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6 MARCH 1987

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

ANGOLA

Minister on Moroccan Aid to UNITA, U.S. Talks (Luanda Domestic Service, 6 Feb 87)	1
Dos Santos Receives Lusophone, Libyan Envoys (Luanda Domestic Service, 28 Jan 87)	2
Mawete Baptista Rejects Dialogue With UNITA (Joao Mawete Baptista Interview; TEMPO, 27 Nov 86)	3
UNITA Reported Opening New Front in North (TEMPO, 27 Nov 86)	11
Briefs	
Country Ready for RSA Contact	13
MPLA Reportedly Deporting People to North	13

BURKINA

Briefs	
Portuguese Company Arms Shipment	14

GHANA

USSR Cuts Ghana News Agency Debts (Accra Domestic Service, 5 Feb 87)	15
Information Minister Cited on Inter-Sputnik Membership (Accra Domestic Service, 5 Feb 87)	17
Briefs	
Cuban Medical Team Arrives	18

KENYA

Self-Exiled Politician's Family Barred from Leaving (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 23 Jan 87)	19
Government Denies Harboring Dissidents (Nairobi Domestic Service, 28 Jan 87)	21
Chinese Communist Party Delegation Hosted by Kanu (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 23 Jan 87)	22
Former Chief Secretary Nyachae on Civil Service, Future Role (Simeon Nyachae Interview; THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 19 Dec 86)	24
UK Troops Barred From Coastal Cities (Anthony Denton; DAILY NATION, 9 Jan 87)	27
AIDS Scare Affects Tourist Industry (Gideon Nulaki; DAILY NATION, 12 Jan 87)	28
Parastatal Textile Workers End Strike (DAILY NATION, 7 Jan 87)	29
Briefs	
Assistant Labor Minister Sacked	30

LIBERIA

Briefs	
Moroccan Cooperation Memorandum Signed	31
Matthews Advises on Reconciliation	31
Hongkong Steel Mill Construction	32

MADAGASCAR

Several Injured as Student Protests Grow (AFP, 3 Feb 86)	33
---	----

MALAWI

Briefs	
Banda on Economic Improvement	34
Groups Calls for Sanctions	34

MALI

Land Development, Water Project Agreements Signed (A. Niakate; L'ESSOR, 9 Dec 86)	35
--	----

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Claims Attack on Oil Pipeline to Zimbabwe (BBC World Service, 19 Jan 86).....	37
--	----

Radio Truth Notes Cuban Aid Offer to Mozambique (Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe, 23 Jan 87)	38
Commentary Views RSA Rightwing 'Fanatics' in AWB (Machado da Graca; Maputo Domestic Service, 21 Jan 87)	40
Radio Truth Details ZNA, MAF Infighting (Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe, 31 Jan 87)	42
Security Situation in Zambezia Reportedly Improving (Gil Lauriciano; PANA, 31 Jan 87)	43
Commentary Praises Economic Booster Plan (Leonel Matias; Maputo Domestic Service, 5 Feb 87)	45
Briefs	
Five Cubans, One Tanzanian Knifed	47
FRG Grant for Development	47
Chissano Praises Legislators	47
Cooperation Agreement Signed	48
Napula Province Situation Discussed	48
Renamo Downs Helicopter	48
Kidnapped Peasants Released	48

NIGERIA

Briefs	
DPRK Cultural, Educational Agreement Signed	49

SENEGAL

Role in Gambia Relationship Examined (Rene Oudou; AFRIQUE NOUVELLE, 3 Dec 86)	50
French Minister Signs Aid Agreements, Reviews Cooperation Issues (Moustapha S. Diagne; LE SOLEIL, 19 Dec 86)	53
Briefs	
IMF Funds	55

SIERRA LEONE

BBC Updates Student, University Situation (BBC World Service, 5 Feb 87)	56
--	----

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Gives Rationale for Delaying Sanctions Against Pretoria (Guenter Krabbe; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 6 Jan 87)	57
Private Farmers Seen as Model for Africa (Lawrence Bartlett; THE STAR, 26 Jan 87)	59

Joint Economic Commission Formed With Canada to Broaden Trade (SAPA, 28 Jan 87; Harare Domestic Service, various dates)	60
Communique Released	60
Mugabe, Mulroney Speak at Banquet	61
Agreement Underwrites Electricity Costs	61
Mugabe, Kaunda, Masire, Mulroney Hold Talks	62
Mulroney Says RSA Sanctions Necessary	63
Beira Corridor Group Ltd Appeals to Nation's Businessmen (THE HERALD, 24, 29 Jan 87; THE SUNDAY MAIL, 25 Jan 87)	64
Overwhelming Responde	64
Norman Replies to Critics	65
Cross Predicts Rapid Results by Yearend	65
Japan Delegation Expresses Support for ANC (PANA, 4 Feb 87)	67
ZANU-PF Facing Problems in Matabeleland (Editorial; THE HERALD, 19 Jan 87)	69
Briefs	
ZANU Official Confirms Unity	71
Agreement Signed on Dams	71
Nkomo on "Minor Details"	71
Minister Promises Jobs	72
Secretaries to Ministries Appointed	72
Mugabe Says RSA Situation "Moral Issue"	72
Botswana's Masire Arrives	72

SOUTH AFRICA

AFRIKANER/GOVERNMENT

Van der Merwe Explains Recent Statements on Press Curbs (Stoffel van der Merwe Interview; BUSINESS DAY, 22 Jan 87)	74
---	----

BLACKS

Kwandebele People's Uprising, Fight Against Independence Reviewed (Chris Vick; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 23-29 Jan 87)	76
Union Officials Forced To Join 'Witdoeke' Vigilantes' Rampage of Terror (Franz Kruger; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 23-29 Jan 87)	79

SOCIOPOLITICAL/OTHER

Reddy Makes No-Confidence Motion in Indian Chamber (SAPA, 2 Feb 86)	81
Helen Suzman: Government Responsible for Popularizing ANC (Ruth Pitchford; POST NATAL, 7-10 Jan 87)	82
Suzman Assembly Speech Condemns Emergency Tactics (Johannesburg Domestic Service, 5 Feb 87)	84
Columnist Comments on AAI Conference Proceedings in Gaborone (Ameen Akhalwaya; POST NATAL, 21-24 Jan 87)	85
Survey: More Natal Whites Willing To Accept Non-Racial Society (Chris Whitfield; THE SUNDAY STAR, 18 Jan 87)	87
Two Academics Discuss International Boycott Faced by Universities (POST NATAL, 21-24 Jan 87; BUSINESS DAY, 23 Jan 87)	89
New Challenges Faced by Isolation, by Maurice McGregor Accelerated Exodus of Scientists Predicted, by Thelma Tuch	89 91
Brain Drain Reaching 'Alarming' Proportions (THE ARGUS, 23 Jan 87)	93
History of Press Coverage of ANC Reviewed (David Niddrie; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 19-22 Jan 87)	94
Afrikaans Press Reveals Growing Venture Into Black Publishing (Jo-Ann Bekker; THE WEEKLY MAIL, 9-15 Jan 87)	96
Commentary Views ANC Aim at Soft Targets (Johannesburg International Service, 4 Feb 87)	97
Commentary Praises Government Progress With Reform (Johannesburg International Service, 31 Jan 87)	98
Columnist Ridicules Durban Beach Laws (Ameen Akhalwaya; POST NATAL, 7-10 Jan 87)	99
1,700 Workers Strike Paper Mills for Wage Increase (SAPA, 2 Feb 87)	101
NUM Condemns Firing of Anglo Miners (SAPA, 4 Feb 87)	102
Briefs	
Bloom Supports ANC Talks	103
New Construction Union Names President	103

ANGOLA

MINISTER ON MOROCCAN AID TO UNITA, U.S. TALKS

MB060754 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Interior Minister Lieutenant General Manuel Alexandre Rodrigues Kito said in Sumbe, Cuanza Sul Province, that FAPLA forces now possess the necessary ability to resist attacks by the regular South African army. Speaking to a group of national and foreign newsmen, Alexandre Rodrigues went as far as to say that FAPLA forces were superior to the South African army when it does not use its air force, adding that Angola had already taken measures to change this position.

Answering a question on the Angolan stand with regard to Moroccan assistance to UNITA gangsters and the military training given along the Namibian-Angolan border, the minister said Angola was already aware of the assistance but knew nothing of the training. He added that if the information was true then it was lamentable, but a solution would be found through contacts with the Moroccan Embassy in Luanda.

Alexandre Rodrigues once again blamed South Africa for the tense situation in the region. He said that the United States was an accomplice--thus losing its credibility to act as a broker in the region--because of its support for the puppet gangsters and its reception of the ringleader of the gang.

With regard to a probable meeting between the Angolan Government and South African authorities, the minister said that he was not aware of that, not even in his capacity as Angola's principal spokesman in the talks among Angola, South Africa, and the United States. He added that Angola would only favor an eventual resumption of negotiations with the United States which would clarify the reasons that led the Angolan Government to decide on the suspension of previous contacts.

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CSO: 3400/976

DOS SANTOS RECEIVES LUSOPHONE, LIBYAN ENVOYS

MB290919 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos today received in audience the ministerial delegations which are taking part in the meeting of the five-Portuguese-speaking African countries. With the delegations of Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, and Sao Tome e Principe, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos exchanged views about several aspects of the development of cooperation relations between the states.

Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, the Angolan minister of external relations, attended the audience granted by the head of state who also received in separate audiences Silvino da Luz, Cape Verdian minister of foreign affairs, and (El Moderi Alli), special envoy of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah leader Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Gadhdhafi. In the first audience Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received a message from President Aristides Maria Pereira and discussed with Minister Silvino da Luz issues related to bilateral relations and other aspects of the current internal situation. From Col Al-Gadhdhafi's special envoy, the Angolan head of state also received a message which was sent to him from his Libyan counterpart. The message is thought to be related to the development of relations of [words indistinct]. (El Moderi Alli), who is the deputy minister of external relations of his country, has been in Angola for 2 days, from Maputo where he carried out a working visit.

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CSO: 3400/976

ANGOLA

MAWETE BAPTISTA REJECTS DIALOGUE WITH UNITA

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 27 Nov 86 pp 22-23

[Text of interview with Joao Mawete Baptista, Angolan ambassador to Portugal, by Handel de Oliveira, in Lisbon, date not supplied; first two paragraphs are TEMPO introduction]

[Excerpts] It should be noted at the outset that Joao Mawete Baptista, Angolan ambassador in Portugal, granted TEMPO's request for an interview immediately and unconditionally. He did not refuse to answer any question we asked him, although he was unwilling to have a dialogue, so we were unable to counterpose arguments to his statements. The interview lasted for more than 90 minutes and, in the transcript which follows, the position of the Angolan chief of diplomacy in Portugal is very clear, notably his intransigency regarding the FNLA and Savimbi, to whom he referred by name only once, and also regarding UNITA, which he never mentioned by name. He is unlikely to reverse his position, considering his evaluation of UNITA. "There can be no dialogue. It is impossible. There can be no other position but to destroy them. Fortunately, at this point they are on their last legs."

Pleasant and affable in appearance, Joao Mawete Baptista's face clearly shows his pride in being, not only a diplomat, but a soldier, and his concern with demonstrating that Angola is a totally independent, sovereign and self-determining country, recognized and respected almost throughout the world, a country whose integrity must be defended, whatever the cost.

TEMPO: Now that 11 years have passed since independence, what does the future hold for Angola?

Ambassador Joao Mawete Baptista: We would like it to be a shared future between Portugal and Angola, in terms of benefits, in terms of history, above all, in terms of benefits for the Angolan and Portuguese people. To this end, we are working with everyone from the extreme Left to the extreme Right, without reservation. But we understand, and this is the truth, that there are sectors in Portugal which are still living in the 1960s, the 1950s, ignoring that this is the 1980s. To be living in 1986 implies new relations, a new history, progress, understanding, peace and development.

Development in terms of the total decolonization of all peoples. Development in terms of more peaceful international relations. Development in North-South

cooperation, above all, in the transfer of technology, of what the underdeveloped countries lack, and these include our own country, the People's Republic of Angola [RPA].

We, as a sovereign, independent, self-determining people, intend to move forward with the world on new bases, the bases to which I have just referred: recognized independence, noninterference in the country's internal affairs, mutually advantageous cooperation, nonaggression on foreign territory and so on. These are bases which have already been consecrated in international conventions which govern relations among peoples.

Bridges and Roads Rebuilt

TEMPO: In concrete terms, are you optimistic about Angola's future?

Baptista: The results already achieved in 11 years of independence, the work in defense of our independence, our sovereignty and the consolidation of the process in progress are positive factors on which our optimism is based. We are building a country with dignity, true dignity and independence, a country which has made a worthy contribution to solving the problem of the liberation of southern Africa from the colonial yoke, the problem of peace on the African continent.

Despite the vacuum created by the unfortunate way in which the decolonization was effected, we have succeeded in creating the present administration, a governing force which went from a movement to a Marxist-Leninist party; the conditions have been created for popular government; i.e., the National Assembly--the People's Assembly, in our words; the structures have been created for state administration, for the justice system; we have created the national army, for the defense of our territorial integrity--an army which is capable of countering any type of aggression which threatens our national sovereignty; cadres have been trained to respond to the demands of national defense and today we are capable of mastering any military technology; the economic conditions have been created to ensure the economic and social reconstruction of the country; the companies which were abandoned or destroyed by their owners are functioning today. The country does not have a foreign debt that could jeopardize our national independence.

When the country was invaded by the South African troops, seeking to influence our independence, and had to beat a hasty retreat in 1975, the South Africans lost the mythical image of invincibility, for the first time. Their military and paramilitary forces, their aggressive and offensive forces destroyed and left in their wake bridges, roads, factories and so on. More than 80 percent of those bridges have been rebuilt and more than 80 percent of the roads are now usable.

All this was accomplished in the midst of a prolonged and undeclared war waged by the Americans against us, directly or indirectly, or directly by the South Africans, and in the middle of a severe economic crisis which the world was experiencing, a crisis fed directly by North American imperialism where the RPA is concerned.

Illiteracy, which we encountered almost throughout the population, over 90 percent of it, has been reduced today, thanks to the programs set in motion to combat this phenomenon of colonialism.

A new relationship emerged in our society; the elimination of inequality, of the bourgeoisie and of discriminatory tendencies; we eliminated the exploitation of men by men. So we feel that we are showing a positive balance in our achievements to date and hence we can be optimistic.

Unconditional Recognition

TEMPO: What sort of relations does Angola have with the United States and South Africa?

Baptista: Despite the political, economic, military and other pressures, we do not have diplomatic relations with either the United States or South Africa, because we feel that recognition of the People's Republic of Angola must be unconditional, as dictated by the standards which govern international relations.

TEMPO: You say that, with regard to the United States, the recognition of Angola must be unconditional. But has the United States at any time set conditions for such recognition?

Baptista: Yes. They talk about the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola.

TEMPO: But this has already passed over now and...

Baptista:...but they still don't recognize us.

TEMPO:...and even the UNITA itself says it wants to hold discussions without presenting any conditions whatever.

Baptista: I am talking about the Americans. They still have not recognized us.

Move with the Rest of the World

TEMPO: For some months now, the Luanda government has been showing signs of a more liberal foreign policy. Consistent with this policy, here in the Angolan Embassy in Lisbon as well, the policy has been more open. Does the opening occurring in Lisbon correspond to a position taken by the central government or is it a unilateral initiative of the embassy itself?

Baptista: The RPA's foreign policy is governed by principles which are defined in the line of the party, the MPLA-Labor Party, regarding relations with the world. We conduct our relations with the world on the basis of principles which govern relations between countries, between peoples.

The RPA is recognized almost the world over, except for the United States, South Africa and Israel. We are a sovereign, independent state, a member of the United Nations, a member of the Nonaligned Nations, in which we are active. Our voice and our positions are heard and well understood in these organizations.

We lived through 482 years of misery and suffering, which the rest of the world can imagine--misery and suffering which the Portuguese people themselves experienced under fascism. One example of the reluctance of the colonialist countries to perceive the express willingness of the Angolan landlords and nationalists to negotiate, to hold a dialogue and to achieve independence was when they sent tanks, military vehicles and so on from Portugal into the territory. The Angolan people had never been thinking in terms of death. It was then that the MPLA determined to pursue the armed struggle for national liberation, as the only way of achieving freedom and...

TEMPO: Mr Ambassador...

Baptista:...and so we got help from abroad, basically from the East bloc countries, and we maintain privileged relations with them today. They are our natural allies. Along with these relations, we are diversifying our contacts and economic relations with the West. So our relations are diversified and are consistent with the principles which we have already defined, since we are a legitimate voice. This is the position which we take with Portugal, as well.

TEMPO: Then has there, or has there not, been a more liberal Angolan foreign policy in recent times?

Baptista: As I said, it corresponds to our principles. We have to move with the rest of the world; we cannot travel alone. Both in our political relations and our economic relations, to promote our country, we must be a part of the world.

Silence from United States

TEMPO: There has been much talk of the possibility of a meeting in Cape Verde between representatives of the United States and of Angola. Is there any foundation to this report, which Cape Verdean President Aristides Pereira himself admitted was a possibility?

Baptista: The RPA has excellent economic relations with the United States, which is our primary trading partner in terms of purchases: petroleum, coffee and so on. To mark the alleviation of the existing or continuing tension between Angola and the United States, we are encouraging the unconditional dialogue with the Americans. It is just that, whenever this dialogue is leading toward a positive goal, it is the Americans who quit. Angola's proposals in this regard are well known. President Jose dos Santos said recently that, through the Americans who come in and out of Angola, he invited Mr Reagan to come and talk with our people and to learn about the real situation here, which he does not know. Incidentally, this proposal was reiterated by the Front Line countries.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that, alternately, "we are prepared to go to the United States for talks." How did Mr Reagan respond? To date, he has chosen silence; he has chosen aggression, so...as you can see, the Americans are not disposed to contribute to an alleviation of the existing tension. As for what you asked me about Cape Verde, I have no personal knowledge of this; I don't know.

Assistance to MPLA

TEMPO: You spoke about Cuba, about the USSR, about the privileged trading partners in the Eastern bloc in light of the assistance which Angola always received from them in its struggle for independence. But the United States itself and Western countries were also assisting you at that time.

Baptista: How? How?

TEMPO: With arms and with money.

Baptista: How? How?

TEMPO: England, the [FRG], France.

Baptista: How, how?

TEMPO: Supplying arms and...

Baptista: How? What? We were receiving bombs from overhead, napalm...

TEMPO: From the [FRG] and from...

Baptista: Would NATO be contributing to a war against its ally? I ask you. How?

TEMPO: I think it is indisputable that both the [FRG] and...

Baptista: But how?

TEMPO: With money and weapons.

Baptista: But how is that? I was there. I am a combatant. The United States, with the CIA, NATO, which had relations with the PIDE [International Police for Defense of the State]--they wanted to strengthen the colonial position in Angola. So how could they be helping the nationalist parties to overthrow colonialism?

TEMPO: If they did not help the MPLA, they certainly were helping the FNLA and UNITA. I would have my history wrong...

Baptista: That's something else again.

TEMPO: So the MPLA never received help from the West?

Baptista: I just said...When you talk about the West, you must distinguish between the position of the governments and that of the solidarity groups. They are completely different. Those solidarity groups experienced pressures.

You also have to make a distinction with regard to the Scandinavian countries, which always took the correct stand in relation to national liberation struggles.

TEMPO: There is a distinction there and it is very well taken.

Baptista: No, no...you must distinguish between governments and solidarity groups...

TEMPO: Which are French and West German and Swedish...

Baptista:...which are different from the positions of governments.

TEMPO: There is no doubt that there is a large Cuban military mission in Angola. Does this presence have no effect at all on Angola's sovereignty?

Baptista: How?

TEMPO: I don't know. I haven't been there, but I hope to go back there....

Baptista: People confuse the issue of sovereignty in a sovereign and independent country, which has its own government, which has its own armed forces, which makes its own decisions...

TEMPO: But in practice...

Baptista:...with the intentions of foreigners. We, for example, do not question why the Americans have bases overseas, even in Europe. We think this is a matter for each sovereign country to decide, or isn't it?

TEMPO: Yes, but...

Baptista: As for Angola, the issue is not even in terms of permanent bases, of a permanent foreign presence...

TEMPO: Angola has no base...

Baptista: Angola will never have a foreign base. Angola will never permit its territory to harbor weapons...

TEMPO: No, but in Angola...

Baptista:...to harbor atomic weapons. Angola has a contingent of Cuban forces which will leave when the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Angola are respected. This is well known and has been stated in international forums everywhere. Thus there is no country which can impose this condition.

The United Nations itself recognizes that, when a state is threatened, it may resort to whatever assistance is offered. The Cuban presence is legitimate and they will leave when there is full respect for our territorial integrity.

The United States knows our position and the proposals which we have put forward. Some 2 years ago, 2 and 1/2 years ago, our president presented them and even gave a timetable for the withdrawal of the Cubans. As I said a moment ago, every time our proposals point toward a solution, complications begin to set in. This has happened again.

UNITA 'Corralled'

TEMPO: It is a fact that there is a war with UNITA which has gone on for 10 years in Angola and there is no prospect whatever of a victorious outcome for either side by force of arms. What solution does the MPLA propose?

Baptista: People do not comprehend this issue. And this confusion compromises the future relation of these same people with the RPA. Colonialism had already been defeated...

TEMPO: But UNITA was not colonialist...

Baptista:...in 1975. The Portuguese Government is represented by its embassy in Luanda, on bases legally established between the two countries. There is no civil war in Angola. Angola is experiencing a war of aggression....

We mobilized, and with foreign assistance, we chased out the aggressors. After that, they opted for a prolonged guerrilla war.

They want to recolonize the RPA, putting puppets in power, puppets whom they can control and who will do what they are told. We do not submit to this; we are not puppets, we are not controlled and we never will be.

We won and, in 1978, President Agostinho Neto decreed clemency for all those who, for various reasons, had been duped. Because they were illiterate, or in exchange for a little money. Some 12,000 soldiers and more than 20,000 civilians returned. They were not forced to make any political declaration. The soldiers have been reintegrated in the Armed Forces and the civilians are making their contribution in whatever way they know how.

The problem of Namibia is being resolved. Sooner or later, the territory will become independent and the South Africans will go home. Then our people will deal with eliminating the isolated remnants which are now corralled along the southern border with Namibia, protected by the South African radar bases.

TEMPO: UNITA is corralled? But...

Baptista: Oddly, a kind of campaign is showing up now in reactionary European circles to promote a man who is in the service of the racist South Africans, the racists who can't deal with the blacks in their own country and won't give them passports. They have given this black, who is not South African, a passport, so it may be suspected that, legally, he is already South African. This is a very good demonstration of the nature of the bandit, who came from the FNLA..., and who, as foreign affairs minister, imposed the racist policy of killing the whites. Earlier on, the first anti-white action was perpetrated by the FNLA in northern Angola in March 1963, at which time thousands and thousands of whites fled to Portugal. That was your Mr Savimbi.

