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JPRS-SSA-87-014

20 FEBRUARY 1987

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

19980611 167

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ANGOLA

EX-MEMBERS OF 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' GROUPS VOW LOYALTY

MB280838 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Another group of compatriots who belonged to counterrevolutionary organizations such as the FNLA/COMIRA [Angolan National Liberation Front/Military Committee of the Resistance in Angola] have benefited from the clemency policy decreed in 1978 by the late president, Agostinho Neto. They have already been reintegrated into FAPLA and today pledged their loyalty to the motherland the revolution at a ceremony presided over by the defense minister of the People's Republic of Angola, Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale. The defense minister said on the occasion that this act showed the determination of the Angolan people to unite in the struggle against imperialism and for a socialist Angola:

[Begin Pedale recording] This act justifies the clemency policy decreed by the government under the guidance of the MPLA-Labor Party and shows the goodwill of the Angolan people, who are heroic and generous toward those who worked for imperialism in our country for a long time. This demonstrates the vitality of our revolution and its capability to unite all Angolans in the struggle for better living conditions, free from the colonialist maneuvers. At this moment we congratulate the compatriots who ended this course pledged loyalty to the republic because they are now part of FAPLA and will participate in the struggle for peace and the defense of the integrity of our motherland. Dear comrades, our motherland is vast and potentially rich. In Angola we can have, everyone can have, what he needs provided that honesty and dedication guides the creative work of each and every one of us. We believe that the nation can live in unity without discrimination among men and we can walk hand in hand toward a future of peace, justice, harmony, happiness, and progress for all.
[end recording]

/12858

CSO: 3400/855

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

CUBAN STATISTICS DELEGATION DEPARTS--Luanda, 21 January (ANGOP/PANA)--A Cuban delegation headed by the vice-chairman of the State Committee of Statistics, Rene Guera, left Luanda on Monday at the end of a week long visit to Angola, at the invitation of the Angolan minister of planning, Mr Henrique da Silva. During his stay in Angola, Guera held talks with the Angolan minister of planning and with the director of the National Institute of Statistics, with whom he discussed questions of collaboration between the two countries. Rene Guera told ANGOP at his departure that there's a high level of cooperation between Angola and Cuba in the domain of statistics. [Text] [Dakar PANA in English 1002 GMT 21 Jan 87 MB] /12858

ANGOLAN, ALGERIAN DELEGATIONS SIGN ACCORD--An agreement was signed in Luanda today between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Algerian FLN [National Liberation Front] party delegations. Comrade Jacinto Venacio Sepora, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for administration and finance, and Sbaa Mohamed, member of the FLN permanent secretariat for mass organizations, signed the agreement. The agreement, signed at the MPLA-Labor Party national headquarters in Luanda, calls for the two parties to exchange experiences in the 1987-88 period, which will take place alternately in each country. The document also aims at strengthening relations between the two parties in the political, economic, scientific, and sociocultural fields based on the principles of mutual respect and reciprocity of benefits. At the party national headquarters, this morning, Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for external relations and minister of external relations, received the Algerian official. The two discussed issues of mutual interest to their countries. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 24 Jan 87 MB] /12858

FAPLA REPORTEDLY KILLED UNITA BANDITS--A total of 44 bandits of the notorious UNITA were killed and 6 others captured as a result of vigorous actions carried out from 1 to 20 January by FAPLA combatants stationed in the 3d Military Region. FAPLA forces captured an assortment of war materiel, including 18 AK rifles, 2 RPG-7's, 22 hand grenades, 8 (AP) landmines, 16 shells for 60-mm mortar, 7,500 rounds of ammunition for AK rifle, 6 clips, 15 rucksacks, 10 pair of boots, 7 uniforms, and 9 water-bottles. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Jan 87 MB] /12858

CSO: 3400/855

BENIN

BRIEFS

SEME OIL FIELD PROPOSALS--Proposals concerning operation of the Seme offshore oil deposits have been submitted following the departure of Pan Ocean Oil Company (Panoco), AED has learned. Geneva-based Panoco took over Seme's operation in October 1985 from Norway's Saga Petroleum; however, production fell and the World Bank and European Investment Bank froze loans of \$40 million after Panoco failed to provide them with financial statements (AED 15:3:86; 30:11:85; 9:11:85). Seme's output is now about 7,000 barrels a day (b/d), financial sources report, and the government is controlling production. A proposal from Saga and Norway's Norconsult envisages setting up a \$15 million project to help operations and raise production to over 10,000 b/d. No details have emerged on the other proposals submitted, but sources say it is unlikely the World Bank will unfreeze the loans until a suitable operator for the oilfield has been found. [Text] [London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 6-12 Dec 86 p 7] /9317

CSO: 3400/799

INTERNATIONAL AID FOR INFRASTRUCTURE, ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 3 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by "W.An.": "Djibouti's Growing Importance as Service Industry Center--Substantial International Assistance/Geothermal Energy Exploration Program"]

[Text] Frankfurt--Over the past 2 years, strategically important Djibouti at the mouth of the Red Sea, a country favorably located in terms of transportation lines, has continued to profit from substantial international aid designed to improve its infrastructure. The aid has focused on water and energy supply as well as harbor and airport facilities and the operation of a rail line. Djibouti's importance as a service and transit center thus is likely to increase still further. Djibouti is also profiting from the decline of the South Yemen port of Aden which has suffered as a result of the political unrest there.

