconomic low-grade fields.

Escom's breakthrough, proved over the past year at the Lethabo power station, promises many benefits. It opens prospects for technology sales abroad, while leaving SA's already substantial reserves of high-grade coal free for sale in export markets and for exploitation in the chemical industry. Also, if the technology is sold elsewhere, it could mean major exports of low-grade coal.

Escom senior GM Ian McRae says SA's leadership was confirmed at the recent triennial World Energy Conference in Cannes, which he attended with former Escom chairman Jan Smith.

Lethabo power station near Vereeniging has been successfully burning low-grade coal with an ash content as high as 40% for the past year. Heat values from this fuel are as low as 14 MJ/kg. Although this is well below the world average of 24MJ/kg-25MJ/kg, the energy is produced far more economically from what would otherwise have been waste.

"I believe the success at Lethabo could add anything up to 25% to SA's proven coal reserves, because most of these low-grade reserves were not included in the last reserve assessments," says McRae.

But recently Escom has been busy with far more than low-grade coal. For example, although the new dry-cooled stations are some

5% more costly than water-cooled stations, they will lead to substantial water savings — an important consideration in drought-prone regions.

And Escom is also pursuing its nuclear option. "We are looking for three more coastal sites for eventual use as nuclear power stations," says McRae. "While nuclear stations are still far more expensive than the coal-fired variety, coal is a diminishing resource. And it is strategically important to have a variety of power sources anyway."

At last week's official inauguration of the Koeberg nuclear power station, Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Danie Steyn disclosed some impressive facts: between start-up in August 1984 and September this year, Koeberg used only 49 t of fuel — the equivalent of nearly 8 Mt of coal. Against an equivalent coal-fired station, it saved 31 620 Ml of water and did away with the need to generate 2 Mt of ash waste and pump 116 m³ of gaseous effluent into the atmosphere.

McRae says no new nuclear stations appear in Escom's current 10-year projections, but SA "cannot afford not to proceed with its nuclear development programme."

Reasons he puts forward:

- ☐ Existing investment in nuclear technology and scientific expertise must be used and expanded or they will be lost;
- ☐ The strategic need to develop alternative generating capacity at the coast;
- ☐ Growing concern over air pollution and environmental damage;
- ☐ The need to save scarce fresh-water resources by using sea water; and
- ☐ The need to reserve valuable high-grade coal for chemical and fuel development.

But what about sanctions? McRae is not overly concerned. Nuclear technology, he reckons, will be available despite foreign pressure. ■

BRIEFS

SATS RECOVERY DESCRIBED--South African Transport Services is well on the road to recovery with a surplus of R150 million expected during the current financial year. This will still leave Sats with an accumulated deficit of about R450 million, but general manager Dr Bart Grove said yesterday that all sectors were now performing strongly. Largely as a result of the increase in domestic passenger figures, SAA is back in the black with a first half surplus of R44 million, after a deficit of R37 million last year. Revenues from pipelines and harbour tariffs also improved on last year's figures, recording surplusses of R90 million and R173 million respectively, which leaves the Railways as the only deficit activity. Nevertheless, the deficit was reduced by more than R100 million to R206 million, and with further rationalisation of passenger services, Dr Grove expects Railways to return to a surplus within two to three years. Dr Grove declined to discuss whether any Sats divisions would be considered for privatisation. [Text][Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Oct 86 p 13]/12828

LIGNIN CONVERSION TO GLUE REPORTED--Waste being burned or dumped in the ocean could save the country R35 million a year. The waste, a dirty-looking black liquor called lignin produced at the rate of 50 000 tons a year by the paper industry, will be turned into hot-set and cold-set glues, replacing imported material costing R700 to R1000 a ton. The research was done in Pretoria by the National Timber Research Institute of the CSIR and the first new glues, using bagasse lignin from sugar cane, are expected on the market next year. Afterwards lignin hot-set glues are expected to be used in large quantities to make plywood and particle board. The CSIR has had particular success over the years in converting noxious waste into valuable material. Slag from Iscor blast furnaces has been used on a large scale to create a new type of cement, waste timber was turned into gas to drive engines and efforts are being made to use fly-ash from power stations in engineering processes and to extract minerals. [Text][Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Oct 86 p 7][Article by Jaap Boekkooi]/12828

SISHEN-SALDANHA RAILWAY TRAFFIC REPORTED--The controversial Sishen-Saldanha railway line, which cost taxpayers R650 million, has entered a new period of optimism and profitability, the South African Transport Services (Sats) has said in a new publication. The consolidation of this profitability would depend largely on the ability of the North-Western Cape area to attract new clients, Sats said. The 861 km railway line was designed to carry extra-

heavy bulk commodities and the heaviest train, four electric locomotives and 230 loaded ore wagons with a gross weight of 24600 tons, so that iron-ore from Sishen could be exported through Saldanha Bay. The publication, Sishen-Saldanha, said the past few years had "seen dramatic growth in the transport of other commodities, while Sishen iron-ore exports have increased to a limited extent only". Lead, copper and zinc concentrates, mined at Aggeneys, were railed both inland and to Saldanha Bay. The first shipment of salt left the harbour in June this year, while gypsum and felspar were also shipped from Saldanha Bay. It said Saldanha Bay was the best natural harbour on the coast of Africa and ships of 250000 tons were a common sight. The largest-ever cargo of iron-ore 264311 tons, was loaded on the Usa Maru on June 20 this year. [Text][Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Oct 86 p 12] /12828