These are some reasons why there can be no dialogue. It is [impossible]. No reconciliation is possible. The EEC defends the Alvor Accord, but any agreement ceases to have validity and is rejected when one of the parties stops honoring it and is untruthful. In effect, they were selling out our country. Fortunately, we were able to detect the situation before it was too late. Today Angola is respected. It honors its commitments.

There is no other position but to destroy them. Fortunately, they are now on their last legs. And because they are in the death throes, they are reaching out to anyone in Europe or in America who can sustain them for a few more days.

TEMPO: In relation to South Africa and UNITA itself, the position of Samora Machel differed from that of the Luanda government.

Baptista: I do not discuss the positions of a chief of state, particularly because I am not familiar with them.

TEMPO: I will put the question another way. How are relations between Angola and Mozambique?

Baptista: Relations between Angola and Mozambique have always been excellent, but I will not discuss the positions of a chief of state, whatever they may be.

Common Future with Portugal

TEMPO: What about the Front Line countries?

Baptista: We are all struggling for peace in the region. We created an economic organization in which each country has a series of responsibilities. They are seeking to expand their relations in economic and other sectors.

TEMPO: Regarding relations between Angola and Portugal, what is happening?

Baptista: We are easing the climate of continuing tension, to create a shared future, based on each country's independence. We are creating, through continuing dialogue, a frame for development. We have complementary economies and this will enable us to accomplish many things together.

TEMPO: Do you want to give some message to the Portuguese people?

Baptista: We are struggling to keep South Africa and the United States from interfering in our independence and [we seek] to have the Portuguese mass media contribute to friendlier relations between the two peoples.

Angola is moving forward steadfastly and with hope for the future, based on the work we have done in our 11 years of independence, which enables us to resist the pressures from abroad. We have come to Lisbon to help build the common future of Angola and Portugal.

6362

CS0: 3442/39

ANGOLA

UNITA REPORTED OPENING NEW FRONT IN NORTH

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 27 Nov 86 p 24

[Excerpts] (TIMES and HERALD TRIBUNE)--UNITA is opening a new front against the MPLA, more precisely, in Cabinda, in northern Angola. This was admitted by Colonel Ndalu, the chief of staff of the Angolan army himself, who said in Luanda that "UNITA has attempted to open a new front in the north, with Zaire's assistance."

According to Western diplomats and official Angolan circles, the reports about increasing guerrilla activity in the Cabinda enclave, in northern Angola, could presage a new offensive by the UNITA forces, with serious consequences for the country and for the region.

The latest reports from Luanda say that the guerrillas launched an attack 3 weeks ago against the heavily defended Cabinda airport; this was the most recent in a series of ground actions that may mean a change in strategy by UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi.

Cabinda's offshore petroleum fields, which are exploited by the American firm Chevron, produce two-thirds of all the petroleum which Angola exports and which brought in 93 percent of its foreign exchange revenues last year, enabling Angola to finance the war which it has been waging with UNITA for 11 years.

Official circles in Luanda suggest that UNITA's latest attempt to sabotage the Cabinda oil installations would have been impossible unless the rebels had been given permission to use bases in neighboring Zaire.

Luanda has been reluctant to accuse Zaire publicly of aiding UNITA, but the Angolan authorities privately suspect that Kinshasa is collaborating with the United States and South Africa, closing its eyes to the UNITA operations launched from its territory.

A UNITA spokesman in London denied that his movement had received any aid from Kinshasa and added that the recent offensive in the north was connected with "increased activities" and a "broad campaign."

"We do not divulge where we attack, or from where," he said. "We have to hit the Luanda government where it hurts the most, and that would be the petroleum installations."

In the past, South African commandos and UNITA forces have more than once launched lightning attacks against Cabinda, but they have never initiated a concerted military campaign.

UNITA has refused to comment on reports out of Zambia, according to which the weapons were shipped through Zaire, but it admits that it has "received everything that Washington promised us."

The analysts believe that the new supplies of arms and the reports about a new offensive in the north could swing the strategic balance in favor of UNITA and increase the pressure on the Marxist government in Luanda to intensify its war effort or accept a negotiated solution.

Stronger Defenses in Cabinda and Soyo

Meanwhile, in Luanda, Col Antonio dos Santos Franca, army chief of general staff, who is commonly known as Col Ndalú, said UNITA had attempted to open a new front in the north, with Zaire's assistance.

In response to the increasing acts of violence in the north, Col Ndalú said the defenses in Cabinda and the city of Soyo had been strengthened.

On 28 October, a bomb went off in the Cabinda airport, injuring three people. In other incidents recorded this year, the guerrillas sabotaged the Cabinda electric power system and attacked the installations of the provincial government.

"In March, April and May, there was a tremendous effort to reinforce Soyo's defenses," said a Soviet diplomat who had recently visited northern Angola. "When I was there, the city was filled with Soviet advisors."

The guerrilla violence has also reached Malanje Province, about 320 kilometers from the Zairian border. The capital, Malanje, is now inaccessible by road.

Col Ndalú added that "four or five South African battalions" had recently returned to Southwest Africa, after a month of incursions into the Angolan provinces of Cunene, Cuando-Cubango and Namibe. In the course of the operation, the colonel added, 11 Angolan soldiers and 5 SWAPO guerrillas were wounded. Several South African soldiers were also wounded when three armored personnel carriers set off land mines.

For his part, a SWAPO representative said in Luanda that the organization's combatants had killed 18 South African soldiers, wounded "many others" and destroyed the base of Eenhana, in Namibian territory, 30 to 40 kilometers south of the Angolan border.

6362

CS0: 3442/39

BRIEFS

COUNTRY READY FOR RSA CONTACT--A high-ranking Angolan Government official says that his country is ready to reestablish contact with South Africa. The director of information of the MPLA, Mr Paulino Pinto, said in an interview in Luanda that Angola had not ruled out talks with South Africa and was aware that a comprehensive settlement in southern Africa could only come through negotiation. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1915 GMT 30 Jan 87 MB] /9274

MPLA REPORTEDLY DEPORTING PEOPLE TO NORTH--Free Land of Angola, 2 Feb (KUP)--The MPLA government is forcibly deporting people from central Angola to the coffee plantations in the north on a scale unprecedented even in the colonial period, a reliable source who recently returned from Uige Province told KUP. Whole families, including the elderly, women, and children, dressed in rags and barefoot and accompanied by their meager possessions, are transported by bus and plane to Uige, Luanda, Cuanza Norte, and Cuanza Sul Provinces, where they are used in the extensive cultivation of coffee and sugar cane, the source added. Once these families, who are forcibly recruited in their villages or removed from International Red Cross camps after recovering from all illness or malnutrition, are on the plantations they are treated as tools, without adequate food, medical assistance, or accommodation. This ill treatment never existed in the colonial days, when the practice was called contract labor. The only way for these families to end this situation is to escape, which is extremely dangerous, the source added. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 2 Feb 87 MB] /9274

CSO: 3400/976

BURKINA

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE COMPANY ARMS SHIPMENT--Indep (Portugal) recently delivered G-3 assault rifles, HK-21 machine guns and 7.62 mm x 51 NATO ammunition to Burkina Faso. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENSE JOURNAL in English Dec 86 p 20] /9274

CSO: 3400/45

USSR CUTS GHANA NEWS AGENCY DEBTS

AU051435 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Feb 87

[From the "Ghana Newsreel" program]

[Text] The Soviet Union has decided to cut by half an amount of \$29,000 owed it by the (\$f3) Ghana News Agency (\$f1) [GNA] in respect of services GNA received from the Soviet News Agency TASS for 4 years. This is contained in a draft agreement drawn up and presented to the secretary of information, Kofi Totobi Quakyi, as part of his 10-days official visit to Moscow. Newsreel's Amengor, was on the visit, and now reports:

[Amengor] According to the proposed protocol, the Soviet News Agency TASS, taking into consideration the financial difficulties of the (\$f3) Ghana News Agency (\$f1), GNA, has decided to cut by 50 percent the debt it owes TASS, being the accumulated cost of services over a period of 4 years. Thereafter, GNA shall pay the remaining amount in equal installments over a period of 5 years. In a supplementary agreement to an original one signed in 1982, TASS also offered to train personnel of the (\$f3) Ghana News Agency (\$f1) in repairing and servicing of communication equipment. According to the draft protocol and supplementary agreement, both offers have been necessitated by the need for a further development of professional cooperation between the two news agencies and guided by the spirit of friendly cooperation and mutual understanding.

Commenting on the offer which Mr Totobi Quakyi described as soft and friendly, he announced that Ghana has already even taken steps to clear the whole debt at a go. He explained that the rather unpleasant situation arose out of what he called the nation's wake resource base up to the middle of last year. Mr Totobi Quakyi stressed that the revolution in Ghana demands that the people are fed with a more balanced information. For this reason, he explained, the GNA has been undergoing renovations and expansion to help it play the role of effectively combating the information imbalance. He announced plans to establish a photo section within the GNA. Mr Quakyi however explained that efforts are being made to first provide the necessary facilities for a wider coverage. He noted with satisfaction the ever improving relations between TASS and the GNA. Mr Totobi Quakyi further announced that the GNA is being developed to serve as the service center for the UNESCO-sponsored (\$f3) West African News Agency. (\$f1)

Turning to the performance of the (\$f3) Pan-African News Agency (\$f1), PANA, the secretary for information said it is facing financial difficulties. He disclosed that at the end of 1985, only 75 percent of PANA's members had paid their subscription fees. Mr Quakyi said he considers all these difficulties as deliberate attempts to sabotage PANA.

The head of the Message Processing Center of TASS, Dr (Andrei Anisimov), announced that TASS has now gone completely electronic in its efforts to correct the information imbalance in the world, and as a further step to that, the Soviet Union is offering advanced courses in information and communication on scholarship basis to students from developing and other interested countries. Dr (Anisimov) encouraged Ghana to take advantage of the offer to train her personnel which also forms part of the Soviet Union's international assistance to other countries.

/12624

CSO: 3400/949

GHANA

INFORMATION MINISTER CITED ON INTER-SPUTNIK MEMBERSHIP

AB051035 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The secretary for information, Kofi Totobi-Quakyi, has declared Ghana's intention to become a member of Inter-Sputnik, the Moscow-based space communications organization. Mr Totobi-Quakyi made this known in Moscow at a meeting with the director general of Inter-Sputnik, (Spatak Kuvelov), as part of a 10-day official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Journalists. He also declared Ghana's preparedness to become a service center for the West African subregion.

Mr Totobi-Quakyi announced that initial feasibility studies by technicians at the Nfuntuse earth satellite station indicate that signals from Inter-Sputnik can be picked up on 14 degrees. He explained that Ghana's decision to join Inter-Sputnik, which now embraces some 14 countries, is based not only on technical grounds, but on financial and political reasons.

Welcoming the secretary, (Mr Kuvelov) explained that membership of Inter-Sputnik is based purely on a principle of equality and one-member-one-vote basis. He said Inter-Sputnik tariffs are minimal, adding that they are just about one-eighth of what is charged by other similar organizations. (Mr Kuvelov) agreed with Mr Totobi-Quakyi that the information imbalance in the world must be corrected.

Mr Totobi-Quakyi also held discussions with representatives of TASS and NOVOSTI news agencies, the newspaper PRAVDA, the state committee for radio and television, and the host, the Union of Soviet Journalists. The discussions centered on training for Ghanaian journalists as well as electronic technicians.

/12624

CSO: 3400/949

GHANA

BRIEFS

CUBAN MEDICAL TEAM ARRIVES--A 4-man Cuban health delegation has arrived in the country to evaluate the effectiveness of the health delivery program being offered by their country to Ghana. Speaking to newsmen on arrival, the leader of the delegation, Dr Sergio del Valle, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, said their visit is part of a periodic field tour of beneficiary countries to assess the impact of the work of Cuban medical personnel. The chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Dr Don Arthur, said the service of the Cuban health team since its inception 3 years ago has enhanced the country's primary health care program. He stressed the importance the government attaches to the program and said that the Cuban medical team came at the opportune time. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Feb 87 AB] /7358

CSO: 3400/911

SELF-EXILED POLITICIAN'S FAMILY BARRED FROM LEAVING

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 23 Jan 87 p 10

[Text]

WHEN Mrs. Jane Nduta Koigi Wamwere, was preparing to board an Air France flight on her way to Oslo, Norway, last Tuesday, she was intercepted by immigration officials who impounded her passport, barring her and her two sons and Wamwere's foster daughter from leaving the country. Mrs. Koigi's journey was the culmination of the efforts of the Inter-governmental Committee on Migration (ICM), which had arranged for a family re-union, five months after Wamwere fled the country in July of last year. The government has not given any reasons for the move and Wamwere has since been calling newspaper offices to protest the action. The former MP for Nakuru North, who has been detained twice, is of the opinion that his family is being victimised because of his political views.

Wamwere fled the country a few months after he had unsuccessfully contested the Nakuru North by-election in April of last year. The election was won by Mr. Eric Bomett and on arrival in Norway, Wamwere wrote to local newspapers saying that he had decided to flee the country so as to protect himself from a clique of Nakuru politicians who he accused of hatching a plot to liquidate him. He said that the same politicians had also threatened his family after he fled and claiming that the Kenyan government was after him, Wamwere said that he had been denied his human and democratic rights in the country. The

arrangements for a reunion with his family were made by the ICM, an international organisation whose main objectives include the processing and movement of refugees to countries offering them resettlement opportunities and the transfer of specialised human resources to promote the economic, educational and social advancement of developing countries.

The ICM's Nairobi office opened in 1983 and Kenya joined the organisation in 1985. It has a membership of 31 governments and 15 other governments have observer status. According to ICM publications, all member states adhere to the principle of the free movement of people. The organisation's chief of mission in Nairobi, Mr. Jorge Adrada, told *The Weekly Review* this week that the ICM made the travel arrangement for Wamwere's family under its family reunion programme. This, he said, was a normal exercise which has been accepted and endorsed by all member states. He said that Wamwere's family had produced all the legal documents required for travelling and he therefore could not explain why they were barred from leaving the country. "Even though we are an international body," said Adrada, "we are apolitical. Ours is a humanitarian organisation and the arrangements for family reunions is a humanitarian effort." Adrada said that since 1952, the ICM has arranged the movement of 3.5 million people all over the world and that the

organisation's main activity in Kenya is the return of talent, by giving incentives to Kenyan professionals abroad to return to the country so as to reverse the brain drain.

The principal immigration officer, Mr. Milton ole Ncharo, declined to comment on Mrs. Koigi's case, saying that it was a personal matter. Koigi, on the other hand, charged that it was "unfair for the government to deny my wife and children their basic human right to travel and their freedom of movement". He said that family reunions were an internationally recognised right under the United Nations Charter and that his family had obtained the passport through the appropriate procedures in the immigration department. "My strong feeling," he said, "is that my family is being held hostage because they are related to me."

/9317

CSO: 3400/987

KENYA

GOVERNMENT DENIES HARBORING DISSIDENTS

EA290605 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] The Kenya Government has rejected any insinuation that Kenya is harboring dissidents plotting against the home government in a neighboring country. A press statement from the office of the president reiterated that Kenya has always and will continue to take stern measures against individuals or groups of people intending to plant seeds of discord to sour the relations existing between Kenya and the neighboring country.

The statement referred to recent local press statements that certain people from a neighboring country living in Kenya are using this country to destabilize their home government. The government also urged any of her neighbors to liaise appropriately, using the right channel and gave [as heard] a list of people living in Kenya carrying out such activities so that action can be taken.

The statement signed by a minister of state in the president's office in charge of security, Mr Justus Ole Tipis, reiterated that Kenya will always continue to maintain good relations with her neighbors and the rest of the world in keeping with the Nyayo [footsteps] philosophy of love, peace and unity.

/12232

CSO: 3400/909

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION HOSTED BY KANU

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 23 Jan 87 p 13

[Text]

GOING by recent events, it would seem that the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) is actively cultivating links with parties in other single-party states, where the party is the supreme political institution. This comes in the wake of indications over the last few months that Kanu is now the supreme political institution in the land, superseding parliament and even the High Court. In September of last year, the Kanu national chairman, Mr. David Okiki Amayo, led two separate delegations to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, at a time when a debate was on in Kenya concerning the issue of which is supreme, Kanu or parliament. On Monday of this week, a delegation from the Chinese Communist Party left the country after a highly publicised four-day visit hosted by Kanu. The Chinese team, led by Mr. Zhu Liang, who is head of the International Liaison Department of the party's central committee, was making a reciprocal visit.

In both China and the Soviet Union, the party's authority has never been questioned since both countries concluded their respective revolutions generations ago and set up strong one-party systems with the party holding sway from the grassroots up to the highest levels of leadership. The system in Kenya has always been markedly different. The country adopted the Westminster model of government at independence in 1963 and retained the same for nearly 20 years, until parliament enacted legislation

making the country a *de-jure* one-party state. At the time of independence, Kenya had an opposition party, the Kenya African Democratic Union, which shortly afterwards voluntarily disbanded to join forces with the majority party, Kanu. In 1966, Mr. Oginga Odinga resigned his Kanu vice-presidency to form the socialist-leaning Kenya People's Union, which survived until 1969, when it was proscribed. From then on, Kenya operated as a *de-facto* one-party state until 1982, when the situation was legalised.

But there remains a major difference between the Kenyan system and the Chinese or Soviet system. Kenya still retains a legislature, which by law is still the supreme law-making institution. Even when Kanu passes a resolution to effect a constitutional change, as in 1982, it is not legally binding until it has been debated and passed by parliament, a matter which on the surface would appear as just a formality, but which is not necessarily so, for there remains the possibility, however slim, of the legislature rejecting the party's dictates.

Furthermore, parliamentarians in Kenya are protected by the Powers and Privileges Act of the National Assembly against any disciplinary or legal action being taken as a result of what they say in the house. That, in fact, was what brought about last year's supremacy debate. The MP for Mombasa West, Mr.

Kennedy Kiliku, had complained in parliament over the poor state of roads in Mombasa, whereupon Mr. Shariff Nassir, the Mombasa Kanu branch chairman, who is also a member of parliament, threatened to take disciplinary action against him through the party machinery. Kiliku then sought protection from the speaker, who reminded Nassir of the standing orders of the house. Nassir was, however, not chastised, for a few days later, at a public meeting, he called for an amendment to the Powers and Privileges Act so that the supremacy of the party could be reflected. "If MPs talk loosely and at whim, the party should be empowered to discipline them," he said. This did not go down well with the MP for Butere, Mr. Martin Shikuku, who asked parliament to discipline Nassir for dragging debate outside the house. He also made it clear that he had no sympathy for those who might wish to emasculate the legislature. Before the debate could go

further, however, President Daniel arap Moi himself took a position on the issue, telling a public rally that Kanu was supreme over all other institutions, including parliament and the High Court.

It is notable that whereas Kenya closely follows the capitalist model of development, both China and the Soviet Union are firmly socialist, despite the liberalisation measures that have taken place in recent times. The links that are being opened between Kanu and the communist parties of the two countries do not point to closer ideological affinities, but only indicate the desire of Kanu to strengthen itself as the ruling parties in those two countries have done. It is possible that Kanu may be interested in borrowing a few ideas from the organisational structures of the two communist parties, but there is no chance, either now or in the foreseeable future that Kanu would even contemplate closer ideological affinity with the communist bloc.

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CSO: 3400/987

FORMER CHIEF SECRETARY NYACHAE ON CIVIL SERVICE, FUTURE ROLE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 19 Dec 86 pp 5-6

[Interview with Simeon Nyachae, former chief secretary, on 16 Dec 86 in Nairobi]

[Text]

ON Tuesday morning of this week, Mr. Simeon Nyachae moved out of the office on the second floor of Harambee House that he has occupied for 2½ years as chief secretary, into a new office on the first floor, making way for the new boss of the civil service, Mr. J. Leting, who moved in the same morning. As the workmen moved furniture, and secretaries walked up and down with files, under the vigilant supervision of security personnel, Nyachae retired for a while to the waiting room of his new office, where he talked to *The Weekly Review* about his time in the civil service and his retirement next February. The following are excerpts from Nyachae's views on some of the subjects raised at the interview:

● **His future role in public service:**

"I have no intention to contest parliamentary elections in the next general election. I have no desire to serve in public service in any other capacity, not even in a parastatal. I have given my contribution. There are other Kenyans who can now play their part."

● **On whether he was too powerful as chief secretary:**

"I never created the position of chief secretary. Parliament created it. Once created, someone had to fill it. First Kiereini, then me. I did not create it for myself. I know some called me a prime minister. In most cases, all I did was say, 'I have been directed to inform you that it is the wish of the president that this or

that be done'. Whoever has that responsibility, whatever the title, that man will be seen to be powerful.

As chief secretary, you have to read about and understand all policy matters. You have to brief the president, and the president will question you on these matters and give you instructions on them. You become more knowledgeable about all the government departments than any one else in the civil service. If that is power, then I was powerful."

● **On his record in the civil service:**

"I believe I have contributed in a small way to the development and management of my country. Whatever I have done, it was with good intentions for the country. Everyone has their weaknesses. In my case, I was lucky that my employers — the colonial government, the late Mzee Kenyatta and the current President Moi — have always given me the necessary assistance. Throughout my life there has never been any occasion when any of the three found it necessary to warn or reprimand me."

● **On public service and his private business interests:**

"I have always felt I should not have been in the civil service, but in the private sector. It was my father (a colonial senior chief) who wanted me to work in the government. But even though in the civil service, I never lost interest in the private sector. I started my first business, a small bakery at Nyaturago Market, in 1955. I

am not bragging, but, besides being a chief, my father had a huge concentration of businesses: at least 10 posho mills, and the largest coffee farm in the area. What I inherited from him, I have built upon. Whatever people say, I still have large interests in various business fields. I am also a large-scale farmer. But I have never sacrificed a minute of public time to attend to my businesses. I believe that people in public service should make returns every year about their commercial interests for public examination."

● **On his position in Kisii politics:**

"I consider myself merely one of the elders. With people like my father dead, and other senior chiefs retired, the people discussing community responsibilities in Kisii are in my age group. I happen to be there. But with my family background and my experience, some people think I have inherited my father's influence."

● **On weaknesses he identified in the civil service:**

"A look at the Kanu manifestos and the various development plans will convince you that Kenyans were, right from the start, given a lot of promises. We have continued to repeat these promises in every manifesto and development plan. The expectations of Kenyans were made very, very high. I am not embarrassed to say that when we created these expectations, we did not train the public service in the manner that would make it possible to meet those demands."

For instance, what is the target of the KIA (Kenya Institute of Administration)? For what purpose, for example, does the institute turn out DOs? A DO to do what? Maintain law and order? The police are there.

Training of civil servants should be geared towards their coming out to perform what we promised. The civil service must not remain tuned to the colonial system, but must be made to respond to what is stated in the manifestos and the development plans. People are not interested in what goes to the files. They are interested in results.

There is an urgent need for the civil servant to be trained to understand the politician, and for the politician to learn to get the civil servant to think his way.