In October 1986, the Abidjan (Ivory Coast) African Development Fund extended a loan of 14.31 million accounting units (one unit is worth about \$1.08) to finance water supply projects in the four cities of Ali-Sabieh, Tadjourah, Obock and Djibouti. These projects, supervised by the state-run Djibouti National Water Agency (ONED) and slated to cost 15.90 million accounting units, are to reach completion by 1990. Previously, in July 1986, the European Development Fund had approved 0.8 million ecus (one ecu=DM 2.15) in assistance for the improvement of the drinking water system of Balbala, a suburb of the capital city of Djibouti. ONED expects this project to be completed by 1988.

The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), registered in Kuwait, has assumed funding of a project in the harbor area of Djibouti for which an international competition has recently been held. In the first instance, the project calls for repair work on Piers 4 and 5, extending them to a total length of 470 meters, and for the renovation of an 11,000 square meter storage facility. In addition, 640 meters of railroad track as well as water supply networks are to be repaired. Consultation work on the project has been assigned to the French state-operated Bureau Central d'Etudes pour les Equipements d'Outre-Mer (BCEOM), headquartered in Paris and the project itself is under the supervision of the Port Autonome International de Djibouti (Djibouti International Port Authority).

Another harbor project is being funded with Italian assistance. By late 1986, Vianini, an Italian firm headquartered in Rome, is scheduled to start dredging the harbor in order to keep access to the piers open. Through its Credit Institute for Reconstruction (KfW) in Frankfurt, the FRG approved DM7 million in aid in 1985 for the purchase of a harbor tugboat. A new container terminal complete with rollon-rolloff facilities and a refrigeration plant started operations in the spring of 1985.

Still another infrastructure project is concerned with the modernization and expansion of Djibouti-Ambouli International Airport. Three Arab development organizations have assumed responsibility for the investment package worth some \$22 million. The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) has promised a loan of \$9.3 million; the Saudi Fund for Development, one of \$7.2 million and the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAED), one of \$5 million. In June of 1986, PRC Engineering, an American firm, was given a declaration of intent for the supervision of the project. Request for international bids will probably go out by the end of 1986 and work on the project is expected to start in the spring of 1987.

In late June of 1986, China Civil Engineering and Construction Co., a Chinese firm, was awarded a \$3.1 million contract for the construction of a complete slaughterhouse and a small feed factory. Both projects were funded by AFESD. Consultation work for these projects was performed by the Danish firm of Ramboll & Hanneman of Odense. The slaughterhouse will be able to handle 100 head of beef and 1,200 sheep and goats each day. The feed factory is expected to produce 12,000 tons of feed annually, working on a one-shift basis. The slaughterhouse equipment is being supplied by Atlas, a Danish firm, and the equipment for the feed factory by Jesma Grintec, another Danish manufacturer.

Currently, a geothermal energy exploration program is being conducted in Djibouti which is due to be completed by 1988. Because of the geology of the region (the East African Rift valley), favorable conditions exist for tapping into this energy resource. The \$16.6 million cost of a project along these lines was shared among the IDA, the World Bank group, the African Development Fund, the OPEC Fund, the Italian government and UNDP. In the spring of 1986, international bidding was opened for four geothermal test drillings to a depth of 2,000 meters in the Hanleh and Gaggadeh region by the Djibouti Institut Supérieur d'Etudes et de Recherches Scientifiques and Techniques (ISERST), the agency in charge of the project. Aquater of Pesaro, an Italian firm, has been awarded the consulting contract for this project.

Electricite de Djibouti (EDD), the state-run energy supply system, is increasing the energy output of the Boulaos diesel power plant by 15 megawatts. In June 1986, Saudi Arabia and Djibouti signed an agreement on funding this project. The project's total cost is said to be \$21.4 million.

The Addis Ababa-based Compagnie du Chemin de Fer Djibouti-Ethiopien (CFDE) of which Ethiopia and Djibouti both hold a 50-percent share owns and operates the 781-kilometer Djibouti-Addis Ababa railroad line which was built between 1897 and 1915. The line is currently being modernized, primarily with the help of the European Development Fund and the French government. In the spring of 1986, international bids were invited for delivery of rolling stock, rails,

traveling cranes and a mobile container crane. Bids were also invited for workshop equipment and track signal equipment. C. Lotti & Associati, a Rome-based Italian engineering firm, is acting as a consultant for the rail remodeling project.