FIRST RSA-MADE SOLAR VEHICLE--South Africa's first solar powered car went on public exhibition at Alberton yesterday. The Mayor of Alberton Mr Daan Theron, cut the ribbon held in front of the vehicle and off it went driven by Mr Martin Joubert (35) on its maiden journey to Venderbijlpark. The vehicle had been tested by the Transvaal Provincial Administration and approval was obtained to do yesterday's road test. The solar powered vehicle was a project of the Vaal Triangle Technikon. It has solar panels which convert solar energy into electrical energy, but at this stage only a small amount of power per unit mass is produced. It has three wheels, a suspended chassis, disc brakes and steers via the back wheel. The photo-voltic solar cells charge a battery which serves as a reservoir for the electrical energy. Two electric motors connected to the battery drive the front wheels of the car. Twelve solar panels mounted on two adjustable frames are used. The mass of the panels mounted on two adjustable frames are used. The mass of the panels is about 80 kg and their total area is 5,4 square metres delivering a maximum power of 432W. The vehicle has a maximum speed of 22,5 kilometres an hour on a level road. [Text][Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Oct 86 p 11]/12828

NEW FEDGAS SPECIALTY GAS FACILITY--Built at a cost of over R1 million, a new Fedgas Speciality Gas facility the only one of its kind in South Africa--was officially opened yesterday at Alrode by Dr F C Garbers, president of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Fedgas, whose parent companies Linde and messer Gresheim supplied the advanced technology used at the facility, spotted a developing market in speciality gases around nine years ago. "These gases require very high levels of purity and extremely accurate blending" says Dr Derek Gill, head of the speciality gas department," and are integral to optical fibre and semi-conductor manufacture". They also play a large role in the process control functions in coal gasification plants and oil refineries, while in medicine they are used in anaesthesia and lung function testing. High purity gas are also involved in pollution control, food packaging and other numerous applications. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Oct 86 p 24]/12828

NEW STAINLESS STEEL COACH TRAIN--New stainless steel coach train sets for Sats are being built by Dorbyl Transport Products with the help of a computer-aided design (CAD) system from Shok Systems. Dorbyl has a contract to build 96 such coaches in the next two years, a task which would have been impossible without the help of sophisticated machine tool equipment programmed via CAD, according to Gary Steinmetz, industrial engineer at Dorbyl in charge of the CAD facility. The Skok system is being used to produce NC drill tapes direct from CAD, which are then used to drive a Trumpf plasma press.

Steinmetz says: "The advantages of this method are, firstly, that it provides an enormous saving in time, as there are some 600 components, each needing its own program; and, secondly, because the programming is not done on the Trumpf itself, but at the CAD facility, the Trumpf need never stand idle waiting to be programmed. "Furthermore, if there is a problem with a program, it can be edited on CAD and corrected while the Trumpf runs another program." Dorbyl chose the Arplan system from Skok, running on a Hewlett Packard 9817 computer, with an overlay program which converts instructions taken from a CAD drawing into machine language. Once the overlay program has run, the tape is made at the CAD facility, where a numerical control (NC) tape puncher is linked directly to the CAD system like any other output device. "Some of our NC tapes are 70m long," says Steinmetz, "which adds up to a lot of programming time if done manually." Once produced on CAD, up to 10 major programs can be stored in the memory of the Trumpf's computer, meaning that as much as a week's work can be programmed in and run virtually automatically. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Oct 86 p 11]/12828

NEW POWERFUL BATTERY DEVELOPED--Scientists at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in Pretoria have made a breakthrough in developing a new and cheaper vehicle battery. Extensive international patents have already been secured. The battery has an energy density five times greater than conventional leadacid batteries. The Anglo American group has a first option to an exclusive licence to exploit the technology and patent rights. The battery, dubbed the Zebra, is rechargeable and has performance parameters significantly better than any other battery available. The advanced battery has an energy density significantly greater than 400W/kg. The unit will be widely used in electric-traction vehicles of all kinds and will be cheaper in relation to the amount of energy stored. It will also be used for load-levelling systems in power stations and for storing electricity. Deputy CSIR president Brian Clarke said it would take about five years before the battery became generally available. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Oct 86 p 8][Article by Mick Collins]/12828

FIRST CALCIUM ACETATE PLANT--Protea Chemicals Services has commissioned SA's only calcium acetate plant at Bethlehem in the Free State. MD Henk Egberink said the plant would initially produce about 1300 tons of calcium acetate a year and should be able to cater for the whole of the SA market in its second year of operation. He said: "With the completion of this project we will be locally manufacturing a product that was previously imported. "It is estimated this move will save the country in the region of R5m a year in foreign exchange." Calcium acetate is one of the major additives for bread-making. Egberink said: "Worth about R750m a year, bread baking is an important part of the country's food industry and the additives market alone is estimated to be worth R44m a year. "Calcium acetate has been our company's most successful product and is regarded as the most effective rope inhibitor--it prevents bread forming rope or strings." Egberink said since bread was a low-cost industry, the Bethlehem factory was ideal for production and distribution. The company is a division of Protea Chemicals which recently announced its intention to seek a listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 31 Oct 86 p 4]

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