Civil servants also need not be over-sensitive about criticism, and the politicians, too. If you accept public responsibility, you must be prepared to be censured.

I believe that when someone has been suspected of, or reported to be involved in, corruption, he should be investigated publicly and not left in abeyance. It affects the management of public affairs. Similarly, those making claims and accusations against others should be taken to task to substantiate them.

Those reports by the auditor-general every year. They are not things he makes up at night. They are documented facts of misappropriation of public funds. Let action be taken against the culprits, and let the public see that action has been taken.

There is also a tendency to over-identify civil servants with where they come from.

These things aside, I am convinced that the objectives we have set can be achieved if we have a well-trained and disciplined public service. The system is good, but we need to improve on the management style."

● **On good public management:**

"The greatest thing is to recognise you must retire sometime. You must delegate as much responsibility as possible. Make those working under you feel they have your confidence and support, and that they have full access to you. Don't write too many memos. Call on the phone. Be quick to praise good work. If they make mistakes, do not quarrel. Show them how it should have been done. Guide them in what is sensitive with the politicians and with the public. In the process, you will be training them for higher responsibilities."

● **The most challenging situation he has confronted as chief secretary:**

"Most of those I can think of are classified. Among those for public information was the task to re-organise the civil service in terms of deployment of personnel. The outcome of the census (the head-count of public servants in 1984) was very disturbing. We had many people employed on paper we could not trace in person. Deployment was haphazard."

Where we needed more, we had less. Where we required less, we had more. Professionals were deployed to do routine work that was a waste of their professional talents and training. It was a difficult task which is still not complete. Where we had shortages, we have tried to train more. Where there were surpluses, we tried to retain some of the extras for better use. Some accepted retraining. Many resisted.

There is still too much waste of manpower in government due to wrong deployment; and there's still too much deadwood. Yet they want to be promoted and claim they are frustrated. It has been a challenge to get rid of them. Some we have requested to retire, others we forcefully retired in the public interest — like sacking”.

● **On comparisons of the district focus programme with *majimboism*:**

“That is a total misunderstanding. The *majimbo* system was political. Each region had its own legislature, its own

laws, its own revenue collection system. But development priorities were still planned at the regional level, then imposed on the districts.

The district focus programme is a development strategy. It calls for the development priorities to be identified at the grassroots level; then to go to the national level for funding only.”

● **On the effect of his departure on the district focus programme:**

“The project may still be in its infancy and still has teething problems. But I don't think my personal exit will affect the momentum it has gathered. I made it clear a year ago that I would be retiring in 1987. I had planned for it. Those who will implement the programme are already trained. Those who will implement the programme are already trained. Those who were working with me — including the PCs and DCs — are clear on what to do.”

/9317

CSO: 3400/987

UK TROOPS BARRED FROM COASTAL CITIES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Jan 87 p 32

[Article by Anthony Denton]

[Text] Several hundred British soldiers who are taking part in joint military manoeuvres with Kenyan forces have been banned from Mombasa and Malindi because of worries about the spread of Aids.

The soldiers, members of the second battalion of the Parachute Regiment, are based at Nanyuki. It is customary for British troops to take local leave at a coastal resort during their Kenyan visit.

The ban, which has been imposed by the British Ministry of Defence, was announced after 600 soldiers of the first battalion of the Queen's own Highlanders returned to their base at Inverness over the weekend following an eight-week exercise in Kenya. More than 40 of them reported sick with various forms of venereal disease, which doctors believe they had contracted from prostitutes in Mombasa and Malindi.

VD shows up within two weeks of infection, but army medical experts are concerned that some men may also have contracted Aids, which takes up to 12 weeks to show in the bloodstream. All 600 men will be tested for Aids during the next month.

The Ministry of Defence says that what it calls "prudent local advice" on the presence of Aids among Mombasa prostitutes has led to the ban.

British troops have been involved in training exercises in Kenya ever since independence and are known to be free-spending and well behaved while visiting Mombasa beaches and bars.

Prudent

Ministry officials have not said

where their "prudent local advice" about the presence of Aids at the coast has come from, but it is thought to have been supplied by the British High Commission.

For the men of the parachute, it is a sad blow. Sunshine, beer and girls is one of the reasons why a training stint in Kenya is eagerly sought.

Instead, the men will spend a few days in a game-park. They have also been advised to stay away from Nairobi, but have not actually been banned from the capital.

/9274

CSO: 3400/971

AIDS SCARE AFFECTS TOURIST INDUSTRY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Jan 87 p 24

[Article by Gideon Nulaki]

[Text]

The panic over Aids at the Coast has hit the tourism industry, the chairman of Kenya Association of Hotel Keepers and Caterers (Coast branch), Mr Joshua M. Mwendwa, has said.

The chairman of the Mombasa and Coast Hotel Keepers Association, Mrs Lorna Hays, also confirmed the report.

Following the widespread publicity on the alleged increase of Aids cases particularly in Mombasa and Malindi, hundreds of tourists booked for coast beach hotels have cancelled bookings.

A number of hotels in Mombasa and Malindi confirmed the cancellations.

Among those said to have withdrawn their bookings are tourists from Austria, Switzerland and West Germany.

The hoteliers referred to the ongoing campaign against Kenya as "catastrophic" and pleaded with the Government to immediately issue a statement on the matter.

Mr Mwendwa said tour operators in Europe were worried about the matter and said unless a Government statement was issued, they would not be able to convince Kenya-bound tourists.

"If the current campaign continues, it is likely to have some adverse results and in fact, all those in tourism industry are very worried," Mr Mwendwa said.

"Everybody is interested to know the true position of this matter — perhaps it has been created by our competitors because of the way in which the country has succeeded as a holiday paradise".

Mrs Hays said two weeks ago, she wrote to the Ministry of Health pleading with it to issue a statement. No reply has been received yet, she said.

She said the silence meant the truth is being hidden.

"I would beg the Government to take urgent steps so as to stop these destructive headlines on Kenya," Mrs Hays said.

A manager of a beach hotel in Mombasa said "50 per cent of all our bookings have been cancelled. This is not a credit to

Kenya. It is going to cost jobs of many Kenyans".

This follows the banning of British troops from Mombasa by the British Defence Ministry because of fears that the soldiers would contract Aids from local prostitutes.

The ban was slapped on the 500 soldiers of the Second Battalion of the Parachute Regiment who are on manoeuvres in Nanyuki. It was imposed when it was allegedly discovered that 40 members of an earlier contingent which had visited the area had contracted venereal diseases.

/9274

CSO: 3400/971

PARASTATAL TEXTILE WORKERS END STRIKE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Jan 87 p 4

[Text]

The 200 employees of the Government-owned Yuken Textile Factory in Thika who went on strike on December 6 resumed work yesterday.

They will lose their December salaries.

The workers went on strike over the delay of their November salaries which were paid in mid-December.

A three-party meeting was held on Monday night at the Thika labour office to decide the fate of the employees. The meeting involved the secretary-general of Tailors and Textiles Workers Union, Mr Johnson Ogendo, who is also deputy general secretary of Cotu.

The factory was represented by the general manager, Mr L. K. Kimondo. The meeting was chaired by the Thika labour officer, Mr J. N. Njugu.

Mr Ogendo advised the workers to open a new chapter this year. The employees had refused to resume work even after being paid the delayed November salaries demanding the manage-

ment to give an assurance that in future, salaries will be paid before the last day of the month. They also complained that the management has not given them annual leave for 1985 and 1986. Mr Ogendo was asked by the employees to follow up the matter.

He assured them that the matter will be sorted out through the right channels. The industrial public relations officer, Mr Joseph Kariuki, told the workers that the Government had had enough problems with the firm.

/9274

CSO: 3400/971

KENYA

BRIEFS

ASSISTANT LABOR MINISTER SACKED--It has been announced from State House, Nairobi, that Mr Kimani wa Nyoike has been relieved of his duties as an assistant minister for labor with immediate effect. Mr Kimani wa Nyoike is the MP [member of parliament] for Nyandarua South. [Text] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Jan 86 EA] /12232

CSO: 3400/909

BRIEFS

MOROCCAN COOPERATION MEMORANDUM SIGNED--The Government of Liberia and the Kingdom of Morocco have signed a memorandum of understanding for economic, social, and cultural cooperation between the two countries within the framework of African unity and solidarity as well as South cooperation. [sentence as heard] A Foreign Ministry release quoted by the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY said yesterday that the inspector general of the Liberian foreign service, Ambassador (J. Helaway Wilson), signed for the government while the visiting assistant minister for African affairs at the Moroccan Foreign Ministry, Ambassador (Tayeb al-Tayeb), signed for his government. The memorandum of understanding was reached following (?several) discussions held between the Moroccan envoy and some Liberian government officials including the ministers of foreign affairs, education, agriculture, information, youth and sports. The visiting ambassador (?reiterated) Morocco's readiness to offer several scholarships to Liberians to study in Morocco in the fields of medicine, engineering, agriculture, and general sciences, the release said. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 5 Feb 87 AB] /7358

MATTHEWS ADVISES ON RECONCILIATION--Monrovia, 2 Feb (AFP)--Rivalry for power between each one of the political party leaders is one of the main causes of the political problems Liberia has been experiencing. This statement was made by Gabriel Baccus Matthews, who has called on President Doe to negotiate individually with each of the party leaders. The independent newspaper THE DAILY OBSERVER, which published Mr Baccus' statement today, writes that according to the politician, the parties were created to promote the cause of men with political aspirations. This, according to Mr Matthews, who is chairman of the United People Party (UPP--left-wing party), has led the parties to limit their actions to an intense struggle for power. Compromises between parties cannot be achieved, for their only aim is the presidency and anything else is not acceptable to them. Mr Matthews called on Mr Doe to make counter-proposals to achieve reconciliation. He further asked the president to do away with mediators and intermediaries and to deal with the opposition parties himself. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1409 GMT 2 Feb 87 AB] /7358

HONGKONG STEEL MILL CONSTRUCTION--Monrovia-based Third World Shipbreakers (TWS), owned by TWS Hongkong, signed an agreement on 14 December for the construction of a steel rolling mill with Liberia Free Zone Authority (Lifza). The mill, with an 18,000-tonne annual capacity, will use scrap from ships broken in Liberia and stockpiled by TWS over the past six months. Two ships have been broken so far, and a further two are to be broken early next year. The rolling mill is due to start up in mid-1987 in facilities leased from Lifza (AED 22:2:86). The UK's CEK Machinery was appointed consultant for the \$2.5 million project in early December; it will supervise implementation and train local staff for the first 12 months. The rolling mill is the second phase of a five-year programme which envisages expansion into other satellite industries such as reconditioning ships' engines and general repairs. [Text] [London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 20 Dec 86-2 Jan 87 p 6] /9274

CSO: 3400/45

MADAGASCAR

SEVERAL INJURED AS STUDENT PROTESTS GROW

AB031511 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Antananarivo, 3 Feb (AFP)--Several people were injured here on Monday [2 February] as rioters threw stones during the latest in a long series of demonstrations by Madagascar students to protest the government's education reform plans.

During the protest, rioters, who were said by student organizers to be delinquents and not genuine students, stoned a bus, injuring several of its passengers. University officials said the demonstration had attracted between 100 and 200 out of the country's 40,000 students, of whom 29,000 are in the capital Antananarivo.

The student protests, which have been going on for three months, appeared to be becoming more political, with banners reading "Bad leaders, the exit is this way." This was in response to a government [word indistinct] at the beginning of the protest movement: "Bad students, the exit is this way."

One of the most controversial terms of the planned university reform would prevent students in Madagascar from repeating years of study more than three times. The reforms have been shelved for a year but the students are still not satisfied.

In December, when the government first called out troops to deal with student protests, a student leader said that "reforms should first take place at government level, not elsewhere."

The start of the student protests followed serious rioting last November in Toamasina, the island's main port. There have also been reports in the past two months that people were starving in southeastern Madagascar.

/9274

CSO: 3400/976

BRIEFS

BANDA ON ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT--His Excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has said that the economic situation in the country has improved because people have listened to his appeals for hard work in the fields. The life president was speaking yesterday after visiting his people and inspecting their crops in Salima and Nkhosakota districts. In his speech, the life president said that the economic situation in the country has changed for the better and that the standards of living of the people had increased and continued to improve everywhere. The life president also spoke on relations between Malawi and South Africa. He said there is no question of this country boycotting South Africa. The life president pointed out that this country has been dealing with South Africa for a long time and as such the question of boycotting the white republic does not rightly arise. He said Malawi prefers to deal with South Africa openly rather than being hypocritical. [Excerpts] [Blantyre Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Feb 87 MB] /12913

GROUPS CALLS FOR SANCTIONS--Bulawayo, 3 February, SAPA--A group calling itself Lesoma (The Socialist League of Malawi) has called for the imposition of economic sanctions against Malawi. In a statement issued here today, Mr James Mbene, an executive member of Lesoma, said President Kamuzu Banda had "reduced Malawi to the status of a South African bantustan," a report by ZIANA said. Imposing economic sanctions against South Africa while excluding Malawi would be unrealistic in that it would be like imposing sanctions against Botha regime while leaving out the bantustans of Transkei, Ciskei and others Mr Mbene said. The Lesoma leader said that Malawi was Pretoria's unofficial envoy to the PTA, the OAU and SADCC. Mr Mbene was reacting to President Banda's reported statement that Malawi would not join sanctions against Pretoria and that Malawi would trade openly with that country instead of doing so in the dark. Sanctions against South Africa while continuing trade with Malawi was politically and morally wrong, Mr Mbene said. He accused Dr Banda of giving military support to the "Botha regime" by providing military bases to the "South African sponsored MNR bandits." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1545 GMT 3 Feb 87 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/959

LAND DEVELOPMENT, WATER PROJECT AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 9 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by A. Niakate]

[Text] Two agreements concerning two financing loans for a total of 3.45 billion CFA francs were signed on Saturday morning in Koulouba by Mali and by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE]. The documents were signed in the presence of Francis Plateau, the French ambassador to Mali, by Modibo Keita, our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and by Gilbert Mourre, inspector general of finance and deputy director of the CCCE.

The first agreement, for 1.5 billion CFA francs, is intended to finance development projects in the Lake Tanda and Lake Kabara located in the Sixth Region. The execution of that program will make it possible to plant sorghum crops on 1,630 hectares of land subject to seasonal flooding in one of the lakes and on 2,030 hectares in the other and also to develop other areas reserved for cattle.

The second agreement, for 1.95 billion CFA francs, will finance the third phase of the Mali Aqua-Viva Project. This is the third time that the CCCE grants aid to the Mali Aqua-Viva Project by financing 350 additional bore holes.

During the signing ceremony, Mr Mourre noted that this water project for villages, a project well organized and relatively autonomous, could eventually become a genuine Malian drilling enterprise capable of self-financing its own activity. He pointed out that Mali Aqua-Viva is planning to expand with solar energy projects.

He mentioned that the two current financing agreements come on the wake of many others affecting all sectors of the country's economy and that they represent an extensive program of support for the national policy of food production.

After mentioning the support provided by his organization which involves a number of projects in the sphere of agriculture, husbandry, agrobusiness and banking, Mr Mourre concluded by stressing that the CCCE is determined to

continue working for the development of Mali. The CCCE is already committed to provide some 10 billion CFA francs per year. To increase the effectiveness of its assistance, the CCCE tries to adapt this aid to the general situation of our economy.

Taking his turn to speak, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation said that these two agreements come within the scope of the priorities set by our country, which are the fight against desertification and for self-sufficiency in food production. Modibo Keita pointed out that water projects for the villages and the improvement of our lakes are high in the list of our development priorities. It is all the more justified in the case of Lake Tanda and Lake Kabara which are located in one of the poorest lake regions of Mali.

It is therefore reassuring to see, Mr Keita went on to say, that despite the difficulties marking the international economic situation, the CCCE has continued to increase its very welcome assistance to our country's development effort. France's many commitments in Mali measure up to the deep aspirations of the Malian people in terms of quantity as well as quality, Modibo Keita added. He concluded by saying that no proof is needed for the fact that such action will bring about a certain improvement in the quality of life of our people. Therefore this is an occasion to voice satisfaction with the excellent relations of cooperation between France and Mali.

The minister was accompanied on this occasion by Noumou Diakite, director general for international cooperation.

8796/9738
CSO: 3419/54

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR CLAIMS ATTACK ON OIL PIPELINE TO ZIMBABWE

MB191701 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 19 Jan 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] By all accounts, the war between MNR rebels and government forces in Mozambique is heating up. There have been increasing reports of fighting in Zambezia and Tete Provinces and a growing involvement of Zimbabwe and Tanzanian troops on the government side. Last week, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and President Chissano of Mozambique held talks and high on the agenda was security, particularly of the Beira corridor that links Zimbabwe to the sea, and it seems foreign soldiers are bearing all of the brunt of the fighting in Mozambique, at least according to the rebels. Here is Julia Slater:

[Slater] If the MNR is to be believed, the war in Mozambique is going their way. They claim to have inflicted heavy casualties on Mozambican and Zimbabwean and now even Tanzanian forces. Mr Paulo Oliveira, the MNR representative in Europe, told me of the latest attack, in which he claimed a military column had been ambushed in the south of the country and a Tanzanian battalion commander killed. Eight other Tanzanians were killed, he said, in engagements last week. Mr Oliveira told me that foreign troops, Zimbabwe and Tanzanian, were playing a greater and greater role in the fighting. He said that the intervention was necessary because of the poor standard of the Frelimo troops. Foreign officers command their own troops, he said, but they have problems with their relations with the Mozambican commanders.

One of the latest successes claimed by the MNR was an attack on an oil pipeline in Manica Province in central Mozambique where, he claimed, they killed 17 Zimbabwean soldiers guarding the oil supplies to Zimbabwe. When I asked Mr Oliveira if Zimbabweans did not have a legitimate interest in protecting their own supply routes, in particular the Beira corridor, he said that this was merely a pretext for their presence in Mozambique, and that Zimbabwean troops were also stationed far from the corridor. The MNR position is that the fighting in Mozambique is a civil war and that foreign countries should not get involved. In certain circumstances, though Mr Oliveira would not say precisely which, the MNR says it is prepared to follow the Zimbabweans back across the border. If there were no foreign intervention, he said, the war would soon be over.

/12913

CSO: 3400/834

RADIO TRUTH NOTES CUBAN AID OFFER TO MOZAMBIQUE

MB231124 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Station Commentary]

[Text] On the Mozambican side, our sources in Maputo report that a Cuban delegation paid a secret visit to the capital last month. They had talks with President Chissano and are said to have offered a Cuban army brigade to assist Frelimo in the battle to contain Renamo. As yet there is no confirmation that the Frelimo leader accepts the offer, and we can understand why he may be in two minds on the issue.

On the one hand his crumbling regime is looking for additional support from almost any quarter, as his own troops are disorganized and demoralized. Against that, however, there are other factors to weigh and balance. Chissano knows that there is strong opposition to and resentment at the present of foreign troops on Mozambican soil. Much of the local population reject what they term armies of occupation and the arrogance of those external influences that want to impose solutions upon them.

Secondly, the president must be aware that the Cuban involvement in Angola has been a costly blunder. The maintenance of the Cuban proxy force has drained the Angolan coffers of revenue that is desperately needed for economic development. Their presence has prolonged the civil war which, but for the intervention, could have been settled long ago. The Cuban troops have been guilty of a host of atrocities against the Angolan people and their actions have boosted support for UNITA.

The third point for Chissano to consider is the impact of the Cuban presence on regional stability. It has delayed independence for Namibia because the Pretoria regime believes, with justification, that the Soviet-Cuban forces in Angola would be used to impose a Marxist government in Namibia. The South Africans to date, supported by the Americans have insisted on the phased withdrawal of the Cuban mercenaries as a precondition for the implementation of Resolution 435 and full independence for the territory. Any attempt to bring the Cubans into Mozambique would be regarded by Pretoria as a hostile and provocative act and could spark a violent reaction.

We can only hope and pray that Chissano takes note of the danger signals and rejects the Cuban offer for its explosive content. As Radio Truth has consistently stated, it is the Soviet Union and its satellites that are the main destabilizing force in Southern Africa and there will be no peace and harmony for any of us until the tide turns against their imperialist expansion.

/12913

CSO: 3400/834

COMMENTARY VIEWS RSA RIGHTWING 'FANATICS' IN AWB

MB211214 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese, 1030 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Commentary by Machado da Graca on the South African right wing]

[Text] When we see a group of men wearing brown shirts and brandishing red flags with a white circle and a black swastika-looking cross in the middle, we are reminded of a film on that cursed epoch on Nazi domination over Germany and a large portion of Europe through its abominable, racist, and deadly regime.

However, on closer inspection we are able to detect a number of difference: the symbol on the flag is not exactly a swastika but a composition consisting of three sevens; the face of the movement's leader does not have that ridiculous Charlie Chaplin-like little moustache, instead he has a beard and a moustache; and the continent is not Europe but Africa, right in the South. The outstretched arm in fascist greeting is identical to the Nazi gesture.

Thus, after ascertaining the differences and similarities, we have the portrait of Eugene Terreblanche, a Boer of French origin who leads the neo-Nazis of South Africa. His own name--coincidentally or otherwise--can be translated as Eugene White Land. A white land is exactly the objective of Eugene's AWB. To the AWB fanatics, the only solution lies in returning to an exclusively Boer state, from where even English-speaking whites would be driven out, in the former Boer Republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. In Terreblanche's opinion, President Botha, who is universally acknowledged as a reactionary, is a dangerous leftist who is selling South Africa to the blacks. Terreblanche believes that popular uprisings against apartheid must be dealt with in only one manner: the use of fire arms by the police and the army.

In his street demonstrations, Terreblanche is gathering increasingly greater crowds consisting mainly of Afrikaaners who did not materially benefit from the Nationalist Party's accession to power in 1948. With regard to the ANC, Terreblanche's opinions are equally clear. They must be swept away from the

white territories, and everything possible must be done to prevent the destruction of the Afrikaaner people by communists and the ANC.

In a country that is living on an enormous powder keg, Terreblanche and his followers may yet be the ones who light the fuse that will cause a major explosion.

/12913

CSO: 3400/834

RADIO TRUTH DETAILS ZNA, MAF INFIGHTING

MB311537 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] According to the influential radio station Voice of America, there is no chance that the United States or the West can win the communist dictatorship in Maputo away from the Soviet Union. The Soviets have too strong an investment there to allow themselves to be displaced. It is the Soviet jet fighters and gunships that allow Frelimo to control the cities and stave off a total military victory by RENAMO.

Of course, if there is a negotiated settlement of the Civil War the situation will be very different. All foreign troops and military parties would have to be removed from the country.

As for the general military position at a present, the very fact that the Tanzanians and Nigerians have been invited to come to the aid of Frelimo would indicate that the last ditch stand is being put into effect. The Nigerian-Tanzanian intervention was the key element in the secret emergency plan. Independent analysts and even our contact in the ZNA [Zimbabwe National Army] recognize that the MNR are employing the [word indistinct] guerrilla tactics of Mao Zedong, fading into the bush when faced with a numerically superior force and reappearing to counterattack at a time and place of their own choosing. There is no indication whatsoever that the resistance movement is on the run, in the accepted sense of that phrase.