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CSO: 3420/0007

GHANA

BRIEFS

LUXEMBOURG ASSISTS ELECTRICITY EXPANSION--A ECU 17 million (\$17.8 million) loan agreement was signed in Luxembourg on 8 December between Volta River Authority (VRA) and the European Investment Bank (EIB), an EIB official confirms. The loan will finance improvements to the southern electricity grid and its extension to Techiman, Tamale and Bolgatanga, rehabilitate the distribution network, improve electricity transmission to Cote d'Ivoire, enable electricity supplies to reach central and northern regions of Ghana and help future interconnection with Burkina Faso, EIB says (AED 22:11:86; 8:11:86). Further funding agreements for 800 kilometres of 161-kV transmission lines and 175 kilometres of 34.5-kV lines and various rehabilitation and construction work are expected to be signed imminently with the UK's Commonwealth Development Corporation, the African Development Bank (AIDB), Saudi Fund for Development, Canadian International Development Agency and the World Bank, with AfDB funding in several tranches, EIB says. The EIB loan is for 17 years, with five years' grace, at 5 percent interest after allowing for a European Development Fund interest subsidy. [Text] [London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 13-19 Dec 86 p 9] /9317

IRAN TO SUPPLY OIL--Iran has agreed to supply oil after a 19 November meeting between Foreign Affairs Secretary Obed Asamoah and Iranian deputy legal and parliamentary affairs minister Mojtaba Mirmehdi. Co-operation will be strengthened in agriculture, commerce and cultural exchanges, and in combatting malaria, the official Ghana News Agency reports. [Text] [London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 13-19 Dec 86 p 9] /9317

CSO: 3400/798

BRIEFS

JAPANESE SOFT LOAN ALLOCATIONS--Japan will provide grants and loans totaling almost 8,000 million yen (\$49.4 million) for five development projects, under an agreement signed by outgoing Japanese ambassador Kazuo Murakami and Finance Minister George Saitoti. The soft loan is worth up to 5,610 million yen (\$34.6 million). In local currency terms, KSh 501.7 million (\$32 million) will go to the Water Development Ministry for the greater Nakuru water supply project and KSh 58.8 million (\$3.7 million) for the Tana and Athi River Development Authority to fund engineering work and rice paddy development. The loan, which carries 3-1/2 percent annual interest, is repayable over 30 years including 10 years' grace. The grant includes KSh 71.4 million (\$4.5 million) to expand facilities at the newly set up forestry research institute at Mugug, KSh 157 million (\$10 million) for youth projects, and KSh 4.3 million (\$270,000) for equipment purchases for the August All-Africa games. [Text] [London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 13-19 Dec 86 p 5] /9317

CSO: 3400/799

VICE PRESIDENT LAUDS LEBANESE CULTURAL UNION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 24 Dec 86 pp 1, 15

[Article by Gabriel Nyanfor]

[Text] The Vice President of Liberia, Dr Harry Fomba Moniba, has lauded the World Lebanese Cultural Union of Liberia (WLCU) for its immense interest towards the nation's economic recovery programme.

He said despite the liquidity crisis facing the nation, Lebanese businessmen continue to explore business opportunities throughout the country and expressed the optimism that their efforts will yield a prosperous result for the nation's economic problems.

The commendation was contained in Dr Moniba's speech last Sunday at the Georgia Pattern Memorial Methodist Church on Water Street in Monrovia, where the lay-leaders, prelates as well as elders, officers and members of the church honored the WLCU for its invaluable contributions to the welfare of the Liberian people,

Dr. Moniba, noted that Liberians have always regarded Lebanese as our brothers. keeper since the first group of Lebanese businessmen came to Liberia, 1985.

He said the warmest friendship between Liberians and Lebanese has been characterized by cordial and harmonious spirit coupled with Lebanese contributions towards the state and humanity.

Commerce Minister

McLeod Darpoh who presented the golden plaque on behalf of the Georgia Pattern family to the World Lebanese Cultural Union President, Mr. Abbas Fawaz, lauded the church for the recognition and noted that it was timely because according to her, the scheme would encourage increase Lebanese assistance to humanity and the Liberian government.

Minister Darpoh, then used the occasion to

refute allegations that her ministry was assisting Lebanese in cheating Liberian customers by increasing prices of essential commodities and strongly vowed to combat the skyrocketing of prices in the country.

Receiving the golden plaque, which read: "face of earth and goodwill towards men! Certificate of Recognition", WLCU's President, Mr. Abbas Fawaz, praised the church for their preference to be honored as the first community in history of the nation.

He said, the honor was a clear indication of the church's willingness to promote peace and unity among

peace loving people in the country and hoped such honor would not be limited to the World Lebanese Cultural Union but to other communities in the country.

In his sermon delivered on behalf of Methodist Bishop Arthur F. Kulah, Rev. Dixon P. Kume, invoked God's blessing in strengthening Lebanese nationals residing in the country.