What is certain is that friction continues between ZNA and MAF [Mozambican Armed Forces] units in the battle zone. Only last month a MAF contingent fired on a ZNA unit near Gondola. Fortunately, there were no casualties on the outside but it illustrates the tension between the two forces and the lack of control in the Mozambican army.

Our ZNA source has conformed that a planning team consisting of three majors and a captain arrived in Chimoio a few weeks back to gather and collect intelligence reports on the situation in the Beira corridor and the attitudes of the local population. From their findings a new strategy may emerge.

It is also acknowledged that the MAF paratroops were moved from Nacala to Beira to take part in the recent abortive offensive. Some of the atrocities against the civilians population were committed by this force and wrongly blamed on ZNA paratroopers. All in all, it is a messy and bloody campaign serving only to try and preserve Marxist influence in Mozambique.

SECURITY SITUATION IN ZAMBEZIA REPORTEDLY IMPROVING

MB311231 Dakar PANA in English 0915 GMT 31 Jan 87

[By Gil Lauriciano]

[Text] Mocuba (Mozambique), 31 January (PANA)--After two months of intense [words indistinct] armed force Mozambique's central province of Zambezia is showing some improvement. Convoys of trucks are now able to travel not only from Quelimane, the provincial capital, to Mocuba in the centre of the province, but go beyond Mocuba, carrying food and medicines to the districts of Ile, Namarroi and Lugela, in the north of the province.

When I was in Zambezia at the end of October this would have been unthinkable. There was no traffic then between these districts and the rest of the province. Local people had to travel in groups under cover of night, sleeping by day, and walk distances of a hundred kilometers or more to collect supplies.

But over the last two months the Mozambican Army has overrun several important camps of the South African backed MNR bandits in various parts of Zambezia. In Mocuba district, Mozambican troops captured the MNR bases of Namanjavirra, Magiwe, Munhiba and Nampevo in December, inflicting losses of 130 men on the bandits.

Mozambican military sources say that the Namanjavirra and Mampevo camps were strategic for the bandits. From Namanjavirra MNR bands launched attacks on convoys travelling from Quelimane to Mocuba. Nampevo was used for ambushes against the Mocuba-Ile road.

The last attacks against vehicles on these stretches of road happened in October. Lorries were burnt and their occupants murdered. Bridges were dynamited, and the road surface was wrecked with mine explosions or blocked with tree trunks.

Truck drivers who make the Quelimane-Mocuba journey regularly told AIM that security along the road has improved very substantially. Letters arrive in Quelimane every day from "people's correspondents" (local correspondents for Radio Mozambique) speaking of the destruction of bandit hideouts and the freeing of peasants from bandit control.

In Gurue district, which contains Mozambique's major tea plantations, army units, helped by local people, are reopening the roads from Gurue to southern Zambezia, and to the north, into the province of Nampula. This should allow tea that has piled up in Gurue to be taken to the coast.

Since the signing of a (?security) agreement between Mozambique and Malawi on 18 December, there has been little information about the situation along the common border. However, refugees from Alfazema, Alto Benefica and other frontier regions say that the MNR are still making free use of the Malawian border. (?People are waiting to) see whether or not undertakings given at the meetings of the joint security commission between [words indistinct] seem that the South Africans are looking for alternatives to Malawi in order to guarantee supplies to their MNR surrogates. This explains a recent MNR push towards the coast. If Malawi really does stop its territory from being used as a launching pad for South African aggression, then Pretoria wants to be able to land weaponry on the Zambezia coast.

Hence the MNR's attempts so far unsuccessful, to occupy coastal districts. Last weekend the bandits attempted to seize the small port of Pebane, but were repulsed by Mozambican forces.

Agricultural production is beginning to revive. In various parts of Zambezia peasants are beginning to return to fields which they had previously abandoned due to bandit raids. Many of their villages, however, have gone up in smoke, and have not yet been rebuilt.

Under pressure from the Mozambican Army, the MNR is abandoning some of its camps, according to people who have managed to flee from bandits captivity. Virginia Estevao, who escaped with her two children from an MNR camp in Mopeia district, told AIM that the bandits in that area were making a "precipitate" withdrawal.

Tens of thousands of people still face severe shortages of food and clothing. The threat of famine still hangs over the province. Many roads remain blocked, and anti-car and anti-personnel mines continue to claim victims. The bandits, forced onto the defensive, are beginning to take their revenge against local people, and there are reports of a considerable increase in indiscriminate killings of defenseless civilians.

Despite the recent improvement, it is still generally felt that the military situation in Zambezia is worse than elsewhere in the country. Districts such as Mopeia, Morrumbala and Milange remain heavily infested with bandits.

/12913

CSO: 3400/957

COMMENTARY PRAISES ECONOMIC BOOSTER PLAN

MB051359 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Commentary by Leonel Matias]

[Text] If we ask ourselves what was the most relevant event during this year's first 35 days, we shall certainly say it was the launching of the economic rehabilitation program.

However, we must understand the impact of the announced measures as well as their intended objectives. Someone, said, in a conversation between friends, that now the state will flood the market with basic goods. When he was asked where would the country find foreign exchange to acquire these basic goods, he was not able to answer. The answer is simple, though: foreign exchange will have to be produced by each one of us. How? By increasing production in all sectors.

In the enterprises and general services, this means that a normal balance between revenue and expenditure must be achieved, among other things. This will not be possible by maintaining present conditions, for example, where the work of one person is done by two, three, or even more people. According to estimates, in 1986 national productivity amounted to a mere 3 hours of useful work per day. This means that 4 or 5 hours were wasted every day. Scant attention is paid to the worker who daily begins 15 minutes late, or leaves 15 minutes early. Apparently, this is very little time. However, at the end of the month, that person will have worked 8 hours less than he should. This example alone--a modest one by many accounts--will show the listener that a lot of time is being wasted, especially if one considers that labor indiscipline is almost general. The listener will also conclude that there is no correspondence between salary and production.

The packet of economic rehabilitation measures includes a state cut of about 20 percent to the public work budget. This measure will demand (?streamlined) expenditure, better management, and greater use of human resources. Thus, enterprises will have to opt for worker quality instead of quantity. The idea is not to dismiss workers massively, but to find the most correct way of

rationalizing cadres on the basis of individual knowledge and capabilities. Today, the principle is to revive agricultural and industrial output. It is on these sectors that our work capabilities must be concentrated.

By directing production of wealth, each Mozambican will be making his utmost contribution to the country's economic rehabilitation.

/12913

CSO: 3400/957

BRIEFS

FIVE CUBANS, ONE TANZANIAN KNIFED--Lisbon, 18 January (AFP)--The rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said Sunday its guerrillas had killed a Tanzanian officer and five Cuban advisors during fighting with government forces last week. A communique issued by the South African-backed movement said Salim Mali, commander of a Tanzanian battalion assisting government troops, was killed on 14 January during an attack on a convoy between Maputo and Vila da Manhica in southern Mozambique. The communique said the Cubans were killed in an attack the following day on government bases at Macanje and Incoanine in Manhica province. The MNR also claimed to have killed nine Zimbabwean and 15 Tanzanian soldiers, and to have shot down a MI-8 helicopter, in central Sofala province on 14 January. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT 18 Jan 87 AU] /12913

FRG GRANT FOR DEVELOPMENT--The FRG Government is going to grant a loan worth DM 25 million to Mozambique within the framework of an agreement signed in Maputo yesterday between the two countries. This amount would be split into four parts, of which DM 15 million will be spent to import foodstuffs, raw materials, medicines, pesticides, and materials for light industry, agriculture, and a printing press. The second part of the loan valued at DM 7 million and the third valued at DM 1.6 million, will be used in the energy sector and to purchase equipment for repairing railroad cars used on southern Mozambique railroads. The fourth part will be used to study rural development in Manica Province. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Jan 87 MB] /12913

CHISSANO PRAISES LEGISLATORS--Joaquim Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, said in Maputo yesterday that the program of economic rehabilitation is a fundamental instrument for relaunching our economy. The Mozambican leader was speaking at a reception for deputies of the People's Assembly, during which he hailed the second legislature for the decisions made in its first session. He stressed that the decisions already adopted will permit the program of economic rehabilitation to be implemented and that those decisions will open pathways of hope and will change the present situation in Mozambique. However, he warned that the solution to these problems does not lie in adopting decisions, even if they are correct. He underlined that we must know how to implement those decisions with determination at every level. On this occasion President Joaquim Chissano hailed Marceline dos Santos for his election as chairman of the People's Assembly, and said that his election will guarantee that the Frelimo

Party political guidelines and the fundamental interests of the Mozambican people and state would always be defended in the resolutions of the People's Assembly. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Jan 87 MB] /12913

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED---This afternoon the Government of Mozambique and Norway signed a cooperation accord worth 40 million Norwegian kroner, corresponding to about \$6 million. The agreement is aimed at the rehabilitation of Mozambique's port school. The agreement was signed by Armando Gebuza, Mozambique's minister of transport and communication and by Arthur K. Sidneys, representatives of NORAD [Norwegian Agency for Development] in Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 27 Jan 87 MB] /12913

NAPULA PROVINCE SITUATION DISCUSSED---Last year we destroyed four armed bandit bases and three camps. Following these and other operations, including ambushes, we killed 81 bandits. This number has been confirmed. We also captured the following materiel: 4 rockets, 2 81-mm mortar (?shells), 20 homemade weapons, 1 rifle, 18 Xirico radios, 19 bicycles, 15 irons, 1 sewing machine, 3 cables, 2 knapsacks, 60 cartridges, 1200 rounds of ammunition, and 35 ammunition belts. We also freed a total of 2,864 people who had been forced to live with the bandits. With regard to Mogovolas district, from January to December 1986, armed bandits were unable to fulfill their goals of attacking the district and hamlets because of our actions. [Statement by Lieutenant Idovino Maia Mortal, commander of 5th FPLM battalion, on the political and military situation in Nampula province; date and place not given---recorded] [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Jan 87 MB] /12913

RENAMO DOWNS HELICOPTER---The Renamo rebel movement says its forces have shot down an army helicopter and killed at least 116 government troops in attacks south of the country. In a statement released in Lisbon, Renamo said it had attacked two military bases along the Beira corridor manned by Mozambican, Zimbabwean, and Tanzanian troops. It had mounted several ambushes in the province of Maputo, capturing five Cuban advisers and seizing large quantities of arms and ammunition. Heavy casualties have also been inflicted in raids on bases in Magde. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Jan 87 MB] /12913

KIDNAPPED PEASANTS RELEASED---More than 100 peasants kidnapped by armed bandits last year in Alto Changane in Chibuto district of Gaza Province have been released by our armed forces and are now living in the communal villages of Maqueze and (Cocane). Alto Changane Administrator Sousa Zulu revealed recently that Alto Changane now lives in peace and tranquillity as a result of search and cleanup operations by the armed forces in the area. Sousa Zulu praised the support local residents gave to the armed forces by providing foodstuffs, information about the armed bandits' movements in the area, and accommodation for our armed forces battalion stationed there. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Feb 7 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/957

BRIEFS

DPRK CULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL AGREEMENT SIGNED--A cultural and educational program agreement between Nigeria and North Korea was signed yesterday in Lagos. The minister of information and culture, Prince Tony Momoh, who signed on behalf of the Federal Government, hoped that the agreement, which symbolized the aspirations, promises and hope of the cultural future of the Nigerian and Korean people, would be given necessary impetus by both governments. He said the agreement was an indication of continuous cultural and educational collaboration between the two countries. Speaking earlier, the ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea [as heard], Mr (Kim Sok-huan), said the agreement marks a significant development in the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two governments. There has been cultural interaction between Nigeria and Korea since 1977. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Jan 87 AB] /7358

CSO: 3400/911

ROLE IN GAMBIA RELATIONSHIP EXAMINED

Dakar AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 3 Dec 86 pp 6-8

[Article by Rene Oudou: "Is the Senegal-Gambia Relationship Going Sour?"]

[Text] The visitor who, in this month December, ventures to drive from Senegal to Gambia will be looking at a new world. It is not so much the legendary arrogance of the Gambian customs officials that is astonishing. The Senegalese know that, in Gambia, by now practically synonymous with "inhospitable country," the police and other security agents are more than somewhat hostile to them. What is truly astonishing is the (economic) gulf between these countries.

Since the onset of the recent depression, marked by the drastic devaluation of the local currency (the dalasi), Gambia has lost its lustre as El Dorado in the eyes of a great many Senegalese merchants and businessmen.

The first jolt came with the savage run on the CFA franc. The UMOA (West African Monetary Union) currency is particularly sought after by businessmen, commercial traders, and small traffickers dealing on the open market. Exchange rates on the Banjul market are far more enticing than those officially available at the banks and in business. The Gambians, who used to be so proud of their currency, make no secret of their preference for franc-zone currency, or those of the dollar and the pound sterling. The reason, they will tell you, is that Gambia was devastated by a merciless drought, and that it also had to accede to the recommendations of the IMF and the World Bank.

Errors in management are not to be overlooked, either. Be that as it may, the Gambian economy is fluttering its wings in distress these days. To make sure of that, one need only look.

The first thing that strikes you is the considerable decline in the variety of products available. A few short years ago, Gambia (and its Farafegni and Karang markets in particular), was famous for the dazzling assortment of things one could buy there at comparatively low prices. Today, the sight of it is nothing short of mind-boggling. Not only are many shops and market stands that once prospered handsomely shut down, but the wares now offered are all monotonously alike. What is more, practically the same wares (with the exception of sugar and tomatoes) are to be found in the great markets of Senegal, like that of Sandaga in Dakar. In short, the time is past when one went confidently into Gambia, certain of finding profitable business. And, although a few of the Senegalese merchants still make the trip to Banjul, the main reason for going is that the CFA is worth more there than the dalasi, and, of course, to buy textiles which, it appears, are more affordable there than in Senegal. It is a safe bet, though, that, what with the customs harassment they must endure in Senegal, this one-way trade will soon be a thing of the past, the more certainly because of the endless frustrations involved. For a Senegalese, in fact, the welcome is not of the warmest, either, on the Gambian side.

It is legitimate to speculate as to whether the Senegalese have a hand in dismantling the Gambian's "smuggling" operations in both markets. These fragile outposts, through which all sorts of merchandise passes after clandestine entry into Senegal, have constituted a major concern for the Dakar government. Draconian crackdowns have been imposed at the borders. Kouloy Samba Sanyang's abortive coup in 1981, which entailed the presence of the Senegalese army on Gambian soil, had as its most salutary effect a chance to gain at least a tentative hold on smuggling.

The Gambian government was unquestionably compelled to cooperate. Dakar, too, managed to dismantle the major smuggling route that ran through Touba. The primary chief of the Mourides, Serigne Lakhad Mbake, at long last flashed the green light to put an end to a generations-old traffic, whose profits generally wound up in the pockets of Lebanese and Syrians living in Dakar and Diourbel.

The dire straits of the Gambian economy, the measures taken by the IMF and the World Bank, plus the devaluation of the dalasi, combined to aggravate Gambia's dependence on international trade, particularly trade with Senegal.

The second startling discovery is, of course, the hideous poverty that prevails throughout the country. Banjul looks like a town founded at the dawn of the century and is content to stay that way. The market dates from a bygone era, and one wonders why Gambia's rulers are trying to desperately to keep it alive. As the prime image of a state that claims to belong to the modern world, it reveals a particular frame of mind. Gambians lag a whole generation behind.

That same assessment applies to everything else: the way people behave in the streets, the way they dress, their buildings, the roads, and the rest of it. It makes one wonder, really, what the government has been doing since the country achieved independence. Banjul looks a little bit like Conakry, but with a stronger semblance of organization and one less dictator. Sir Daouda Jawara is widely known for his respect for the Constitution and his devotion to democracy, both issues passionately discussed in Gambia's intellectual circles. As a matter of fact, the president is expected very shortly to announce the date for the next presidential elections, which will be held in May 1987 at the latest. Under the Constitution, all candidacies must be filed at least 3 months prior to election day. There is no doubt whatever that Jawara will again be a candidate. We do not know if he will face an opponent. The name most frequently mentioned for that role is that of Sherif Diba.

For the time being, the opposition has hunkered down to sharpen and polish its weapons, convinced that the situation will fuel support for its position. The outgoing president, most people say, will have to deal with discontent among the several populations, who have seen their purchasing power dwindling, unemployment rising, and corruption proliferating as never before. As a result, the opposition thinks it will win the election--if all goes as it normally should!

What about Senegambia, then? The opposition, which was not consulted by the government on that question, refrains from comment. The issue, they say, concerns only the present regime. Having said that, the Gambian opposition has its own ideas on the issue but is loath to reveal them to the public.

Officially, Senegambia is still an option, albeit an iffy one. In Banjul, you get the feeling that the Gambians have no desire to push any further toward integration. In Dakar, the position is: wait and see. And right now there are Senegalese who are wondering whether or not it might be simpler simply to wipe Gambia off Senegal's maps.

6182

CSO: 3419/59

FRENCH MINISTER SIGNS AID AGREEMENTS, REVIEWS COOPERATION ISSUES

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 19 Dec 86 p 4

[Article by Moustapha S. Diagne]

[Excerpts] Yesterday, two important events marked the visit of the French minister for cooperation to Senegal.

The second major event was the signing of a package of non-repayable financial agreements with the Aid and Cooperation Fund [FAC] intended to carry out several projects in Senegal and amounting to a total of 1,065 million CFA francs. These grants will help to carry out several development projects which are part of the Senegalese program of social, cultural and economic development. The projects deal in particular with rural development, telecommunications, training, health and culture.

Under the chapter of rural development, three projects are targeted. For instance, 46 million will be allocated to a project for the decentralization of the SAED [Company for the Development and Utilization of the Senegal River Delta]. This is part of a disengagement move by the SAED and will help to gradually bring farmers to assume responsibility. France has also allocated 75 million francs to the development of sheep herds in the Kaolack Region. The final category of rural projects concerns the development of dairy production. A sum of 25 million francs has been allocated to that project.

Under the chapter of telecommunications, a grant of 90 million francs will make it possible to conduct a study for the extension and modernization of the telecommunications network in the greater Dakar area.

The third chapter is training. Here France has granted 250 million francs in aid to upgrade scientific equipment for the Faculties of Medicine and Pharmacy and for the Dental Institute of Dakar.

Under the same chapter, an agreement was also signed for 50 million francs worth of aid to provide additional training for the supervisory staff of Dakar-Marine in the form of training courses in French companies and businesses. This large industrial plant is currently undergoing a remarkable reorganization and has already been granted a credit of 100 million francs by the Aid and Cooperation Fund. In granting that aid, France answered a request for the Senegalese authorities who support the current reorganization of Dakar-Marine.

In the sphere of health, and after playing a major role in the implementation of the PEV [Extended Vaccination Program], France is providing further support for that program to the tune of 50 million francs.

Finally, in the sphere of culture, a grant of 75 million francs will contribute to the cultural development of Senegal.

Apart from the two events which were the visit to Goree and the signing of the agreements, Minister Michel Aurillac found time for a series of talks with Senegalese ministers during which they reviewed French-Senegalese cooperation. Accompanied by Amadou Cisse, Senegalese ambassador to France, and by Jean Louis Lacet, French ambassador to Senegal, the French minister met in succession with Ibrahim Fall, minister of foreign affairs; Medoune Fall, minister of the Armed Forces; Moussa Toure, secretary of state to the minister of economy and finance; Iba Der Thiam, minister of national education; and Djibo Ka, minister of communications.

The talks held at the Ministry of the Armed Forces dealt with the question of renewing the 4-year plan of military cooperation between France and Senegal. In this connection, Mr Aurillac announced that French aid to Senegal in that area will increase during the next budget period. The question of the training of Senegalese officers was also discussed by the French minister and Medoune Fall.

With Moussa Toure, the French minister discussed the measures that need to be adopted to promote investments in Senegal. During the ceremony for the signing of the agreements, Moussa Toure mentioned how important French aid is for Senegal. In 1986 that aid was estimated to be 150 billion (in the currency of our country).

At the Ministry of National Education, special emphasis was placed on the establishment of a high quality scientific lycee with advanced courses enabling Senegalese students to reach the level required for admission in French top colleges. Aurillac and Iba Der Thiam also discussed the questions of French technical aid for Senegalese schools, equipment for Senegalese schools and the continued training of Senegalese teachers.

With Djibo Ka, the French minister of cooperation reviewed a number of problems related to the development of communications in Senegal. Special emphasis was placed on assistance for the ORTS [Senegalese Radio and Television Office] and a project to modernize the printing works of LE SOLEIL which the minister has promised to undertake.

It should be mentioned that Aurillac and his delegation were the guests at a luncheon given by Minister Cheikh Hamidou Kane. It was held at the Chevalier Boufflers' Inn in Goree. That evening, Aurillac hosted an official dinner at the French ambassador's residence. This morning he will give a press conference at the Petit Palais. At 1000 hours, Mr Aurillac will be received in audience by the president of the republic before leaving for home.

8796/9738

CSO: 3419/54

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

IMF FUNDS---The IMF (International Monetary Fund) has authorized Senegal to use 74 million SDR's (special drawing rights equivalent to approximately 29,689 billion CFA francs) out of the assets of that financial institution. According to an IMF communique received by the SENEGALESE PRESS AGENCY, that sum is intended to support the economic and financial program implemented by the Senegalese Government. Also, the international banking institution has authorized Senegal to draw SDR 34 million during the next 12 months of 1987 as part of a verification agreement and the rest (40 million) will be made available over the next 3 years under the arrangement known as adjustment facility. Senegal subscription quota is SDR 85.1 million and its current financial obligations to the fund stand at SDR 198.1 million. These financial obligations, according to the IMF communique, represent past deals with the exception of trust fund charges. To solve structural economic problems, the authorities adopted in 1980 a medium-term strategy aimed at restoring economic growth. That strategy was supported by the World Bank and the IMF, it received financial aid from other sources, and easier terms were granted for the indebtedness allowed by official creditors and commercial banks. Since mid-1983, the IMF notes, "steady progress was achieved on the road toward gradually liberalizing the (Senegalese) economy, further encouraging agricultural production, and reducing the overall budget deficit while the growth of the domestic debts was slowed down and the current external debt was reduced." To face these problems, Senegal took the decision to step up its stabilization efforts in the framework of a program aimed at increasing the real per capita income, bringing down the inflation rate and further reducing the current external deficit. These stabilization efforts are part of the overall policy for the period of 1986-1987 to 1988-1989. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24-25 Dec 86 p 3] 8796/9738

CSO: 3419/54

BBC UPDATES STUDENT, UNIVERSITY SITUATION

AB051801 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 5 Feb 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Sierra Leone, the crackdown continues in the wake of the recent violent disturbances prompted by a university students' strike over meal allowances. There was looting and considerable damage to property as protesters clashed with police. A lot of arrests were made. College campuses have been closed. The central Committee of the ruling and only party today called on President Momoh to find an urgent solution to the trouble. And student leaders continue to be hunted and arrested. From Freetown, Carlito Kamara cabled this report:

[Begin recording] A police spokesperson today confirmed that (Sarr Kabio Foyo) has been arrested. He is accused of leading an illegal students union at Fourah Bay College. According to the spokesperson, (Foyo) was arrested in Freetown yesterday, having been interrogated in connection with the student riots and disturbances in which nearly 20 building and property worth millions of leones were looted or destroyed. While filing this report, news came to us that the student leader at Milton Margai Teachers College had also been arrested. He is said to have been detained in Freetown this morning. This arrest brings to eight the number of students picked up by the security forces.

At a news conference 2 days ago, President Momoh announced that lots of arrests have been made and others are being hunted down. Four of the leaders arrested were students of Njale University College, which is about 150 miles south of here. Two were students at Fourah Bay.

According to a communique issued after a meeting of the party Central Committee chaired by President Momoh at State House, the members noted with satisfaction the efforts already deployed by the government, as the only reasonable approach in trying to solve the problem. The Central Committee expressed its strong concern over the persistent recurrence of student unrest in the country, and called on the government to take appropriate measures to halt this menace. [end recording]

/12624

CSO: 3400/949

MUGABE GIVES RATIONALE FOR DELAYING SANCTIONS AGAINST PRETORIA

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 6 Jan 87 p 10

[Article by Guenter Krabbe, Nairobi: "Hard Times for Zimbabwe: Mugabe Wants to Postpone Sanctions Against South Africa"]

[Text] Nairobi, 5 Jan--Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mugabe has surprised the citizens of his country and other African states with his statement that he will "postpone" the sanctions announced for the beginning of the year against the neighboring nation of South Africa, because the responsible authorities are "not yet finished with preparations." However, Zimbabweans should already begin preparing for "hard times."

With this postponement, the Marxist government in Harare has dealt itself a political blow. As in other African countries, the demand for sanctions has a great deal of emotional significance in Zimbabwe, since the population has for years been told by all the resources of state propaganda that sanctions are the most effective means for bringing South African racial policy to its knees. However, they have not been informed of the economic consequences to their own country.

Mugabe's decision is presumably based on the fact that he is afraid of the political consequences of a drastic cut in the standard of living of his people. The December disturbances in Zimbabwe's neighbor to the north, Zambia, where the government was forced to deploy soldiers against demonstrators and looters after drastic economy measures were announced, resulting in some deaths, were duly noted by other African governments. Zimbabwe's economic situation is worsening even without sanctions. Ninety percent of its foreign trade passes by way of South African railroads and South African ports. Whether Mugabe prohibits trade across the border with South Africa or South Africa halts traffic as a defensive measure against sanctions, the effects in either case would be frightful. The only other trade route, through Mozambique to the port at Beira, cannot support any additional trade as long as the civil war in that country continues to rage. Admittedly, Zimbabwean troops, which Mugabe has sent to the aid of the similarly Marxist government in Maputo, are able to secure the railroad and pipeline from Beira adequately enough for around 10 percent of Zimbabwe's foreign trade to use this route.

Right after Mugabe's announcement, a Zimbabwean investment bank issued an analysis that painted a dim picture of the country's economic development. It said that there is a downward trend in nearly all sectors. The rapid growth in unemployment was reported to be especially dangerous. According to the analysis, there are 100,000 new entrants on the job market each year, but only 7,000 new jobs. "There will be one million unemployed persons in 3 years," the report reads, and this is a country that will then have only 9.8 million inhabitants--approximately 3.5 million of which will be over the age of 15. The country became so highly developed during the blockade era from 1965 to 1980 that only a few Zimbabweans can return to the subsistence economy, like other Africans. They are dependent on monetary income. The economic difficulties, the bank writes, are to be attributed to the lack of foreign currency, the decline in productivity, the low propensity to invest, high taxes, prices and wages, and the "unfavorable assessment of the political situation in Southern Africa."

Zambia as well has yet to announce the expected sanctions against South Africa. President Kaunda conferred with Mugabe after Christmas and was surprised that Zimbabwe wants more time. Zambia has alternative trade routes through Tanzania and Zaire, but still realizes 60 percent of its foreign trade via South Africa. Kaunda learned a few things during the blockade of Rhodesia. At that time, he went for many years without trading via South Africa, since the trade routes ran through blockaded Rhodesia, present-day Zimbabwe. He was generously rewarded for this with development aid from Western countries that believed that they had to have a bad conscience because of Rhodesia. Mugabe probably has a more realistic assessment of the situation if he does not believe in a repeat of this Western generosity not only towards Zambia, but also towards his own country.

12271

CSO: 3420/6

PRIVATE FARMERS SEEN AS MODEL FOR AFRICA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jan 87 p 10

[Article by Lawrence Bartlett]

[Text]

On a continent burdened by hunger and crippling food import bills, Zimbabwe farmers are under orders to grow less after harvesting a mountain of surplus grain.

The 2 million-ton maize surplus — enough to feed the country's 8 million people for two years — is the yield of millions of peasants as well as a handful of white commercial farmers.

Reasons for Zimbabwe's success can be found along the main highway north-east from the capital, Harare, where the rich red loam and overhead irrigation systems of the sophisticated commercial farms give way to a patchwork of peasant plots.

On the sandy grey soil of her plot, Mrs Mary Mulambo, a wiry mother of seven, is *pro rata* exceeding the yields of many larger farms with the help of an ox-drawn plough.

Last season, she harvested 10 800 kg of maize from 1.2 ha at Murewa, 80 km from Harare. That's more than 50 percent better than the average yield on Zimbabwe's large-scale commercial farms, which rank among the best in the world.

Mrs Mulambo's yields have risen tenfold in the six years since Zimbabwe's independence, making her

one of the minority of the continent's peasants producing more food than a decade ago.

"My knowledge has improved. Government advisers have changed my approach to the land," she said.

Since he came to power in 1980, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has given the peasants what they never had before — credit, advice from agriculture experts and convenient marketing outlets.

In 1986, the State-backed Agricultural Finance Corporation made about 86 000 loans totalling R70 million to peasant farmers — about 40 times more than before independence. This is due to rise to 110 000 loans worth R160 million in 1989.

The Government also equipped 1 500 agricultural advisers with small motorcycles and sent them to remote parts of the country.

This combination of knowledge and the cash needed to buy fertilisers, chemicals and good seed helped peasants produce half of last season's 1.6 million tons of maize sold to the State-run Grain Marketing Board. They also kept an estimated 1 million tons for their own use.

Faced with costly storage, the Government has told farmers to cut this season's harvest by half or be paid an unprofitable price for their

crops.

Mr J R Rutherford, president of the 4 500-strong Commercial Farmers' Union, runs 3 600 ha about 60 km from Mrs Mulambo's plot.

As well as growing maize, and matching Mrs Mulambo's yields, he plants tobacco, soybeans and irrigated crops of wheat and barley.

In place of Mrs Mulambo's plough, he uses 12 tractors, two combine harvesters and 125 labourers.

His explanation of why Zimbabwe's farmers are a model for Africa is similar to Mrs Mulambo's: "The key to success is the understanding and appreciation by the Government of the importance of agriculture."

He cited irrigation, which sustains Zimbabwe's wheat industry, as one of the reasons the country was able to weather the drought that caused millions to starve in other African countries.

Both peasant and commercial farmers are given a head start towards better harvests by the Government's research service, which has developed crop hybrids particularly suited to the country.

Australia, Britain and three aid agencies have pledged to buy 100 000 tons of Zimbabwean maize and send it to Mozambique next month. — Associated Press.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION FORMED WITH CANADA TO BROADEN TRADE

Communique Released

MB281830 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1700 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Harare 28 January SAPA--Prime Ministers Mr Brian Mulroney and Mr Robert Mugabe today decided to form a Canada-Zimbabwe joint economic commission to broaden the scope and depth of the two countries trade relations.

According to a communique released at the end of the second round of talks between the two leaders at Mr Mugabe's Munhumutapa offices, the commission would initially develop a strategy to expand trade and business linkages, identify ways and means for transfer of technology and promote the concept of bilateral industrial cooperation.

"Prime Minister Mulroney also noted that the first steps in broadening our two-way trading relationship are already under way and two Zimbabweans will be in Canada next week to begin to survey the Canadian market potential for Zimbabwean products to satisfy Canada winter requirements for fresh produce," it said.

To this end, the Zimbabweans would attend the Canadian fruit wholesalers convention in Halifax.

It was also announced that Mr Mulroney would send an official from the Department of External Affairs (DEA) to consult Zimbabwean officials on various aspects of trade in services to facilitate Canada/Zimbabwe cooperation in multilateral trade policy discussions.

A delegation of Canadian businessmen would also visit Zimbabwe later this year to investigate export opportunities.

Mr Mulroney noted that while these steps were significant in the development of Canadian-Zimbabwean bilateral trade relations, they also reflected his country's wish to support Frontline States in the "difficult situation they now face" in the region.

The two countries also signed a 3.9 million Canadian dollar (about R5.9 million) agreement for milling project to improve the processing of small

grains in Zimbabwe. The project, funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), will help to introduce small electric or diesel-driven machines that will save time spent in dehulling sorghum and millet by hand-pounding. In most rural areas of the country, this work is done by women, and this project is expected to improve their standards of living, for they would own about 25 percent of the machines. Agriculture and women as agents and beneficiaries of development are the CIDA's key priorities. "One expected result is that Zimbabwean farmers will grow more sorghum and millet, crops better suited to drought-prone areas than corn, the country's major crop."

Mr Mugabe's delegation included the deputy Prime Minister Mr Simon Muzenda; the acting Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Nkala; Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Oliver Munyaradzi, and Deputy Minister of Education, Mr Joseph Culverwell.

Mugabe, Mulroney Speak at Banquet

MB280556 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] The Prime Minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said the South African authorities have been doing everything possible to undermine Zimbabwe's national efforts and those of the Frontline States (?including) economically viable economic systems. Comrade Mugabe told the visiting Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, at a state banquet in Harare last night that the Pretoria regime represents a deadly threat to the viability of a strong Zimbabwe. He said the country's policies of nonracialism, democracy, and social justice for all are regarded as anathema because they are seen as posing a threat to the evil system of apartheid.

Comrade Mugabe said the government of the Frontline States committed themselves to giving support to liberation movements in the region out of the conviction that there would never be peace in the area until apartheid is abolished. The Prime Minister also said support for the liberation movements is out of the convictions that the entire Southern African region would never know peace, stability, security, and prosperity until apartheid is totally dismantled in South Africa and Namibia is free. He said the majority of Western nations now believe that mandatory sanctions against South Africa represent the last chance of bringing peaceful change in that country.

In reply, the Canadian Prime Minister said the struggle against apartheid will continue until freedom and a representative government prevailed in South Africa. He said apartheid is based on the premise that human beings are born unequal because of the color of their skins, adding that any system founded on such a concept will fail because it is inherently wrong.

Agreement Underwrites Electricity Costs

MB291909 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe have signed a joint (?energy) agreement for 50 million dollars with the Canadian Government. Under the agreement

Canada will give Botswana money to buy electricity from Zambia and Zimbabwe. In the past Botswana has relied on South Africa for its electricity.

The agreement was signed at Victoria Falls today by President Masire of Botswana and Kaunda of Zambia and the Prime Minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, as well as Minister [as heard] Brian Mulroney of Canada.

The decision to support Botswana on this project is in line with the SADCC economic objectives which call for the reduction of dependence on the Pretoria regime.

Before the signing of the agreement the three frontline leaders held talks on the variety of issues with their Commonwealth partner.

During the talks Dr Kaunda firmly criticized the American Secretary of State George Shultz for demanding a denunciation of violence from the African National Congress of South Africa. Dr Kaunda said the only way the ANC can abandon the armed struggle is if the Botha regime denounces the evil policy of racial segregation.

The Prime Minister described as unfortunate the reference to the ANC as a terrorist organization by Mr George Shultz.

Mugabe, Kaunda, Masire, Mulroney Hold Talks

MB291707 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] The chairman of the Frontline States, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, has firmly criticized the American Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, for demanding the denunciation of violence from the ANC of South Africa. Dr Kaunda was speaking at the Victoria Falls where he has been holding talks with the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, together with Comrade Mugabe and Dr Masire of Botswana. Dr Kaunda said the only way the ANC can abandon the armed struggle is if the Botha regime denounces the evil policy of apartheid. He said the Botha regime should also lift the ban on the ANC and the state of emergency, and release the jailed ANC leader, Comrade Nelson Mandela and other (?nationalists).

Comrade Mugabe described as unfortunate the reference to the ANC as a terrorist organization by Mr Shultz. The Prime Minister said Mr Mulroney's visit comes at a time when the situation in Southern Africa is getting worse.

Mr Mulroney, who arrived in Harare on Tuesday, is on a four day visit to Zimbabwe. The Canadian Prime Minister is scheduled to sign a multimillion agreement [as heard] for the construction of a hydroelectric scheme which will involve Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia.

Mulroney Says RSA Sanctions Necessary

MB301156 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney, has described the imposition of economic sanctions on South Africa as the only means of bringing peaceful change in that country., Mr Mulroney told newsmen in Harare today that his country is implementing sanctions against South Africa because they are the only available alternative to violence. He said the Frontline States had also expressed satisfaction with the role Canada is playing in the Southern African region. Mr Mulroney added that he is convinced that the Frontline States are fully committed to imposing sanctions on South Africa since they are now working out their strategies.

Meanwhile, the Canadian Prime Minister has left Zimbabwe for Senegal, the second leg of his African tour.

/12913

CSO: 3400/960

BEIRA CORRIDOR GROUP LTD APPEALS TO NATION'S BUSINESSMEN

Overwhelming Response

Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Jan 87 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWEAN businessmen responded overwhelmingly yesterday to a call to take part in what will probably be one of the biggest self-help projects ever seen in this region — SADCC's Beira Corridor project.

The call was made yesterday when BCG Ltd issued its prospectus for the sale of 200 debentures, which may later be converted into shares, of \$5 000 each to the business community. The aim is to raise an initial \$1 million to help implement the rehabilitation and development of commercial services and facilities in the Beira Corridor.

This will complement the infrastructural work being done on the corridor by the Mozambican government's Beira Corridor Authority and the Zimbabwean Government's Machipanda-Beira Authority. Aid funds totalling US \$18 million have already been committed to this work and the BEC this

week called for tenders for a proposed \$70.9 million plan to rebuild berths in the port of Beira.

After the publication of the prospectus, Standard Chartered Merchant Bank, which is handling the sale, was inundated with calls from a wide variety of businessmen interested in taking up debentures. A spokesman said the response was "tremendous".

Application lists for the debentures will open on February 2 and will close on February 9, or earlier if the offer is fully subscribed. Yesterday's initial response makes it more than likely that it will be over-subscribed.

The move to involve the business community in the corridor has been supported by the Minister of Transport, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Farmers' Union.

In a letter of support published in the prospectus, Cde Ushewokunze said that the Government had challenged the business community to support its efforts to "provide efficient and cost-effective commercial services, facilities and the operation of specialised handling facilities within

the Beira Corridor.

"It sees the formation of BCG as the response of the business community and it welcomes and supports this co-ordinated approach to the project, and to ensure that national and regional interests are protected the Government has formed the Machipanda-Beira Authority. This authority will do all that it can to support the combined efforts of the State and the business community in pursuing the successful implementation of this important project."

Reacting to the publication of the prospectus, the president of CZI, Mr David Long, and the president of ZNCC, Mrs Dawn Taunton, said that it was vital that businessmen should support BCG if the SADCC project to restore Beira to its former viability and accessibility was to succeed.

"The president of the CFU, Mr Bob Rutherford, described the publication of the prospectus as a "major and positive step forward in the overall development of the Beira Corridor system".

The prospectus makes it clear that businessmen are being asked to invest in a service facility rather than in a pro-

fit-making enterprise.

Not only will their investment bear no interest but the prospectus said that because "the main purpose for which BCG has been formed is to ensure that alternative trade routes are available for the SADCC countries, the generation of profits is not regarded as being of prime importance".

"Indeed, because of the emergency and non-profit nature of this national/regional Beira Corridor project, there is a possibility that BCG will not be in a position to return capital paid into the investors upon liquidation."

To stave off that possibility as much as possible however, BCG plans to charge users for specific advice and help provided. Its main aims will be to involve the SADCC business community in the project and to help the Machipanda-Beira Authority in its negotiations with the Mozambican authorities about the establishment of joint venture companies in the corridor.

It will also monitor and co-ordinate business activity in the corridor and represent regional business interests in negotiations with the Mozambican authorities.

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 25 Jan 87 p 1

[Text]

THE Beira Corridor is not intended to counter a blockade mounted by South Africa in retaliation for sanctions applied by Zimbabwe, says Mr Denis Norman, chairman of the Beira Corridor Group.

The BCG aims to revive Zimbabwe's trade routes through Mozambique and give a major boost to the Mozambican economy. Mr Norman said after a meeting with Bulawayo businessmen on Friday.

He noted that the reaction of the businessmen to his address was slightly different from what he had expected. Questions asked at the meeting suggested they viewed the Beira Corridor's aim to be to counter a possible blockade by South Africa in the event of sanctions applied by Zimbabwe.

"The objective is to try to re-establish our economical trade routes to Mozambique and by so doing initiate tremendous transport savings for our firms and to inject finance into the Mozambican economy by using their transport system," said the former senator.

The BCG is a SADCC company with offices registered in Harare. Directors of the group have just completed a tour of other SADCC countries to tell them about the launch of the company's prospectus on Friday.

Told of the scepticism that many Zimbabweans hold about the viability of

the corridor as an alternative to the country's export and import routes through South Africa, Mr Norman said it was an additional route, not an alternative.

"Beira will handle approximately 50 percent of Zimbabwe's exports and imports after the rehabilitation programme has been completed in three years' time. In the event of a South African blockade, consideration will be given to the additional use of Maputo and the northern Mozambican port of Nacala through Malawi," Mr Norman said.

Cross Predicts Rapid Results by Yearend

Harare THE HERALD in English 29 Jan 87 pp 1, 9

[Text]

THE involvement of the business community in the Beira Corridor should start showing rapid and positive results by the end of the year, the managing director designate of BCG Ltd, Mr Eddie Cross, said yesterday.

In an interview after a private briefing of Harare businessmen about BCG, Mr Cross said it was hoped that the hotel project in Beira would be "up and going" by mid-year while a start would have been made on new tobacco and cotton warehousing

and handling facilities by the end of the year. Negotiations were also currently under way for the establishment of various other commercial services in the corridor.

The briefing was one of the last of a series to have been held in Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia and Malawi to brief the business community about the SADCC initiative to involve it in the Beira Corridor and its potential role in helping the Mozambican government rehabilitate and upgrade the route.

Mr Cross said that the response to these meetings, and to the recent publication of the BCG prospectus aimed at raising an initial \$1 million for the company, had been "overwhelming".

In fact, it was the widespread support shown for the project by the business community that resulted in Mr Cross making the "difficult" decision late last year to resign as general manager of the Cold Storage Commission. He takes up his new post in April.

The fact that BCG had managed to persuade top-ranking local businessmen to sit on the board of what was essentially a "high risk, high profile project that has its critics also encouraged me".

Another factor had been the unique regional initiative to re-establish Beira as an economic and cost-efficient outlet to the sea and, for the first time, to give the business community the opportunity to play a meaningful role in regional development.

He said that without an economic outlet to the sea — which Beira could be — large slices of the regional economy were not viable because of the high transport costs of other routes to the sea.

For example, he said, Zimbabwe's transport costs were a third higher than they should be because although Beira's handling capacity had increased fourfold over the last two years, it was still not operating at full potential. It was therefore in the long-term interests of Zimbabwe to be fully involved in the project.

Mr Cross has been involved in the preliminary negotiations with the Mozambican and Zimbabwean governments about the involvement of the business community for the last 18 months. He said that during that time his commitment to, and appreciation of the benefits of the project to the region, had steadily grown.

For example, he said, Beira had become the single largest foreign currency earner in Mozambique over the last two years because of the rehabilitation work done to date and was now carrying 25 percent of regional traffic. With an estimated natural traffic flow of 40 to 45 percent of regional traffic by the time the project was completed in three years time, its potential foreign exchange earnings were vast, with inevitable spin-off benefits for the Mozambican economy.

Yesterday's meeting came a few days before applications for BCG's 200 \$5 000 debentures are due to open in Harare on Monday and Mr Cross said it was already clear

that the offer would be well over-subscribed.

As a result, negotiations were currently under way to try to accommodate all applicants and a final decision would be taken at a BCG board meeting on February 21.

Mr Cross also spoke of his regret at leaving the CSC, which he said was "on the edge of some major and exciting developments".

He said it would show an operating profit this year for the first time "in many years because its trading position has been sorted out, its exports are highly profitable, a lot of sales on the domestic market are now on a profitable basis, it is a leaner organisation, and independent and realistic forecasts have indicated that the national herd will be able to support it. It has a strong management team — the crisis is over".

● The running of the port of Beira will be taken over by the port authority of Amsterdam on March 1 as part of the Beira Corridor rehabilitation scheme.

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CSO: 3400/948

JAPAN DELEGATION EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR ANC

MB041813 Dakar PANA in English 1805 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Harare, 4 February (ZIANA/PANA)--Japan recognizes the African National Congress (ANC) of south Africa and has invited Mr Oiver Tambo, the ANC leader, to Tokyo in April, a senior Japanese official, and said in Harare today.

Mr Mumisada Kume, deputy director-general of the Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, told newsmen that his country had asked Mr Tambo to visit Tokyo and was planning to invite Dr Allan Boesak, the leader of the United Democratic Front. We recognize the ANC and we have invited its leader, Mr Tambo, to Tokyo in April. We are also intending to invite the UDF leader, Dr Allan Boesak, later because we believe it is high time for South Africa to talk seriously to the leaders of the black people and end the problems in that country.

We have come here to see how Japan can contribute to the development of the Frontline States and to see how they are coping with South African destabilization. This is a fact-finding mission and we will make firm decisions on future aid programmes depending on our talks with officials in this region, he said.

Mr Kume arrived in Harare today leading a six-man delegation tasked by the Japanese Government to investigate the needs of the Frontline States should South Africa retaliate when sanctions are imposed on that country. The six other officials are representatives of the Economic Co-operation Bureau in Tokyo. The delegation would be in Zimbabwe for five days and would meet senior government officials before proceeding to Zambia and Mozambique. It has already been to Tanzania on a similar mission.

Mr Kume said Japan was not satisfied with the so-called reform programme in South Africa and would impose additional measures to bring Pretoria to dialogue with the leaders of the black people. In September, Japan imposed a ban on the importation of iron and steel, air links, tourist exchange programmes and the export of computers to South Africa. These measures might be strengthened further if Pretoria continued to pursue the policy of apartheid.

The visit to Harare is a follow up to a meeting held late last year by a Nonaligned Movement committee, headed by Zimbabwe's foreign minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, with Japanese leaders in Tokyo.