The Georgia Pattern Church was founded in 1904 by two American Missionaries, Sisters Mary Sharp and Georgia Pattern with the sole purpose of spreading God's messages to Africa for spiritual enlightenment.

/9274
CSO: 3400/827

COINS ARRIVE TO EASE CURRENCY SHORTAGE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 8 Jan 87 pp 1, 6

[Text]

More than half a million dollars worth of "small change" has been brought into the country to help overcome the scarcity of change coins on the local market, the Governor of the National Bank of Liberia (NBL), Mr. John Bestman, has disclosed.

He said the change coins — in denominations of 50 and 25 cents — were brought in over the Christmas season from the United States of America where they were purchased.

Mr. Bestman told reporters that 300,000 pieces of 50 cents and 1.6 million pieces of 25 cents were air freighted into Monrovia at a cost of over \$90,000.

The money, he said, is expected to last several months and that the government is tackling ways to import more change coins. He added that some of the "small change" has already been distributed to commercial banks in the country.

When contacted yesterday, several commercial banks declined to confirm whether change coins were available for business transactions to their customers.

However, one executive at the Chase Manhattan Bank claimed that the bank is not, at the moment, experiencing any shortage of change coins, adding "we have change".

But several businesses including shops, restaurants and taxi cabs were yesterday still turning down business transactions saying they lacked change for \$5 coins, the nation's highest legal tender.

The crisis of shortage of change currency intensified last September leaving

business houses unable to carry out transactions and marketers unable to sell their goods. Many families also claimed that they went without food for several days, not because they did not have money to purchase food items, but because they could not find change for \$5 coins.

In his statement to reporters, Governor Bestman attributed the shortage of change coins on the local market to "hoarding" by enemies of the government. He described those enemies as "saboteurs."

/9274

CSO: 3400/826

CUBA, POLAND DONATE BOOKS TO UNIVERSITY OF LIBERIA

Monrovia THE MIRROR in English 12 Dec 86 p 8

[Text]

Two foreign diplomats here have donated more than 40 books to the University of Liberia.

The books will be used by the University Library.

The donors are the Charge Affairs of the Republic of Cuba, Jose M. Inlan and Mr. Ryszard Pali'neski of the Polish People's Republic.

Making the first donation to the president of the University, Dr. Morris, the Cuban envoy said his country has followed with interest the progress the University of Liberia is making and as such, Cuba would like to identify itself with the aspirations of the Liberian people,

Making his presentation, Mr Pa-

li'nski emphasized that little is known about Poland in Liberia, and therefore, he was pleased to make the books available to the University so that students may be familiar with the culture, history of arts, economics, religion and the history of the Polish people.

Mr. Pali'nski, who himself was a lecturer at a Polish University noted that he would like to see relationship developed between Polish institutions of higher education and the University of Liberia.

In accepting the books, Dr. Morris expressed appreciation to Mr. Inlan for the gesture and hoped that a cordial relationship would develop between Cuba and Liberia in the field of higher education and culture development.

/9274

CSO: 3400/826

LIBERIA

LEBANESE CULTURAL UNION DONATES FOOD, CLOTHING

Monrovia DAILY STAR in English 23 Dec 86 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] The Lebanese Cultural Union of Liberia, through its President, Mr Abbas Fawaz, last Saturday donated \$30,000 worth of several food items and clothings to the Group of "77" on Newport Street, Monrovia.

Speaking at the ceremony, Mr Fawaz said the presentation of the food stuffs and clothings to the disabled was clear manifestation of the union's desire to assist the less fortunate in making them to feel like the other fortunate ones in the Liberian society.

On Liberia's economy, Mr Fawaz expressed optimism that the country will shortly overcome its present financial difficulties.

He then said officials and members of the union will always identify themselves with Liberia in striving to improve the economy and the living conditions of the Liberian people.

Responding the Vice President of Liberia, Dr Harry F. Moniba, who is also Chairman of the Group of "77" thanked the Union for the kind gesture, noting that the presentation of the food stuff and clothings presented to the Group indicated that "you are always by our side in providing assistance to the Liberian people."

/9274

CSO: 3400/827

FARMERS URGED TO INCREASE RICE YIELD

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 30 Dec 86 p 1

[Text]

The management of the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation (LPMC), has called on farmers throughout the country to increase their level of production in the new year, so as to reduce the importation of rice, which has continuously served as a burden on government.

In an interview with the Daily Observer yesterday, the Managing Director of LPMC, Mr. Thomas V. Hanson said: "We have adequate facilities to handle the processing and milling of locally produced rice."

Mr. Hanson said if farmers can produce excess rice in 1987 and beyond, a market would be made available for it. But for now, he said, "the local rice is inadequate to feed all Liberians."

He urged Liberian farmers to bring to the headquarters of LPMC rice harvested this year for LPMC to purchase at a fair price.

The LPMC boss noted that although LPMC was presently purchasing rice from farmers at a loss, it remained hopeful that government would provide subsidy to ensure that the dream of the Green Revolution becomes a reality."

Asked how many tons of imported rice was received in the last quarter, Mr. Hanson said, in July of this year, LPMC received 55,000 metric tons of PL-480 rice from the U.S.A. for local consumption. He added that there has been no complaint of rice shortage so far.

Commenting on the sale of cocoa and coffee during this year, Mr. Hanson recounted that after he took over the operation of LPMC earlier this year, there was an interruption in the purchase of coffee and cocoa, on the local market. This, he said, had terribly disturbed the prices of these commodities. As a result, "LPMC did not get as much as expected."

Mr. Hanson, however, asserted that the LPMC

management has now embarked upon a program in which LPMC gets directly to farmers and pays them a fair price on time.

He also informed this paper that for the first time, LPMC now has an account covering 1984, 1985 and 1986, which is yet to be audited.

Mr. Hanson also urged Liberian farmers to make use of the three sub-headquarters of LPMC in Bong, Nimba and Lofa Counties. He added that besides the mentioned branches, farmers who cannot afford transportation to come to Monrovia to sell their produce could do so in Grand Cape Mount and Grand Bassa Counties.

In conclusion, Mr. Hanson advised farmers that the "success of any agricultural revolution is based on the outlet of whatever is produced."

He said LPMC is restructuring its operations in such a way that its primary mandate of reaching the farmers can be assured.

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CSO: 3400/827

FINANCE MINISTER ON SLUGGISHNESS OF IRON ORE MARKET

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 30 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Finance Minister Robert C. Tubman has observed that "the unfavorable development" in the steel industry was a result of "stagnation in industrial activities worldwide".

He pointed out that steel production worldwide for 1986 is expected to remain at the 1985 production level of 720 million tons, and said there were no indications of improvement for 1987.

Mr. Tubman was speaking in an interview with the Liberia News Agency recently following his return from 47th meeting of the board of directors of the Bong Mining Company (BMC) held in Bong Mines.

Mr. Tubman said this trend is expected to be the case in the European Economic Community countries, especially Italy and West Germany, where iron ore is sold on a captive market".

He disclosed that in 1986, the "export price" for BMC pellets was \$22.6 per cent per ton indicating "a decline of five per cent in the 1987 business year."

Touching on production and shipment of BMC ore, Minister Tubman said metric tons, as against 7.33 million metric tons produced in 1985, while shipment for 1986 will total 7.02 tons valued at \$138.7 million.

Minister Tubman further disclosed that the BMC expects an annual loss of \$4.7 million in 1986 business year, "\$2.4 million more than the loss incurred by the company during the 1985 business year".

Minister Tubman however assured that the company's European shareholders are still under obligation to support it in keeping with the "special supporting measures

agreement" signed between the Liberian Government and the BMC's European partners in 1981.

Meanwhile, Mr. Tubman has told LINA that a draft agreement with the European Investment Bank for financing of the feasibility study of the Mifegui/Nimba Joint Project was nearing conclusion.

He said during a recent LAMCO board meeting, plans were also discussed for use of Liberian and Guinean shipping lines to transport about 50 per cent of the iron ore from the Mifegui/Nimba mine when the joint project begins operation.

He also disclosed that Health and Social Welfare Minister Martha Sandolo Belleh who was a member of the Liberian delegation to the board meeting called for the "Liberianization" of the managements of LAMCO-run hospitals in Liberia when they are privatized by the company.

Minister Tubman then expressed optimism for the future of the iron ore industry in Liberia. -- LINA

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CSO: 3400/826

AIM DIRECTOR RAISES QUESTIONS ABOUT MACHEL INQUIRY

MB240748 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1752 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] An item just in: We have just received an important work by AIM Director Carlos Cardoso containing important revelations on Mbuzini tragedy.

[Cardoso] The phrase referring to the appearance of a very high frequency omnidirectional radio [VOR] in the instruments of President Samora Machel's plane was only detected in South Africa on 14 January 1987, 1½ months after listening to the cockpit voice recorder [CVR] in Zurich.

Last Friday, AIM was informed by a reliable source that the sentence: VOR points to this direction, pronounced by the navigator at 2111 and 32 seconds was not detected in Zurich. The three commissions comprising the international commission of inquiry met in this Swiss city between 25 and 28 November 1986. They then listened to the CVR with equipment supplied by the USSR. At the time copies of original transcript were made for the three delegations, after which the CVR was taken to South Africa. The first formal transcript--the translation from Russian to English was done in Moscow in the first week of December. This first transcript did not contain about 10 phrases which not appear in the transcript of the factual report signed by the three delegations and already issued. Some of these phrases are of the type: OK, yes, it is all right.

Some doubts remained after this first investigation about some words and who had spoken them. The Moscow transcript was signed by the three delegations.