Zimbabwe currently holds the chairmanship of the Nonaligned Movement.

/12913

CSO: 3400/958

ZANU-PF FACING PROBLEMS IN MATABELELAND

MB031505 Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Jan 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Quick Cure Needed"]

[Text] In 1980, ZANU (PF) lost all but just one parliamentary seat in the two Matabeleland provinces. Five years later, despite having a clear edge in organization following ZAPU's near-hara kiri, the ruling party still lost all the 15 seats at stake.

We know that the ruling party deeply searched its soul in trying to put its finger on what really went wrong. No public statements have been made on the party's findings. But there is no doubt that it had a lot to blame itself for that poor performance.

Matabeleland, said the party's president and first secretary Cde [comrade] Mugabe at one time, is a problem child. At that time problems at lower levels of the party were being caused by confusions at the top. The party organs were simply caught in the whirlwind of personality clashes and lost their direction in the melee.

The party's Mr Fixit, Cde Nyagumbo, made several trips to Bulawayo in an effort to put things right. It was not an easy task. After a number of dissolutions and suspensions and the appointment of an administrator for Harare, things in Bulawayo seemed to have returned to normal.

For the first time since the period after Entumbane Two, party members were coming out into the open. They collected funds to pay the provincial office's enormous debts and also contributed materially.

But no sooner had the men from Harare said their byes than the rumblings resumed against the new leadership. In the 1985 election the ruling party was so badly beaten that it had to content itself with having only done "well."

Matabeleland North is today inexorably sliding back into the mire and set to reclaim its dubious problem child title. Head office and provincial leaderships are trying to put up a brave face. Yet it is not business as usual.

Five officials are publicly known to have been suspended from the provincial leadership. We have reason to believe there have been many more suspensions. And there are fears to talk about what some district members in Matabeleland term as a purge.

Is a purge what the province needs? The track record of the ruling party in that part of the country makes one feel rather suspicious of the numerous cures being prescribed for Matabeleland. Whether this one works is doubtful.

ZANU (PF) needs a quick and effective solution to the Matabeleland problem if only because it should never enter into a unity agreement with ZAPU while appearing to be very weak in that part of the country. It should never be in the awkward position to be told off later that, were it not for unity it never would have ruled in Matabeleland.

The ruling party is negotiating with ZAPU from a position of strength, a position that would be stronger if ZAPU felt that its authority in Matabeleland would some day soon be seriously threatened. At the moment ZAPU can afford to make demands in the full knowledge that Matabeleland remains solidly behind it. Thanks to the ruling party.

Time is running out fast for ZANU's strategists. Unless they have decided to let it be, since the idea is to unite the two parties anyway. History will, however, record that it was a battle that could have been won but for sheer bungling on the part of some individuals.

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CSO: 3400/958

BRIEFS

ZANU OFFICIAL CONFIRMS UNITY--The ZANU-PF secretary for administration, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo, has warned district officials against undermining provincial officials by complaining directly to the Central Committee or Politburo. Comrade Nyagumbo told the ZBC that this happened in the case of the recently suspended (Nazulua) and Bulawayo east district officials. He said in case of the four officials from Bulawayo, they have written letters of complaint against provincial officials; complaints which he later found to be false. Last Saturday the Bulawayo District elected four new members, while those from (Nazulua) remained on suspension pending the findings of the provincial investigating committee. On the unity talks, Comrade Nyagumbo echoed ZAPU leader Dr Joshua Nkomo's announcement yesterday that only a few minor issues remained to be ironed out between the two parties. Comrade Nyagumbo said the ZANA-PFP's first secretary and president, Comrade Robert Mugabe, who now chairs the talks, will issue a statement as soon as the remaining issues have been resolved. Comrade Nyagumbo, however, indicated that issues relating to the name of the coalition party as well as its executive composition have been resolved satisfactorially; but added that Comrade Mugabe will give more details in due course. He says ZANU-PF is satisfied that PF-ZAPU has cooperated as much as possible during the discussions. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Feb 87 MB] /12913

AGREEMENT SIGNED ON DAMS--Zimbabwe and Italy today signed a 2.6 million dollar agreement for feasibility studies for medium-sized dams in Manicaland. The Minister of Energy, Water Resources, and Development, Comrade Kumbirai Kangai who signed on behalf of Zimbabwe, and the Italian ambassador to this country, Dr Ferdinando Mor, signed for his country. The program is expected to enable people of Manicaland to improve their lives through (?irrigation) schemes and fish farms. The Italian envoy Dr Mor said the 2.6 million dollar contract has been granted under the bilateral aid program between the two countries. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Feb 87 MB] /12913

NKOMO ON "MINOR DETAILS"--The PF-ZAPU leader Dr Joshua Nkomo, has appealed to every Zimbabwean at different levels to help create a worthy future for our children. Speaking at a rally in Bulawayo today, Dr Nkomo said Zimbabwe needs to be united to counter racist South African aggression and to aid the cause of the liberation movement in the region. Referring to the unity talks between PF-ZAPU and ZANU-PF, Dr Nkomo said most special issues have been discussed in detail, but minor details still remain and these must be overcome. He

appealed to parents to teach their children to shun tribalism and other divisive elements. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 1 Feb 87 MB] /12913

MINISTER PROMISES JOBS--The Minister of Labor, Manpower Planning, and Social Welfare, Comrade Frederick Shava, says the government intends to create about 144,000 jobs in the next five years. Comrade Shava disclosed this in a speech read on his behalf at the official opening of a one day training seminar for the members of the Transport and General Workers Union. The minister said the government has adopted a multi-faceted strategy for the creation of employment and will increase state participation in the economy management under the first five year national development plan. He said it is imperative that the workers should be made fully conscious to play a more meaningful role in the development of a socialist society. Comrade Shava praised the Transport and General Workers Union for organizing the training seminar and expressed the hope that this will contribute to the workers' determination to create a more just society. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 31 Jan 87 MB] /12913

SECRETARIES TO MINISTRIES APPOINTED--The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has appointed three permanent secretaries to ministers on the advice of the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. In a statement issued today, the secretary to the prime minister and to the cabinet, Comrade, Charles Utete said the senior deputy secretary in the office of the prime minister and cabinet, Comrade Willard Chiwewe has been appointed secretary for defense. The former secretary for defense, Comrade James Chitauru is now the secretary for energy, water resources and development. He replaces Mr (Bell), who is retiring from service. The new secretary for community development and women's affairs is Comrade Tindayi Bari who replaces Comrade Angeline Makwavarara Zimbabwe's new ambassador to Sweden Comrade Bari has been a deputy secretary in the ministry. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Feb 87 MB] /12913

MUGABE SAYS RSA SITUATION "MORAL ISSUE"--The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has said the South African crisis has turned into a moral issue which demands that everyone choose which side they are on. Comrade Mugabe was speaking in Victoria Falls at a meeting attended by the leaders of Zambia, Botswana, and Canada yesterday. He praised Canada for its positive stand on the situation in South Africa and expressed concern that the United States regards as terrorists the struggling people of South Africa. The prime minister appealed to Canada to use its influence to further support all liberation movements in Southern Africa. Comrade Mugabe said if the United States was prepared to go to war against British colonialism, why should Namibians and South Africans not do the same against apartheid? [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jan 87 MB] /12913

BOTSWANA'S MASIRE ARRIVES--President Quett Masire of Botswana arrived in Harare today for talks with the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, on bilateral issues. The SADCC chairman was met at the airport by President Canaan Banana and the Prime Minister, Comrade Mugabe. President Masire is on his way home from a visit to Zambia. He was joined for talks at the Prime Minister's residence by Botswana Foreign Minister Dr Gaositwe Chiepe. The Prime Minister's delegation to the talks includes Foreign Minister Comrade Mangwende

and the Minister of Transport, Comrade Herbert Ushewokunze. Botswana recently postponed indefinitely the takeover of railway properties in Botswana from the National Railways of Zimbabwe. This came after the Bophuthatswana Bantustan had (?made some) demands that Botswana could not accept [words indistinct]. The talks are likely to include the forthcoming SADCC annual conference in Gaborone this week which, among other things, is looking at ways of [word indistinct] counter sanctions by South Africa against its neighbors. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 Feb 87 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/958

VAN DER MERWE EXPLAINS RECENT STATEMENTS ON PRESS CURBS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Jan 87 p 5

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Information Stoffel van der Merwe by Max cu Preez; date and place not given]

[Text]

BUSINESS DAY: What exactly is the position with Parliamentary privilege and the Press's right to report on debates?

VANDER MERWE: There is a clause in the legislation covering Parliamentary privilege that states that the Press may report what was said in Parliament, provided it is done in a bona fide way. So Parliamentary privilege has never been absolute.

For instance, if someone says something slanderous in Parliament, a newspaper may repeat it. But it may not use these statements to slander the person further. So the emergency regulations did not change anything; I merely pointed out the dangers of a newspaper using statements in Parliament to further the image of an undemocratic organisation.

WHAT FREEDOM would candidates in the election have to talk about matters covered by the emergency regulations, and would the Press be able to report these statements?

THIS IS not covered by Parliamentary privilege. The regulations were aimed at unlawful organisations, not at curtailing the democratic process. So we would want a situation where candidates could be reported fairly freely. But I am not a legal expert and we will soon get clarity on this from other sources.

YOUR statement that you are curbing Press freedom and democracy to protect freedom and democracy was widely criticised.

THE ANC wants to take over power by force. Until this policy changes, we will view it as an undemocratic organisation. The lesson of the past all over the

world is that the moment this type of movement takes over power, they terminate Press freedom. One has to use undemocratic methods to ensure that the democratic process lives on.

It is an accepted principle that when a democracy is put under pressure through external factors, steps such as a state of emergency are permissible.

BUT WERE the steps you took not completely out of proportion with the threat?

LOOK AT how Press freedom was curtailed during the Second World War in Britain — far more than we have done now. So it depends on the seriousness of the threat.

IS IT not dangerous to leave your population with so little information? The people now get a distorted view of the ANC while the credibility of the media is undermined.

IF THE ANC was engaged in an election campaign in SA, one could have said it was not fair to distort their image. The rules of a battle for power are vastly different from the rules of democracy. This fair play is not applied to us by the outside world. Why should we play fair?

PERHAPS because this organisation represents a large number of South Africans and their aspirations and has to be part of any solution?

THAT may be so. But that so-called support has not been democratically tested.

BUT THEY have never had the opportunity to test their strength at the polls.

WE HAVE started with that through the third tier authorities, and the ANC de-

cided not to take part. We have opened the doors for negotiation, but they chose not to use it. We have made this offer time and time again.

THE ANC's statement last week said they would grab any opportunity to negotiate, but government has to release their leaders first so consultation can take place before negotiation.

THERE IS the open offer that, if they reject violence as a method, they would be freed. If they reject violence, they would be unbanned.

SO THE whole of SA is caught in the deadlock between the ANC and government, and government is not going to take any initiative to break it?

WE HAVE made our move. We have changed our policies and end ideals 180 degrees; we have said we believe in the sharing of power up to the highest level; we said we wanted to negotiate a settlement. They have not deviated more than, say, 20 degrees from their position. The only way they would want to negotiate, is when there would be no question about who is going to be the next government.

They will back off from their policy of a seizure of power only if they can bargain for a hand over of power.

IN JANUARY last year the Minister of Law and Order gave full permission for the publication of Oliver Tambo's statements. This year there was a blanket ban. Is it because this year's ANC statement was more moderate than last year's?

LAST YEAR we had a completely different set of circumstances. The present state of emergency was imposed after January. Then we still hoped that lifting the state of emergency could promote negotiation. When we did it, the opposite happened.

Last year we thought that through gentlemanly behaviour one could come to agreement. Since then we have realised that we have to do with a naked struggle for power.

IS GOVERNMENT going to try to break the deadlock on negotiation this year?

CERTAINLY. The levels of violence has slowed down the negotiating process. It is important to bring down the political temperature to get negotiation going. I cannot tell you a timetable; it depends on circumstances. Sanctions and foreign intervention have also slowed things down.

That is why government has said to hell with it, we are not going to try to be nice. All we get for being nice is that people think we are crumbling. No one negotiates with someone who is crumbling. So now you have to prove that you are not crumbling.

IS A settlement without the ANC possible? Albert Nothnagel says no.

IF THE ANC softens its stance in the coming 12 months, as it did in the last 12 months, perhaps we will get within speaking distance of each other. But there is no future in negotiating with the ANC just for the sake of negotiating with them. If you cannot negotiate an acceptable future for all South Africans with the ANC, then you will just have to keep on fighting until you have won or lost.

It would, of course, be better if it were possible to include them in a settlement. But if we have to wipe them out in order to ensure a better future for SA, then we will do it.

IS THAT possible?

IT IS possible.

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CSO: 3400/914

KWANDEBELE PEOPLE'S UPRISING, FIGHT AGAINST INDEPENDENCE REVIEWED

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 23-29 Jan 87 p 9

[Article by Chris Vick]

[Text]

FEW would imagine that such diverse forces as a "homeland" civil service, local "comrades", a royal family and local white farmers could join forces in a popular alliance aimed at resisting government policy.

But, according to the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, that's just what happened in KwaNdebele last year when the local population opposed a common enemy — independence.

Their united action is described by Trac as "a popular uprising which shook the foundations of the entire homeland system".

In a war which started just over a year ago this week, "they took on the KwaNdebele government, its Mbokodo vigilante group as well as the might of the police and the SA Defence Force".

In the course of that war, says Trac, 100 people died, the Mbokodo (its name, also spelled Imbhokoto or Mbokotho, means "grinding stone") was decimated, the entire civil service went on strike, well over 300 people were detained under Emergency regulations, and most of the shops in the area were burnt.

"Most importantly," says Trac, "the population became politicised and was able to take power into its hands."

That politicisation began on New Year's Day, 1986, when the recently-formed Mbokodo invaded the villages of Moteti and Kgobokoane in the Moutse area. The villages formed part of a region that was vehemently

opposed to incorporation into KwaNdebele.

Although the local population was well-organised, and was aware of a pending attack — they had even warned the local police chief, according to Trac — they were unable to resist the vigilantes.

Armed with pangas, sjamboks and kieres, the vigilantes swarmed into the two villages at 4am, breaking into houses, attacking the occupants and looting property.

"They then took prisoner any men they could," says Trac. "They were loaded onto trucks, many of them seriously wounded, and taken to the community hall in Siyabuswa.

"Here they were held captive, tortured and humiliated for up to 36 hours before they were released. At least one man is known to have died before reaching home, and there may well be others who died in hospital because of their injuries," says Trac.

Moutse residents told Trac they were forced to stand in soapy water while they were beaten. As they fell, they injured themselves even further, until they were virtually sitting in pools of their own blood.

And during this time, says Trac, they were watched by senior members of the homeland government — including Chief Minister SS Skosana and Minister of the Interior Piet Ntuli.

"Ntuli participated in the beatings, and charges of assault were subsequently laid against Skosana, Ntuli and two other cabinet ministers.

There was no visible police action or response to these charges."

Trac says the upheaval at Moutse was, in many ways, the forerunner to the revolt that swept KwaNdebele.

It was only on May 12, though, that this revolt burst into the open, when a meeting was called at the Mahlangu royal family's kraal to discuss how to deal with Mbokodo.

By this time, the organisation had been linked to numerous attacks on people opposed to independence, and had gained a reputation as a ruthless, vicious group of thugs.

Trac estimates that about 20 000 people attended the meeting, and drew up demands which still apply today among groups opposed to independence.

These were:

- That Mbokodo be disbanded.

- That there should be no independence.

- That the KwaNdebele legislative assembly and the cabinet should resign because they agreed to independence without a mandate.

One of the two cabinet ministers who attended the meeting — both arrived in Casspirs — promised to report back within two days, claiming Mbokodo had already been suspended.

But the next day, Mbokodo was proved to be far from dead.

The "spark" was the funeral of Vlaklaagte village resident Jacob Skosana, allegedly kidnapped by the Mbokodo and killed, according to Trac, after questioning the arrest of his daughter.

The local magistrate placed numerous restrictions on the funeral, and mourners — angry at the way Skosana died, and being told they couldn't bury him properly — responded by setting fire to shops owned by legislative assembly members and Mbokodo members. This continued for several days, with numerous large-scale battles between Mbokodo members and local villagers.

As Trac says: "These confrontations continued on a daily basis until August, when the decision to take independence was finally abandoned.

"In the media, these events were portrayed as a series of random acts of brutal violence without purpose or logic.

"In unrest reports issued by the Bureau for Information, KwaNdebele featured prominently as an area where necklacings, lootings and stonings instilled fear into the population."

Trac adds: "This perception, however, in no way characterises the complexity of both the events and the political forces participating in the anti-independence war."

The primary force was the local youth, who "took on the full might of both Mbokodo and the security forces".

They sustained close relationships with parents, other local villagers and the KwaNdebele royal family, even using tribal authority offices with the agreement of the headmen.

Trac says of them: "The youth who participated in the war were mostly unorganised. They were mobilised in response to a situation of extreme repression and fundamental social upheaval."

The involvement of the civil service was also important, however. More than 2 000 civil servants joined a general stayaway in the first week of June in protest against Mbokodo, and just a month later they went on strike again — this time for two weeks, crippling the entire homeland administration.

"The judiciary did not function, pensioners could not be paid, and even teachers were on strike," says Trac.

"This action was unprecedented ... it was an important pressure on the KwaNdebele government."

Just as unprecedented was the support of white farmers on the edges of KwaNdebele, who joined in

opposition to the Skosana government.

"Part of the reason for this was their long-standing relationship of co-operation with the royal family, who opposed independence and Mbokodo."

"But their opposition was also out of self-interest," says Trac. "They could see that as long as Mbokodo existed and independence was being promoted, there would never be peace in KwaNdebele."

"This threatened the stability of the area, including their access to labour."

"The Elands River Farmers' Association in particular ... made strong representations to both the South African government and the security forces in an effort to ensure that popular demands were won and peace would return."

Finally, there was the participation of the royal family, which pioneered the ultimate legislative assembly debate on August 12 at which independence was finally rejected.

"From early April they were hearing grievances related to Mbokodo, and set in motion a process of consultation with the local population," says Trac.

"The royal family was the only group with access to all the different forces involved in the struggle. Members met with comrades, they had contact with the civil service, they had long-standing relationships with the white farmers, and had the authority to meet and make representations to senior South African government and security force members."

For this reason, says Trac, the family played a critical — and unique — role in KwaNdebele.

But what of the South African government?

According to Trac, its attitude was predictable — a failure to see the widespread and spontaneous opposition to independence, or to acknowledge that this was responsible for the unrest in KwaNdebele.

"Nor could it recognise that it is the homeland system itself, and its inherent authoritarianism, that generates groups like Mbokodo."

And what of the future?

Although it says there has been a dramatic downturn in unrest, and detainees have been released, "it is clear that there is still likely to be a long, drawn-out struggle over the

direction politics in KwaNdebele will take".

Trac predicts that the incorporation of Moutse will once again become an issue now that independence has been shelved.

"It may well become a flashpoint again. Should it do so, this will be under the banner of an anti-bantustan campaign."

"If this happens, it is an open question whether the KwaNdebele youth and other groupings politicised by the anti-independence war will join."

Trac concludes: "The KwaNdebele war may well not be over. The independence victory may turn out to have been a first step in a protracted struggle against the homeland structure itself."

"But one thing is clear: the struggle of the people of KwaNdebele has been a critical turning point in the capacity of the bantustan system to sustain itself."

The Shadowy Vigilante Chief

ONE man in particular stands accused for his part in provoking KwaNdebele's "war against independence" which left 100 people dead.

That man is former Minister of Interior Piet Ntuli, who died in a car bomb attack on July 29.

According to the Trac booklet on KwaNdebele, it was the homeland government's Mbokodo vigilante movement, under the direct control of Ntuli, that provoked the people of KwaNdebele into responding so actively to plans for independence.

"The KwaNdebele war started as a spontaneous reaction to the brutality and violence of Mbokodo," says Trac.

In six months, Mbokodo's random attacks, abductions and assaults had transformed the people of KwaNdebele from a relatively apolitical and unorganised group into "a militant force which spontaneously counter-

wiped it out".

Trac adds: "Ntuli featured prominently in reports of Mbokodo attacks and was said by everyone to be the real power behind the movement.

"In particular he seems to have masterminded the attacks on Moutse residents and was known for his virulently racist statements about Sotho people," who constitute the majority of Moutse residents.

Trac accuses Ntuli of leading a particularly vicious attack on the village of Tweefontein, on June 12 last year — the day the State of Emergency was declared.

"Mbokodo, under the leadership of Ntuli, viciously attacked and massacred villagers ... in response to the death of one of Ntuli's guards at the hands of the villagers.

"Ntuli himself shot the victims, and at least six people died," says Trac.

The Trac booklet describes Ntuli's

death as a turning point in KwaNdebele's struggle against independence, saying: "He was widely regarded as the mastermind behind both independence and Mbokodo. His death was interpreted by the local population as meaning victory could not be far off.

But who killed Ntuli? Although the African National Congress claimed responsibility late in August, Trac says it is "widely believed" in KwaNdebele that "agents of Pretoria" were responsible.

But what purpose would it serve to eliminate the head of Mbokodo, which had been partly successful in suppressing anti-independence campaigners? According to Trac, Ntuli's death opened the road "for those functionaries whose hands were not so directly tainted with the blood of the KwaNdebele population to go ahead and take independence".

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CSO: 3400/924

UNION OFFICIALS FORCED TO JOIN 'WITDOEKE' VIGILANTES' RAMPAGE OF TERROR

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 23-29 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Franz Kruger]

[Text]

UNION officials say they were forced to join a band of *witdoek* vigilantes for a crazy rampage through Port Elizabeth's townships last weekend in which at least two people died.

And, in a startling inside account of how vigilantes operate, they claim to have come into contact with security forces three times — and not once were they stopped from attacking people.

The police have denied any collusion with the vigilantes, saying: "We are used to such allegations".

But members of the Paper, Wood and Allied Workers' Union (Pwawu), who say they were forced to join the vigilantes, insist that the band was seen by security force patrols, but were able to continue unhindered.

The Pwawu members — 14 shopstewards and officials — had gone to PE for a union meeting.

David Mabengeza, East London organiser for Pwawu, said they were confronted at a party early on Sunday morning by vigilantes from Uitenhage armed with "pangas, sticks, home-made swords, and pick handles".

"They wore stockings or balaclavas over their faces, and white sweatbands around their heads," Mabengeza said.

"Almost all of them were wearing two-piece blue overalls like those worn by the *kits-konstabels*."

They told the unionists to go with them to a party for boys emerging from circumcision school.

"We said we couldn't go ... but they took us anyway, telling us to walk in front of them."

As they left the house, one unionist

said: "No comrades, leave us. We are visitors" — but the vigilantes became angry and said: "We are not comrades, we are Africans. We are looking for the 'comrades' who burn people."

Mabengeza said: "We thought they must be Azapo people, but there was no-one to help us.

"They made us run to a group of about 20 people, also wearing white armbands."