In the second week of January, the Mozambican team was contacted by telephone by the South African delegation, which stated the following: Through the use of more sophisticated equipment, it was discovered that some phrases which had previously been attributed to a certain crew member who were in fact spoken by another crew member. The South African delegation also disclosed that, by using that equipment, it had found two new sentences right at the beginning of the tape. These sentences referred to communication between the aircraft and Beira.

In the course of the same telephone conversation, the Mozambican side agreed to a joint listening of the CVR and the ADC [expansion unknown] during its visit to South Africa the next week for the conclusion and signing of the factual report, as agreed beforehand. ADC refers to communication with Maputo tower. They thus sought to clear up some unresolved issues.

Mozambican and USSR delegations arrived in Johannesburg on 12 January. This work was carried out between 13 and 16 January. On the afternoon of 14 January, the three delegations met at the Jan Smuts Airport conference room. While some of the members of the three delegations listened to the CVR and the ADC in a nearby room, other investigators worked on the factual report.

At one point, Colonel Desmond Lynch, of the South African Air Force, burst into the conference room. He showed great agitation. He hurriedly approached Rennie van Zyl, head of the South African delegation, with whom he spoke in a low voice. Soon afterward, the Mozambique and USSR delegations learned that one of the Mozambican experts listening to the CVR had picked up the phrase on the VOR.

These facts highlight the following fundamental question: Is it not strange that despite the use of more sophisticated equipment, which had permitted the detection of new phrases and the correction of voice attribution, the South African delegation failed to pick up the phrase on the VOR until that moment? This is the question that any expert on this type of investigation will ask.

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CSO: 3400/904

MOZAMBIQUE

MINISTER SPEAKS ON SUMMIT, MACHEL CRASH IN LUANDA

MB270646 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 27 Jan 87

[passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] Mozambican Minister of Foreign Affairs Pascoal Mocumbi arrived in Luanda last night to represent his country at the ministerial meeting of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries, which begins today. Pascoal Mocumbi was welcomed by Angolan Minister of External Relations Comrade Afonso van Dunem. Soon after his arrival, Pascoal Mocumbi gave a brief interview to our reporters. He stated the following on the meeting of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries.

"This is what brings us to Luanda. We are coming to participate in the ministerial council of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries. We are going to take this opportunity to review implementation of cooperation programs agreed by the five countries as well as the decisions of the five heads of state at the Luanda summit. I can add that we are determined to continue our actions to consolidate and develop relations among the five countries."

Asked to speak on the crash which killed President Samora Machel, particularly on the latest findings of the inquiry commission the Mozambican official said:

"The inquiry is not over yet. The Mozambican side demands clarification on where, how, and who placed the radio signal that threw the aircraft off course. This is one of the issues that worry us, because Mozambique demands the truth, the truth on the tragic accident which killed President Samora Machel. The inquiry cannot be based on feelings. We know, we are aware that it was a deliberate action to murder President Samora Machel. Now, we must find real evidence. This is why the inquiry is taking place. We have no proof yet. We are working toward that objective--to know exactly who, how, and where the radio signal that diverted the aircraft from its course was placed." The meeting of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries begins today and is scheduled to end on Thursday. The meeting will begin by assessing the activities prescribed under the program of action approved by the group's sixth summit.

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CSO: 3400/904

MOZAMBIQUE

FORMER SECURITY MINISTER COMMENTS ON DOCUMENTS FOUND IN WRECK

MB231905 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Mozambique's former Security Minister Colonel Sergio Vieira, says senior South African Government officials told him the day after the crash of President Samora Machel's plane, that they had no interest in documents and personal objects found in the wreckage. Col Vieira says South Africa's police commissioner, General Coetzee, told him several times on 20 October last year that all documents and personal objects found in the wreckage would be sent to Mozambique immediately. Gen Coetzee said this was a question of ethics. Col Vieira says Gen Coetzee's remarks were made also in the presence of two Mozambican Government deputy ministers. He says he told the South African officials that he wanted to take back to Maputo the documents and the other items. Col Vieira says he brought back some things which he delivered to the Frelimo Party's Political Bureau. A Mozambican officer also remained in South Africa in order to bring back some items. This officer managed to bring back something. Col Vieira says Gen Coetzee, in the presence of South Africa's foreign minister, Roelof Botha, had promised to facilitate this immediate removal of the documents and personal objects still at Mbuzini, the sight of the crash, to Mozambique.

Col Vieira's statement has been made today in Maputo after the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY contacted him following remarks by a South African civil aviation official that the police collected documents and other objects from the scene of the wreckage because they had been ordered to do so by Mr Botha and Col Vieira. The civil aviation official Pieter de Klerk, made this allegation yesterday during the current South African official hearing into the crash. Mr de Klerk said police told him on 20 October that they were removing material from the wreckage because of instructions by Col Vieira and Mr Botha.

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CSO: 3400/904

MOZAMBIQUE

DOCUMENT ON MACHEL CRASH HANDED OVER TO SOVIET, RSA TEAMS

MB290636 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Mozambique has delivered a document containing two important pieces of information to the Soviet and South African commissions of inquiry into the causes of the Mozambican presidential air crash on 19 October. One of them deals with the flight path of President Samora Machel's plane as calculated by a computer. The other is the decoding of the black box of the Mozambique Airlines [LAM] Boeing 737 which was over the Limpopo area on a flight from Beira to Maputo some 35 minutes after the crash of the presidential plane. An official source told AIM that Mozambique handed over the document in accordance with the spirit of Annex 13 of the International Civil Aviation Organization regulations which state that in an investigation of this kind, the parties concerned must exchange all information. The source added that Mozambique would continue to observe all its undertakings. The same source pointed out that South Africa has not always observed the terms of the investigation, giving an example the hearing that was held in Johannesburg until Tuesday at which information taken from a flight simulator by the South African side was produced. Such information was not given to Mozambique prior to the hearing.

The information on LAM's Boeing 737 flight shows its flight path. The aircraft flew from Beira to Maputo and when it was over Limpopo, it was instructed by the Maputo tower to return to Beira because the presidential airplane had not yet arrived in the capital.

Information on the flight path showed that the airplane was flying toward Maputo only 1 degree away from the previously established path within the Beira-Maputo air corridor, on a straight line. It appears that at the Johannesburg hearing this fact was used by advocate Cedric Puckrin to conclude that it proved the nonexistence of a decoy very high frequency omnidirectional radio [VOR] in the area. A Mozambique civil aviation expert told AIM that if Puckrin was talking about the Boeing 737 then such a conclusion is false because the LAM Boeing 737's automatic pilot was on a path set by pilot [name indistinct] and the automatic pilot did not follow the decoy VOR; that is, to use aviation jargon, the aircraft did not make use of the VOR mode. The pilot said that the path of the presidential plane shows that it indicates the possibility of a decoy VOR in the area.

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CSO: 3400/904

AIM SPECULATES ON INJURIES TO MACHEL PASSENGERS

MB260752 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Six of the 25 people killed in President Samora Machel's plane crash had cuts already stitched on the side of their necks. (Anatoli Choulipov), a member of the Soviet crew; Heriques Bettencourt and Ulisses Mesa, two of President Samora Machel's personal physicians; air hostesses Esmeralda Luisa and Sofia Arone; and Joao Navesse, of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had cuts of about 7 cm made by sharp devices on both sides of their necks. According to Minister of Health Fernando Vaz, the cuts were not the causes of death. These six and the others killed died as a result of multiple traumatic skull and thoracic wounds.

(AIM reports that doctors believe) there are three possible causes of the cuts, namely the injection of preservatives, the injection of other products which could later be detected in blood tests, or to extract blood. AIM adds that only the blood tests on the other members of the crew could show whether the cuts made on (Anatoli Choulipov) were followed by injection of alcohol into the bloodstreams of the other three members of the crew by gross and obvious means. [sentence as heard] A physician approached by AIM commented on the last possibility by saying that alcohol injected in a dead body does not evaporate rapidly, remaining in the body for a long period.

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CSO: 3400/904

MOZAMBIQUE

'MYSTERY RADIO SIGNALS' KEY TO MACHEL CRASH

MB281651 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] In a front-page editorial entitled, "Who Did It," the Mozambican daily NOTICIAS newspaper today states that the focal question in the investigation into President Samora Machel's death concerned the mystery radio signals that caused the presidential aircraft to stray from its flight path. Two minutes before the crash the plane turned southwest following the radio signal made by the VOR, a very high frequency omnidirectional radio signal. The only explanation for this, said the newspaper, is that the VOR had come on the air transmitting on the same frequency as [word indistinct] VOR but at greater power. The question which demands a reply is, what VOR was this and who switched it on, states the paper. The facts, the newspaper says, tend to show that the plane was electronically diverted from its flight path.

It says the question of whether or not the pilots did everything in their power to save the aircraft is an important question. [words indistinct] the mystery VOR signal. From a legal point of view this may still be irrelevant. The mistakes committed by the victim of his lack of caution do not count as extenuating circumstances for the criminal, and much less do they absolve the criminal, and much less do they absolve the criminal of responsibility.

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CSO: 3400/904

NOTICIAS QUESTIONS PIK BOTHA VERACITY

MB271447 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Rumors, slanders, lies, and smoke screens do not help to alleviate the strong suspicions in the hearts of all Mozambicans, which are shared by millions of honest men in our continent and the rest of the world. This is how today's Maputo NOTICIAS editorial ends. The editorial deals with the statements by Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha at the hearing in the Johannesburg Supreme Court into President Samora Machel's air crash in Mbuzini in October 1986.