A woman in the group pointed out a house allegedly belonging to a "comrade".

"They kicked open the door, dragged out a young man, and started beating him, asking him where they could find a man called Moli.

"The man took them to another house, where they did the same thing.

"Moli came out, and they started hitting him. He fell down and they carried on hitting and stabbing until he died.

"They were shouting: 'We will clean up Port Elizabeth, there will be no more charterists, no more UDF'."

Mabengeza said he had thrown away a stick he had been given as Moli came out of the house, and pretended to look for one to avoid being forced to participate.

Another of the shop stewards had also been given a stick and was beaten when the vigilantes saw he was not participating.

The band left the body where it lay, and moved to another street where another house was pointed out to them.

"They did the same thing, kicking the door until a young man of about

24 came out. They beat him as he came out, but stopped when one of the leaders said they needed some information from him.

"They asked about some other 'comrades', and he pleaded with them — but they hit him again. I saw him try to escape, but they caught him and killed him in the street," Mabengeza said.

He said the band moved through Boast Village, Red Location and White Location, raiding houses and beating people.

Mabengeza said he realised the only way to escape would be to disguise himself as one of them.

"I gave one of them a cigarette and asked him for a white rag. I tied it around my arm, and went across to two vigilantes searching another house. When I saw they were both inside, I went around the back, jumped across the wall and ran away."

One of his colleagues, shop steward Hamilton Soga, stayed with the vigilantes, and said they had spoken of other bands acting at the same time, and they might have murdered other people. He said he had heard of a total of five deaths, but could give no details. The police have said only two bodies were found after the weekend's events.

Soga said they had come across security force patrols on three occasions, but the patrols had done nothing to stop them. On the first occasion, Mabengeza said he had told the vigilantes: "Here are the police," in the hope they would flee. "But they asked why I was afraid, and said I

should just move out of the road as they wouldn't do anything."

Soga said there was another encounter with a Casspir, in which he claims the police had asked what they were doing and taken away one of the UDF supporters flushed out by the band.

Later on, the vigilantes were confronted by a large group of township residents.

"People started throwing stones, and many of those who were forced to join the vigilantes fled. But then we saw the vigilantes had guns, because they took them out and started firing."

The people still attacked, though, and the vigilantes also started to flee.

Azapo has denied its members were involved in the incidents. A statement issued by Port Elizabeth branch chairman Ngcobo Nguna said: "We would like to advise the groupings that undertook such missions not to shield themselves by using the name of Azapo."

Major Eddie Everson, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, said the police were "used to allegations of police complicity".

He said the police "did not even know of the existence of vigilante groups".

"If there had been any encounters between such a group and the security forces, I would know about it," he said.

Murder dockets have been opened because two bodies had been found, he added, but nothing was known about the circumstances. — Elnews.

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CSO: 3400/924

SOUTH AFRICA

REDDY MAKES NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION IN INDIAN CHAMBER

MB021918 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1859 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] House of Delegates, 2 Feb (SAPA)--Black people sought no other goal than the opportunity to live in dignity and to enjoy full social, political and economic benefits in the land of their birth, the leader of the opposition, Dr J.N. Reddy, said today.

Introducing his motion of no confidence "in the government's policy of apartheid and separate development," Dr Reddy said South Africa was paying dearly for the experiment based on racial compartmentalization.

The police of apartheid had left "deep and indelible scars" on the black people, especially on the youth, he said. "The answer simply is that apartheid in all its forms must be dismantled, and the process must start immediately." It had to be stated unambiguously by the government that race had no place in the political changes facing the country.

"Blacks seek no other goal than the opportunity to live in dignity and to enjoy the full social, political and economic benefits of the land of their birth," he said.

Dr Reddy said he believed the mere invitation through the media to all black leaders to come forward to negotiate a new constitution was not enough. "In an atmosphere of intense bitterness and frustration, against the background of detentions, the state of emergency and the police presence in the townships, no dialogue can take place."

In order to overcome the political impasse the government should make an unequivocal declaration that all apartheid legislation -- in particular the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act -- would be abolished without delay. He called for a bill of rights which would be a convenient starting point to build trust between parties and to reduce animosity, bitterness and frustration.

In conclusion Dr Reddy stressed the need to develop an economic system with which the ordinary worker could identify. Each individual should have a stake in the firm and his own fortunes should be linked to the success or failure of the organization he worked for.

An "enormous challenge" faced the private sector to infuse conditions of stability into the country. "We must be able to bridge the gap between industrial capitalism and a peasant economy," he said. "We must be able to minimize the conflict between capital and labor through a series of negotiated transitory phases," he said.

HELEN SUZMAN: GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR POPULARIZING ANC

Durban POST NATAL in English 7-10 Jan 87 p 8

[Article by Ruth Pitchford]

[Text]

HELEN Suzman, the Opposition spokesman on law and order, believes the National Party Government is itself partly responsible for popularising the African National Congress, at least in the black townships.

"The Government is a first-class publicity agent for all organisations strongly opposed to it. The constant harassment of ANC-oriented people and organisations gives the ANC tremendous credibility among blacks," she said.

The ANC, which this month celebrates its 75th anniversary, has found itself suddenly as the focal point of Government attention. It is no longer being written off in South Africa as "the world's least successful terrorist organisation".

The black nationalist movement, which turned to violence after it was banned in 1960, is nowhere near reaching a classic guerrilla victory in its fight for majority rule. But after three years of unprecedented black revolt in South Africa's townships, it has won recognition from the Government as its main enemy and a major security threat.

Political analysts say this has in turn helped the outlawed ANC boost its overt political support in the townships.

South African Government sources, which once poured scorn on ANC militant operations and justified crackdowns on dissent by speaking in general terms of an international, communist-backed "total onslaught", now frequently name the ANC as the No 1 enemy.

Imposing emergency rule in June, Pretoria said it was necessary to thwart ANC plans for large-scale unrest.

Stepped-up media censorship last month was announced as a measure to counter to alleged ANC plans for a Christmas "terror campaign".

A top Government information official explained the link by saying the ANC and its jailed leader Nelson Mandela were receiving more positive publicity than the State President, Mr PW Botha.

But Mrs Suzman says support for the ANC — especially among youths — has been fuelled by tough security force reaction in the townships since political protest erupted in 1984.

"Police excesses contributed all the time to keeping emotions at fever pitch. All this has been an incentive to further violence."

An estimated 500 people infiltrated into townships are able to tap a reservoir of anti-government hostility among youths eager to be recruited either for training outside the country or to be taught very rudimentary tactics at home.

The ANC is estimated to have put 10 000 members through its training camps, although Western diplomats believe many of these may merely be refugees who have been given some military training rather than fully-effective freedom fighters.

But the organisation's formal military strength is less relevant since it apparently resolved a long tactical debate by acknowledging it could not expect a military victory against heavily-armed security forces.

Instead analysts believe the ANC has settled on a mixed strategy of attacks by its fighting wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), backed by militant mass protest, both violent and peaceful, and aimed ultimately at exerting enough pressure to force the Government to negotiate or fall.

In a recent article in the independent *Weekly Mail*, Craig Williamson, a former police spy who infiltrated the ANC with much success, challenged the view that MK, as Umkhonto we Sizwe is known, is a dismal failure.

"The correct way to judge MK and its success or failure ... has nothing to do with the number of cadres trained, armed, captured, or killed ... or with the number of bombs exploded or deaths and injuries caused," Williamson wrote.

"If one defines MK as an organisation of 'political fighters' which aims to increase the degree of popular participation in the 'struggle' to the level at which ANC revolutionary aims become general aims, then MK has not yet failed. The next 10 years will tell," he concluded.

Diplomats say emergency censorship has probably helped the security forces to pick up or eliminate ANC activists.

"It's certainly enabled them to move faster, more effectively, and silently," said one source. "It's kept the lid on."

There has been a significant increase in terror attacks in South Africa in the past year, although analysts are sceptical whether the ANC was capable of generating quite the degree of violence which Pretoria alleged — and the organisation claimed privately — last June and December.

They also question how far the ANC is in control of militant township youths. But one Western diplomat said: "I suspect that what they can't control they can inspire." — Sapa-Reuter.

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CSO: 3400/920

SUZMAN ASSEMBLY SPEECH CONDEMNS EMERGENCY TACTICS

MB050624 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The PFP spokesman for law and order, Mrs Helen Suzman, has said in the no-confidence debate in the House of Assembly that the extent to which the government had used its powers was mind boggling. Estimates of the number of persons detained since June 12 last year ranged between 20,000 and 25,000 of which about 6,000 were under 18. She said the emergency powers were a direct abrogation of the rule of law and of due process and the PFP were unequivocally opposed to them as a "negation of basic Western democratic process."

The government had ruthlessly used every method to smash black civic associations throughout the country. Not only had it used the emergency powers but had assisted vigilantes, armed community guards and its police and army had stood by while people belonging to organizations outside the government's constitutional structures were assaulted.

A recent incident in Grahamstown where a number of "special constables" had been involved in a shooting was "scandalous." She said it was shocking and an example of the foolishness of putting shotguns in the hands of untrained people.

The government was not only "incompetent, wasteful and bullying" but also "unscrupulous and untrustworthy." An example of this was the way in which 10,000 people were forced to move from Oukasie near Brits against their will. They said they were never consulted by the government, the Development board or by the Brits Community Council. A feasibility study had shown that at a cost of R3 million the upgrading of the township would have been possible -- "a modest sum indeed to win the good will of a community, less than the amount spent on the ridiculous song."

The only reason for the move was white greed and white pressure to grab the land occupied for several decades by blacks and because Brits was a marginal seat held by the National Party.

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CSO: 3400/955

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON AAI CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS IN GABORONE

Durban POST NATAL in English 21-24 Jan 87 p 8

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya in 'My View' Column]

[Text]

AFRICAN Cabinet Ministers, diplomats, community and business leaders and journalists, American congressmen, and businessmen, international bankers, and diplomats came together for five days at the 17th African-American Institute (AAI) conference in Gaborone last week.

Delegates to the conference, hosted by the Botswana Government, represented just about every ideological tendency — hardcore capitalists, mixed economy advocates, communists, African socialists.

Many dislike the American capitalist system and/or American foreign policy. But the United States is an economic and military superpower, and realism dictates that, loved or hated, it cannot be ignored by any country.

The AAI is a privately-funded institution which acts as a conduit for facilitating contacts between Americans and Africans.

The AAI conference does not adopt resolutions. It tries to analyse African problems and propose solutions. Its main value is in the face-to-face contact between people in positions of in-

fluence, and these contacts often facilitate follow-up meetings on particular projects.

When I was invited to present a paper on the South African media, I accepted, not because I was in a position to say anything special, but because of the opportunity to meet a wide range of African leaders, in particular, to hear their views.

We in South Africa are so engrossed in our own problems we sometimes forget there are countries on our continent which also have severe problems, and that when South Africa sneezes, the continent catches cold.

Except for the opening and closing ceremonies, journalists were asked not to report on proceedings unless they received the permission of speakers. This condition was imposed to encourage frank discussion.

One of the impressions we came away with was that the euphoria of post-uhuru African socialism was gradually giving way to the reality of limited free enterprise. That is not necessarily because socialism has been found wanting, but often because of conditions laid

down by donors, financial institutions, and public sector and private investors. Often, it's a case of he who pays the piper calling the tune.

Added to African problems are the fluctuating commodity prices. A resultant shortage of foreign currency in turn affects other projects, which are jeopardised because essential components cannot be imported.

The rich industrialised nations came under fire from African as well as Western delegates, for their failure to carry out pledges for African development.

A Western delegate pointed out that the United Nations had last year focused on Africa and a blueprint for development priorities was worked out. African countries, he said, compromised the most, the West got most of what it wanted, and the United States got all it wanted.

The Africans, he said, have made a Herculean effort to keep their side of the bargain. Of 34 countries, 22 were already implementing programmes requested by the World Bank. Yet Africa had been let down

by the industrialised countries.

The continent, it was accepted, required \$11 billion a year for five years. In the first year alone, there was a shortfall of \$2.5 billion. That would in turn slow down economic growth, and with a 27 percent decline in commodity prices, the consequences for Africa would be catastrophic.

Delegates also claimed the cost of implementing sanctions against South Africa was nearly as high as that of South African raids on neighbouring territories.

There was thus particular interest in the paper presented by Zambian-born Dr Simba Makoni, the young executive director of the Southern African Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

The SADCC was formed not to oppose South Africa, but to lessen dependence on it. A liberated South Africa would be a key component in a future SADCC.

Dr Makoni made one of the strongest impressions on delegates. He reeled off facts and figures, talked about the SADCC's hopes and limitations, and presented a sense of realism.

Other delegates called for divestments from South Africa to be reinvested in African countries. South Africa's support of "terrorist" move-

ments has hurt African countries, with the closure of transport lanes to and from the ports a key factor.

Swapo focused on Namibia, which Swapo information chief Mr Hidi-po Hamutenya said had internal problems similar to those of South Africa. Yet the Namibian question seemed to be forgotten in the shadow of the international focus on South Africa.

South Africa, of course, was the key area of focus. Between panel sessions, South Africans, exiled as well as those fortunate enough to have been able to travel to Gaborone, were sought after for their views, in particular the ANC delegates.

Four of the 12 sessions were devoted to South Africa. At the first session, on internal developments, papers were presented by ANC publicity chief Mr Thabo Mbeki, Soweto Civic Association chairman Dr Nthato Motlana, and myself.

Mr Johnson, chairman of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr John Samuel of the SA Council of Higher Education (Sached), trade unionists Mr Mahlomola Skhosana of Cusa/Azactu and Mr Peter Mafumadi of Cosatu, journalist Mr Harald Pakendorf, and businessman Mr Tony Bloom also

presented papers.

Other South African delegates included Mr Joe Thloloe, co-leader of the Media Workers' Association of SA, and Dr Charles Villa-vicencio, a University of Cape Town theologian who is also involved in community newspapers.

Topics included the rise of community organisations and publications, the level of black resistance in townships and homelands, the unrest, Press curbs, education, the role of the business sector, the direction of white politics, and the labour movement.

A report on progress on various topics tackled at the conference will be made at the next session in the US later this year. By then, sceptics believe, Africa, with no thanks to the rich industrialised nations, may be no nearer to finding a lasting solution for its problems.

But it would be futile to throw up one's arms and give up. Millions of lives are at stake in a region plagued by drought and famine, and by political and military conflict, and the search for solutions must continue. That, as senior vice-president Frank Frerrari said, also meant educating Americans about Africa.

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CSO: 3400/921

SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEY: MORE NATAL WHITES WILLING TO ACCEPT NON-RACIAL SOCIETY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 18 Jan 87 p 15

[Article by Chris Whitfield]

[Text] A breakdown of the recent Market and Opinion Survey poll shows a dramatically increased willingness among Natal whites to accept a non-racial society.

Progressive Federal Party research analyst Dr Jan Hofmeyr, who supplied the breakdown of the nationwide poll conducted in October last year, said the survey showed there had been a vast change in Natal voters' attitudes in the past 18 months.

Particularly interesting in the light of the KwaNatal Indaba was that 47 percent of whites in the province indicated that they would prefer a constitution based on a non-ethnic federation.

Only 26 percent were happy with the Government's present system and 16 percent felt they would prefer rigid, old-style apartheid with homelands for each of the race groups.

Open theatres, churches and restaurants appear to hold no fears for the vast majority of Natalians. A total of 90 percent were in favour of open theatres, 6 percent were against and the remainder were undecided.

Another 90 percent felt churches should be opened to all races, with 7 percent disagreeing; 80 percent wanted all restaurants to be opened with 13 percent saying "No."

Of those polled 75 percent felt transport should be opened to all races and 12 percent disagreed.

There was stiffer resistance to opening hospitals to all races: 26 percent of whites said they should remain exclusive to race groups, but 55 percent felt they should be opened.

One area in which Natalians were in step with their more conservative colleagues across the country was on the question of opening residential areas to blacks.

A full 53 percent were against the idea, while only 30 percent said they would not mind.

However, only 12 percent agreed that the Group Areas Act should stay as it is, with the remaining 88 percent in favour of some modification: 31 percent felt it should be modified to allow for exceptions in noteworthy cases while 57 percent said it should be up to the local community to decide.

And 69 percent felt all races should be allowed the freedom to own property.

The pace of reform was another area in which Natalians showed something of a conservative streak: 41 percent felt it was just right, 17 percent too fast and 37 percent too slow.

They were also cautious about opening schools, with 45 percent being in favour of a conditional opening to other races. They felt parents and pupils should be given a say in whether the school should be opened.

Some 23 percent felt the school system should stay as it is and 22 percent were in favour of an unconditional opening.

Dr Hofmeyr said that the Natal results reflected nationwide results in that they indicated an increased willingness to mix with other races.

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TWO ACADEMICS DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL BOYCOTT FACED BY UNIVERSITIES

New Challenges Faced by Isolation

Durban POST NATAL in English 21-24 Jan 87 p 9

[Article by Maurice McGregor]

[Text]

THE South African liberal universities, already under attack from their own countrymen of both the left and the right, now face a new challenge from overseas, the academic boycott. It is important that its causes and consequences be clearly understood.

Academic boycott means, in this context, the policy of deliberate isolation of South African universities and academics. It ranges from refusal of foreign academics to visit South Africa or to evaluate a South African thesis, to the refusal of institutions to receive South African students or academics, irrespective of their politics or race.

Total boycott means total isolation and includes refusal to publish articles from South Africa in overseas journals and refusal to sell scientific journals and books to South Africa.

The objectives of boycott are variable and often poorly understood. The usual intention is to modify behaviour. The target will vary with the objective. Thus, when the objective is limited, as for example the integration of sports, boycott may be applied to specific targets such as sporting bodies and sporting events with the implied promise that the boycott will be relaxed when the objective, integration of sport, is obtained.

Though common some years ago, such limited objective boycotts are no longer relevant in South Africa, where the object of all boycott activities is now general, that is "to end apartheid".

Since apartheid has been the policy of a political party for which 90 percent of the population has never voted, in the minds of most of its advocates boycott is intended to modify the behaviour of

the governing 10 percent, persuading it to accelerate reform.

In the minds of others, however, it is meant to so destabilise society that the governing 10 percent is overthrown by revolution. Though many advocates of boycott are unclear which of these two processes is anticipated or desired, the price paid may be very different depending on the route, reform or revolution, by which change is achieved.

If academic boycott is an intervention designed to secure the end of apartheid, the decision on whether to institute it must be determined by considering the size of the benefit to be obtained, the probability that boycott will significantly contribute to this end, and the price which must be paid.

The benefit hoped for, namely the abolition of apartheid and the institution of a just and democratic society, is so

great that it would justify a heavy price. Whether a simple change to majority rule would necessarily secure this may be open to some doubt, but many would consider it an essential prerequisite.

The effectiveness of academic boycott as a tool to bring about change is open to far greater doubt.

Three years ago, when the rand was still strong, before the application of economic sanctions and before the words "comrade", "target", "necklace" and "emergency" had achieved their special current South African significance, the Government may well have been sensitive to such evidence of foreign displeasure.

Today, however, when the Government is fighting desperately to maintain some sort of law and order, it is utterly unbelievable that the boycotting of some relatively trivial academic activities would attract the slightest interest in Government circles.

But while the impact of this form of boycott on national events may be trivial or absent, its impact on the universities, in particular the English-speaking liberal universities which have traditionally been open to all races and with whom there is the greatest international exchange, will, over time, be disastrous.

The salt of academic life is research. Not only do researchers require access to the results of others, but equally

necessary, they must have the ability to publish their own results.

To prohibit access to overseas journals and books for any length of time will virtually end this form of activity and assure the migration of the best brains in the land to some place where they can use their special skills and gifts. Without them, the liberal universities will virtually cease to exist and the new South Africa will be deprived of this heritage.

Other serious consequences will eventually be felt by society at large when long-term denial of access to recent advances in technology and knowledge will cause serious negative effects in such fields as agriculture, engineering and medicine.

It would seem then that the price of academic boycott may be considerable while its value as a tool to effect change is probably negligible at this time. Why then is it advocated by some of South Africa's black leaders and by many people outside

South Africa?

Black South Africans who support academic boycott may do so for two reasons. The first is to politicise, "to consciencise" South African whites, particularly those who do not support the Nationalist Government. This would be logical if they in turn could do anything to influence State policy, which they clearly cannot.

The second reason, to do something, even

something admittedly futile, is understandable but not logically supportable. The argument that in South Africa today boycott is justified since no other method, short of violence is available is a non sequitur.

In medicine, for example, however strong the urge to "do something", physicians do not institute dangerous treatment simply because no other cure exists. They will weigh up carefully the chances of the treatment achieving the desired effect versus the chance of its causing serious unwanted side effects.

This equation is considered before every human intervention. When both the chance of success and the costs are too uncertain we act, in medicine, according to the aphorism, "primum non nocere" — "first, do no harm".

This principle would suggest that in the South African situation, however great our desire to identify with and support the struggle for freedom, academic boycott should not be undertaken at this time.

Those who take this stand must do so in the realisation that many with whom they sympathise will interpret this attitude as support of "the system" and as acceptance of apartheid.

Hard as this may be to bear, logic and common sense must lead us at this time to reject academic boycott on the ground that the price is too high to pay for what is probably no more than a gesture.

Accelerated Exodus of Scientists Predicted

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jan 87 p 7

[Article by Thelma Tuch]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA's universities could be reduced to third-rate institutions as a result of the increasing trend abroad to launch an academic boycott against the country, according to internationally-acclaimed scientist Phillip Tobias.

In an interview, Tobias — head of the Anatomy department at the University of the Witwatersrand — spelt out what he described as the "devastating" effects of such a boycott.

He predicted an accelerated exodus of young scientists, medics and other scholars from SA — people who obviously felt the need for the "cross-fertilising effects" of international contacts.

Further, the quality of university staff, he said, was bound to drop, the research output of universities in SA would be adversely hit and the role of SA and its universities in world science would be diminished.

"I believe that our universities — some of which have enjoyed world recognition for their scholarly contributions for decades — could become third-rate centres of learning," he said.

He outlined various aspects of the academic boycott:

□ **ATTEMPTS** to prevent South Africans from attending international congresses. This is often done by the government of the country hosting the particular congress withholding visas from South African nationals.

The International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) — a major body for integrating world science — has a long-standing policy of exerting pressure on such host countries to admit such scholars. If the country still fails to do so, ICSU can move the venue of the congress to another country.

ICSU's International Committee for the Free Circulation of Scien-

tists acts whenever attempts to ban nationals or particular passport-holders is brought to its notice. The equivalent of ICSU in the social sciences is ICPSH — the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Sciences.

However, the power of ICSU and ICPSH is limited to those congresses organised by bodies affiliated to them. Also, they can do nothing to stop individual scientists, groups of scientists or individual universities abroad from excluding South Africans from taking part in meetings.

A few universities, including the University of Amsterdam, have denied access to some South Africans invited to meetings on the campus.

□ **THE academic boycott** includes decisions of some overseas universities not to exchange periodicals with South African universities. Some Scandinavian university libraries which used to exchange publications have stopped doing so.

□ **ALTHOUGH** there is still a significant amount of movement of scientists visiting SA from abroad, there is a trickle of people who are refusing invitations to visit SA, either because of their own political convictions or because of pressure from their particular university or student body.

Reacting to statements of proponents of the academic boycott that their avowed purpose is to pressurise the SA government to change, Tobias said: "It's a very moot point whether the academic boycott will have any effect in changing the political set-up in this country."

Its only legacy to the future non-racial, democratic SA would be its consequences — namely, the creation of run-down, third-rate centres of learning.

He said that he and his colleagues had the critical responsibility of ensuring that the universities of SA would contribute to a future SA through their mainten-

ance of the highest possible standards, despite current difficulties.

"I do not believe that by opposing the academic boycott I am weakening my own personal stand against apartheid and my own repugnance of racism," he said.

There were other tactics, Tobias said, which opponents to SA's policies could utilise with far less damaging consequences.

For instance, he suggested that they invested in increased educational support for the disadvantaged majority of the population.

They could make financial contributions to a recently-established body call Medical Education for South African Blacks (MESAB), which aims to provide bursaries for undergraduate and post-graduate training in health-related disciplines, including medicine, dentistry, veterinary science, nursing, pharmacy, physiotherapy and occupational therapy.

And what of a selective boycott of South African academics — boycotting only those academics whose political stance on apartheid and racism is suspect?

Tobias said: "The extent to which some organisations are supporting a selective rather than a total academic boycott indicates growing realisation of its damaging consequences."

However, for Tobias even a selective boycott could not be justified. He said: "I do not feel that one's political persuasion is a valid criterion to exclude a person from any congress."

"The world of academe knows no boundaries of nationality, politics, race, gender or language groups. It flourishes best where there is a free exchange of ideas, publications and personnel," he said.

Such a world, Tobias said, should be open to all qualified persons, irrespective of their national or racial origin or philosophical conviction.

IN THE past 17 years, South African scientists have been denied access to the following gatherings:

- ☐ In 1970, visas were refused to all South Africans invited to attend the 9th International Congress of Anatomists at Leningrad;
- ☐ In 1984, two South Africans were barred from attending the 10th Congress of the International Primatological Society in Nairobi, Kenya. Both South Africans had long records of vigorous opposition to apartheid, and one had served time in detention without trial;
- ☐ In Moscow in 1984, visas were granted to about one-fifth of the South African geologists wanting to attend an international geological congress; 54 of them were refused entrance;
- ☐ In 1986, the organisers of the World Archaeological Congress banned 26 scientists living in SA — including Tobias — from the congress.

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CSO: 3400/940

BRAIN DRAIN REACHING 'ALARMING' PROPORTIONS

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 23 Jan 87 p 9

[Text]

DURBAN. — The "brain drain" from South African universities — especially English-medium ones — has reached alarming proportions, the annual conference of the South African Association of Education was told.

This warning was sounded by the Emeritus Professor of Education at the University of Durban-Westville, Professor Leslie Behr, who said that apart from the fact that many graduates and academics had left the country for political or other reasons, the salaries of South African academics had, since the 1970s, been lowered relative to other parts of the educational sector.

RELUCTANCE

"As a result, South African academics of the most able talent are not attracted to take up posts in our universities, thus diluting the quality of South African universities and consequently lowering the quality of the staff of the whole educational sector."

He said that as a result of the academic boycott, there was also "an increasing unwillingness on the part of overseas universities to host our staffs, coupled with a reluctance of foreign academics to visit our country."

The result was "a cutting off of the lifeblood of knowledge," he said.

Another problem facing universities was the soaring price of books.

"The present low value of the rand against other currencies has made the cost of foreign books and journals so high that few students can afford them."

Furthermore, libraries had been forced, owing to cuts in State subsidies, to reduce drastically their subscriptions to journals and their annual acquisition of new books.

STUDENT UNIONS

Earlier in his address, Professor Behr dealt at length with the British government's 1985 Green Paper on higher education, highlighting points of relevance to South African universities.

"(The Paper) states categorically that taxpayers' money should not be used to fund (student) unions that refuse a platform to speakers whose views are objectionable to some students, although others wish to invite them; that prevent invited speakers from gaining a hearing, or that permit violence or the threat of violence to that end."

Quoting from the paper, Professor Behr said the protection of the right of free speech and the preservation of institutions of higher education as a natural home of free speech were "duties which students and institutions owe to society and to the future."

HISTORY OF PRESS COVERAGE OF ANC REVIEWED

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 19-22 Jan 87 p 5

[Article by David Niddrie]

[Text]

AFTER months of speculation that Nasionale Pers is increasingly unhappy with its maverick black newspaper *City Press*, the Afrikaans media giant has chosen a novel way of demonstrating that it plans to increase, not end, its multi-million rand venture into black publishing.

With opposition newspapers under greater fire than ever, Nasionale has replaced career staffer Tobie Boshoff with a liberal, English-speaking lawyer as head of its black publishing operation.

The choice of newspaper lawyer Keith Lister as publisher of Drum Publications — which includes *City Press* and *Drum and True Love* magazines — is, on the face of it, remarkable.

His credentials — private school education, a legal career including labour cases, defence in political trials, and an interest in cricket verging on the fanatical — are more in keeping with a place in the Rand Club (of which he is in fact a member), than the highly sensitive role he has taken on as the bridge between a conservative Afrikaner publishing company and its stridently anti-government black market offspring.

It is even more remarkable given that part of conventional wisdom in Nasionale holds that verligte Afrikaner nationalism needs to speak directly to African nationalism; the purchase of Drum Publications

would, the logic runs, eliminate the English-language "liberal" press as an intermediary.

Lister, who negotiated the sale of Drum Publications to Nasionale for Jim Bailey in April 1984, explains his appointment as fitting in to "phase two" of Nasionale's plans for its *entre* into the black media.

"The first phase involved integrating it administratively and financially into Nasionale, and proving that Nasionale could successfully run vigorously anti-government papers ... gaining the trust of journalists and readers," he says.

The second phase, he says, involves expanding Drum Publications' existing titles and adding new titles. The process, Lister suggests, will be a long one, with little immediate change in the short term — although he speaks of one or two additional titles by the end of 1987, probably magazines.

Ultimately, his brief requires that he steer Drum Publications away from its current status as a wholly-owned division of Nasionale, into an independent company with an as-yet unspecified "black" shareholding. Quite who these shareholders will be, or whether Nasionale will give up majority control, is not yet clear.

Economically, the move makes great sense: the only audience growth markets in real terms are, currently, white TV viewers and black print

media readers. Nasionale has ensured itself the dominant place in commercial television through M-Net and is looking to the only other growth area, black newspapers, in its battle with Argus for dominance of the media industry.

Whatever Lister's political pedigree, his enthusiasm for newspapers as an institution — "as sources of information, an essential driving force in society", he calls them — fits in with Nasionale plans to move into the chronically underserved black newspaper and magazine markets.

Politically, however, Lister's appointment is more difficult to explain, even by himself.

With a 70-year history as official mouthpiece for Afrikaner nationalism, Nasionale seems unlikely to have appointed Lister at this tense stage in government-media relations unless it was sure he could avoid bans.

Lister insists that Nasionale MD Ton Vosloo has undertaken to honour his company's undertaking when it bought Drum Publications not to interfere politically in editorial content.

In the months prior to Lister's January 1 appointment, this undertaking was honoured only in the most technical sense.

Lister was unwilling this week to go into detail, but referred to Nasionale's original editorial charter to Drum Publications journalists — which included the non-interference clause — as committing the publications to covering a broad political spectrum.

At the same time, he says he believes the rigorous coverage, by *City Press* in particular, of opposition groupings such as the UDF and the Congress of SA Trade Unions, is essential to the survival and growth of a successful black press, and to the development of real political debate.

Lister did not say so, but the combination of these two views appears to hold his recipe for avoiding government action against *City Press*, while retaining its anti-government image: by expanding the scope of political coverage to include more moderate perspectives, currently dominant coverage of the actions and views of the UDF, Cosatu and others on the left will be less glaring.

Lister also says the newspaper's previously "emotive", brash presentation is likely to be toned down somewhat. "A change in presentation has already been forced on all newspapers since the emergency," he said. — Agenda Press Services.

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CSO: 3400/919

AFRIKAANS PRESS REVEALS GROWING VENTURE INTO BLACK PUBLISHING

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 9-15 Jan 87 p 13

[Article by Jo-Ann Bekker]

[Text]

BUREAU for Information chief Stoffel van der Merwe was surprised at the outrage levelled at the government's recent press curbs on African National Congress reports.

"We are just bringing things back to normal," he told a face-three-members-of-the press session on SABC-TV this week.

And he was right. For years, as Van der Merwe pointed out, there were virtually no reports on the ANC's policies or views.

The latest restrictions — barring newspaper editors from publishing any report or advertisement which improves the public image of a banned organisation or explains its strategies — enforces what was until very recently the status quo.

Researchers who have sifted through newspaper archives point out that through the almost 50 years the ANC was a legal organisation, it was given no more than a mention in the inside pages of white-owned newspapers, which treated black political organisations with condescending amusement.

It was only in 1959 that the *Rand Daily Mail* became the first paper to appoint a specialist journalist, Benjamin Pogrand, to cover black politics. And his reports received little prominence, even during the national

campaign against the pass laws.

Analysts say the first time ANC leader Nelson Mandela became a media personality in white newspapers was when he stood trial for treason in the Sixties and was depicted as public enemy number one.

From the mid-Sixties to the Seventies there was no coverage of the then outlawed ANC or Pan-Africanist Congress, beyond occasional references to unspecified Moscow-controlled "terrorist organisations".

The freeze on independent reports on the ANC thawed less than three years ago when *Beeld* columnist Piet Muller took a cue from the government's reformist tone and headed off to meet the exiled organisation.

A subsequent business outing to Lusaka, led by Anglo America's Gavin Relly, caused a media sensation and soon pilgrimages to meet the ANC by Afrikaans and English church representatives, students and homeland leaders became regular news items.

White newspapers' attitudes towards the ANC and its guerrilla war had not changed, however. What had changed was they ceased to represent the organisation as a band of faceless monsters.

While little of substance was

reported from the discussions, readers learnt for the first time that ANC executive member Thabo Mbeki smoked a pipe and had a sense of humour.

Cape Times editor Tony Heard took the demystification process one step further by publishing a full transcript of ANC president Oliver Tambo's views on present and future ANC policy. Heard was let off lightly after charges against him were switched to his newspaper company, South African Associated Newspapers (Saan), who paid a R300 admission of guilt fine.

Political observers believe the reasons for the government's greater leniency was its tentative efforts to appease the outside world by unbanning the ANC and freeing political prisoners. But reform hardened into repression as Pretoria thumbed its nose at the West and settled down to endure sanctions from abroad and political turmoil at home.

Last Friday saw the latest show of government *kragdadigheid* in response to a United Democratic Front "Unban the ANC" advertisement which was carried in 11 newspapers. The authorities apparently decided the unveiling of the ANC had gone far enough and introduced the latest press curbs restricting reports of banned organisation.

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SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY VIEWS ANC AIM AT SOFT TARGETS

MB041339 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Station commentary: "African National Congress' Violence"]

[Text] It's ironic tragic that at the very time that the American secretary of state was meeting the leader of the communist control led African National Congress of South Africa, that organization was busy with a new phase in its program of terror and murder within South Africa. Where the ANC once concentrated on so-called hard targets, such as government buildings, it has now changed tactics.

The reason is that its attacks on hard targets have failed to make any impression, and so the terrorists sent into South Africa by the ANC from its sanctuaries in neighboring countries are now concentrating on soft targets. These targets are innocent and defenseless people, including children. The ANC terrorists wait until dark and then hurl hand grenades into the bedrooms of sleeping families.

These cowardly acts by the African National Congress and its communist collaborators are directed mainly against black civilians in South Africa. Recent examples of black-on-black violence include the wounding of six people, of whom four were children, when a hand grenade was thrown at a house in Soweto, and the throwing of three hand grenades at a residential hostel near Potgietersrus in the northern Transvaal.

The new dimension of ANC terrorism has been well summarized by Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, former United States ambassador Kirkpatrick points out that the leader of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo, is cold-bloodedly planning the complete destruction of a community in which he had not lived for 25 years. Mrs Kirkpatrick added that Tambo was not in favor of equal rights, equal opportunities, or equal power. He was interested in violence and the eventual creation of an ANC state, which would obviously be a communist state.

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CSO: 3400/955

COMMENTARY PRAISES GOVERNMENT PROGRESS WITH REFORM

MB311235 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Station Commentary: "Reform in South Africa"]

[Text] Political reform in South Africa is alive and well. That was the clear-cut message from the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, when he addressed parliament yesterday. [passage indistinct] Government detractors have consistently charged that political change and reform in South Africa is merely cosmetic and not meaningful. President Botha not only contradicted this misconception but also gave a pledge that his government would give priority to reform in the year ahead.

In particular, special attention is to be given as in the past to the future constitutional position of the various black communities. For example, consideration is to be given to the composition of the prestigious President's Council in order to accommodate black members as well as the present white, colored, and Indian members. Attention is also to be given to the proposed national council which could be a precursor of a multiracial council of states with statutory status and real accountability.

President Botha has reiterated his government's guidelines for reform. These are power sharing by all, including blacks at all levels of government, but with protection for all the many minority groups in South Africa so that there will be no domination of any one group. The principle in achieving this objective is that there should be a consensus on political institutions and structures through a process of negotiation and debate.

All that is needed now for reform to get into top gear is for the ANC and other revolutionaries to end their violence and join the peaceful and democratic process of the new South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/955

COLUMNIST RIDICULES DURBAN BEACH LAWS

Durban POST NATAL in English 7-10 Jan 87 p 8

[Commentary by Ameen Akhalwaya in 'My View' Column]

[Text]

WHEN the Almighty created the world, He blessed the east coast of the southern end of Africa with magnificent beaches. Perhaps He wanted to test whether His children were prepared to share what He had provided, or whether they would be selfish and greedy.

Well, it soon became clear man wanted to be selfish. One group took the best part for itself, and shunted the others further away, out of sight, but very much in mind.

It came to pass that in Durban, the beaches were divided into various categories. People who were classified white took a major stretch of beach. Next to them they provided a beach for "Africans".

Then came a "coloured" beach and, lo and behold, further on, a beach on the Indian Ocean was provided for "Indians".

Now those who look on at what man has done to his fellow-man were a little puzzled by this strange set-up, for in South Africa, the officially designated social order puts whites first, "coloureds" and "In-

dians" next, and "Africans" last.

The sceptics explained that the order had been upset because the white people needed nannies to look after their children while they played in the water. And because the black nannies weren't allowed on the "white" beaches, the "African" beach could be located handily close by.

However, this was soon to change, and the "African" beach, in keeping with the official social order, was transferred furthest away from the white beaches. But then the social order changed again, with more and more public facilities being opened for sharing. Hence a few "non-racial" beaches were created.

So in this season of goodwill, up-country visitors, who don't know which beach is open to whom, arrived in Durban to go to their "traditional" beaches. But they were in for yet another Durban surprise.

The usual routes had been changed, and they were confronted by signs such as "northern beaches", "central beaches" and "southern beaches". A sceptical Durban resident explained that this really

translated into "black beaches", "mixed beaches" and "white beaches".

While trying to figure that out, the visitors were advised by some people to stay away from the beaches because gangs of thugs were terrorising holidaymakers. However, others claimed the trouble was sporadic, and reports of violence were exaggerated.

Yet others said if you stood up to the gangs, they wouldn't harm you. What a sorry state of affairs on our golden beaches. Under such circumstances, many opted for a pool or wished they had stayed at home.

Right now, the talk among up-country visitors still centres on the battles of the beaches. Some have described how they ran off in panic when threatening gangs approached them, others said they hadn't seen any trouble. It probably depends on who was where at what time.

Having in the past been a regular to Addington, I took my family and a group of children there just after Christmas. I still wasn't sure whether Addington was for whites only, or if it was non-racial.

From the parking lot, we couldn't see many darker-skinned people in the water. So we trooped off to the edge of the water, only to be confronted by a white Transvaler who said the beach was reserved for "surfers and that kind of thing".

We pointed out to him that the surfers were some distance away in the water, and that in any case, there were scores of bathers — adults and children — who were enjoying themselves. In any case, we asked the man politely, where was his surfboard? He said that was irrelevant, and repeated that the beach was for surfers only.

We ignored him and pitched our umbrellas. A short while later, a whole lot of "Indians", "Africans" and "coloured people" joined us in the water, and within a few minutes, we had created a "group area" on the beach.

Our friend without the surfboard could take it no longer. He and his group packed up and left. Gradually, we noticed that the number of whites around us had begun decreasing. But a few whites were soon getting on well with the black picnickers, joining them for lunch.

Everyone who remained seemed to have a good time. None of us had gone to Addington for a confrontation. We really didn't know, in Durban's constantly changing sea scenario, where we could or couldn't swim.

Now many whites argue that blacks want to

drive them into the sea. This was an instance when the whites drove themselves away from the sea. And yet there hadn't been a single threat or angry word said by the blacks on the beach.

One extremely shy woman from Lenasia made her first trip to Durban. Try as they might, her family couldn't get her to take a dip in the sea. She stood and watched as her children enjoyed themselves in a pool at the beach. Finally, the adults in her group persuaded her to dip her feet in the sea.

Reluctantly and very self-consciously, she went to the edge of the water, but at that moment, a lifesaver came up to her, apologised, and said very politely she could not swim there.

Rather naively, she said she wasn't swimming, only dipping her feet in the water. "I'm sorry," the lifesaver told her, "what I mean is that only whites can swim here."

Thoroughly embarrassed, the woman left, vowing never to go to the beach again, or to return to Durban unless it was absolutely essential. That will no doubt please a lot of the locals who are upset by the annual invasion of holidaymakers, but one might suggest that before Durban next undertakes expensive advertising campaigns trying to woo visitors, it hands out printed guides to tell exactly where they can or cannot go.

That might save a lot of embarrassment — and perhaps confrontation and trouble too.

SOUTH AFRICA

1,700 WORKERS STRIKE PAPER MILLS FOR WAGE INCREASE

MB021852 Johannesburg SAPA In English 1824 GMT 2 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 2 Feb (SAPA)--Production will resume tomorrow at three of the five Mondi paper mills affected by a wage strike, company spokesman Mr Dave McDermott said tonight.

About 1,700 Paper, Wood and Allied Workers Union [PWAU] members went on strike the morning after demands for a 70-cent an hour increase were refused, the union said.

Mr McDermott said management remained committed to negotiation. "We are keeping the door open and a further meeting between management and union representatives had been scheduled for tomorrow morning," he said.

Three of the groups five mills -- at Umgeni, Piet Retief and Springs -- would resume production tomorrow using existing logistical staff, he said. Felixton in the northern Transvaal and Bellville in the Cape are still affected.

A two hour meeting was held this morning but no settlement was reached, a union spokesman said earlier today.

Mr McDermott said management's offer, as a total package, was in excess of 21 percent. As well as wage increases, a shift allowance increase of 40 percent was offered and leave was increased by more than 34 percent.

"We have offered a basic minimum increase of R20.70 to immediately take the weekly wage to R140.30, and a further increase of R2.30 to R142.60 effective from July 1.

"The minimum rates of pay will be above R600 a month, and this does not include shift allowances and bonuses. Consequently on average all employees will be earning more than R600 a month."

A PWAU spokesman said earlier today a protracted strike would adversely affect production at Mondi as there were no stockpiles of goods in the storerooms.

"In the event of a protracted strike we have made other contingency plans to protect the interests of our customers," Mr McDermott said.

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CSO: 3400/955

NUM CONDEMNS FIRING OF ANGLO MINERS

MB041334 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1222 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 4 Feb (SAPA)--The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) has condemned the dismissal by Anglo American of 2,200 workers at the President Steyn Gold mine near Welkom this week.

A NUM spokesman, Mr Marcel Golding, yesterday described the dismissals as "typical of a high-handed management" which had failed to address the issues which gave rise to conflict on the mine. He accused Anglo of being "intransigent" in dealing with workers' problems.

A spokesman for Anglo American, Mr John Kingsley-Jones, had told SAPA on Monday that the 2,200 workers had resigned. Yesterday he agreed that the workers had in fact been dismissed.

Mr Golding said Anglo American had "twisted" its earlier statements. "It is very clear to us that the workers did not resign. Resigning is a voluntary action. The workers were fired," he said.

According to Mr Kingsley-Jones, the workers were dismissed following faction fighting at the mine since December, which had left 39 dead and 177 injured. "The prospect of renewed violence and consequent loss of life left President Steyn management with no alternative but to request workers to either return to their normal duties or to terminate their employment with the mine," said Mr Kingsley-Jones. Anglo American planned to replace the workers as soon as possible. But, said Mr Kingsley-Jones, if the 2,200 dismissed workers wished to be re-engaged their applications would be considered.

According to Mr Kingsley-Jones differences between Xhosa and Sotho employees had emerged in mid-December last year. Since then 39 employees had died and 177 had been injured. "Continued efforts have been made by management to resolve these differences and this included several meetings with representatives of the governments of Lesotho and Transkei."

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BRIEFS

BLOOM SUPPORTS ANC TALKS--Johannesburg, 5 Feb (SAPA)--Mr Tony Bloom, chairman of the Premier group, said today he was "not the slightest bit disturbed" by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's adverse references to him in parliament. "I continue to hold the view that negotiations with credible black leaders should be started as soon as possible, and this means leaders that blacks regard as credible, not those handpicked by Mr Botha. This will inevitably involve the unbanning of the ANC and the release of Nelson Mandela, both of which are crucial components of any attempt to find a just and peaceful solution for South Africa. "While they are not the only components, no solution is going to be found without their participation. It is only a matter of when, and not if, white South Africa talks to the ANC," he said. "The choice is between doing so over the barrel of a gun or around a negotiating table. I continue to support the latter option," Mr Bloom added. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1002 GMT 5 Feb 87 MB] /12624

NEW CONSTRUCTION UNION NAMES PRESIDENT--Johannesburg, 2 Feb (SAPA)--Mr David Ngcobo, a Grinaker shop steward and former national executive committee member of the Metal and Allied Workers Union, has been elected interim president of COSATU's new construction union, COSATU said in a statement today. The Construction and Allied Workers Union (CAWU) was launched at a founding congress in Soweto at the weekend, the statement said. A permanent executive will be elected at the constitutional congress. Other interim executive members are: vice-president, Mr Phineas Hlongwane, a shop steward at Alex Murray; treasurer, Mr Billy Sebola, a shop steward at Pioneer Concrete; general-secretary, Mr Desmond Mahasha. CAWU has drawn members from seven COSATU unions and the launch is in compliance with COSATU's principle of "one union, one industry", the statement added. The 30,000-strong CAWU faces the task of uniting construction workers who are "highly exploited and face severe humiliation in the workplace", the statement said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0820 GMT 2 Feb 87 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/955

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