The editorial points out that Roelof Botha made two very serious statements soon after the tragedy, which proved to be false. The first statement said that the pilots could have been drunk; and the other was that the aircraft was obsolete and did not have a modern ground proximity warning system. Confronted with factual evidence yesterday, Mr Roelof Botha was at pains to explain that if he had made false statements it was because at the time he thought they were correct. This was so because someone, whom he did not identify, from the Ministry of Transport, had given him the information. In other words, Botha himself had been deceived.

The editorial continues by saying that taking for granted the naivety and credibility of South African, Mozambican and world public opinion, Mr Botha also said that when he stated that there was alcohol in the blood of the pilots he did not infer that they were drunk. In order to justify his false statements, Botha said that he believed it was his duty to minimize the devastating effect of allegations that the South African Air Force was responsible for the plane crash. The editorial stresses that the South African minister of foreign affairs admitted that he played an active role in a deliberate disinformation campaign aimed at disguising the possible responsibility of his government.

The NOTICIAS editorial then puts three questions to the Pretoria regime:

1. If Mr Botha, confronted with hard evidence, admitted that he made false statements on such a delicate matter, who can assure us that other statements made by him and other regime officials were not equally false?

2. If the Pretoria regime is in fact innocent about the plane crash, what was the need to create a smoke screen and spread rumors and lies worldwide?

3. What is Mr Roelof Botha trying to hide with his statements yesterday and on previous occasions; and from whom?

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CSO: 3400/904

FUMO DECLARES SUPPORT FOR RENAMO; U.S. POLICY CRITICIZED

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 30 Dec 86 p 17

[Text] The issue involving the RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance] hostages left the realm of analysis of the civil war in Mozambique when the resistance leader, Afonso Dhlakama, restored their freedom. What occurred after that (namely, the despicable abuse to which those released were subjected in Malawi) is no longer RENAMO's responsibility. The latter will now confine itself to counting the unanticipated gains from the operation: On the one hand, it was proven that Malawi's alleged backing for the rebels was an invention of FRELIMO propaganda; and, on the other, there surfaced once again the obnoxious nature of the procedures used by the Maputo government.

Hence, attention has been turned again to the military operations area. In this respect (and apart from what may have occurred last week-end, which is not yet known), the latest communique distributed by RENAMO deserves special heed; because it discloses that the rebels have again reached the gates of the city of Beira, the country's second-ranking in importance. The FRELIMO military base in the Manga district was reportedly destroyed, with heavy losses for the government forces, in both troops and equipment; the large warehouses located in the airport area were reportedly burned; and, in another operation, on the railway between Beira and Dondo, the guerrillas attacked and immobilized a railroad train consisting of 50 cars.

The "Beira corridor," so much contested by various economic powers that have recolonized Southern Africa, and so much defended by the Zimbabwe expeditionary force, is still a region in which the rebels move about and attack easily, confirming what was told to the reporter, Eduardo Mascarenhas, 3 weeks ago, by the RENAMO leader: "With Chissano and FRELIMO, there is no Beira corridor."

'FUMO's' Significant Support

Apart from the military realm, the position assumed regarding RENAMO by the organization known as the "United Democratic Front of Mozambique," or simply FUMO, is unquestionably important.

Founded by Dr Domingos Arouca (a pioneer among Mozambican independent advocates, who was already plotting when Samora Machel was still taking tests to become a nurse), FUMO is one of the several movements that have become affirmed in opposition to the FRELIMO dictatorship, but remaining aloof from Mozambican National Resistance, and sometimes showing hostility toward it.

According to a communique that has now been distributed, and previous texts, FUMO seemed to deem it possible to find a means of reconciliation through the publicized pragmatism of Samora Machel, to whose memory it has, moreover, paid tribute.

In the communique in question, however, FUMO scores the spuriousness of the notion circulated regarding Machel's successor: "Unlike what a certain press, in the service of savage capitalism, wants people to believe, Chissano is not a moderate nor pro-Western. He represents, rather, the reinforcement of the Soviet sector of FRELIMO. And, regardless of how great the economic and financial interest, both Portuguese and other, may be in exploiting the Mozambican people, the fact is the same. The possibility of a change has been lost."

Well-informed on what is happening behind the scenes in Maputo's Marxist regime, FUMO does not share the illusions spread concerning Joaquim Chissano's alleged Western leanings. Not sharing them, it has decided to take the course of action recommended to it by logic: in the battle against the Marxist despotism in Mozambique, in other words, to give unconditional support to the movement headed by Afonso Dhlakama:

"The opposition has been entangled for a long time in more than dubious initiatives, infiltrated by FRELIMO police groups and by opportunists who serve only the one who pays them most. It is time for Mozambicans to free themselves from the pseudo-parties or small factions, which only spread confusion and betrayal. It is time to support RENAMO exclusively, without hesitation."

For an Examination of Conscience

The "United Democratic Front of Mozambique" is not established in the area of military operations; therefore, in that realm, its support for Mozambican National Resistance will not be intended to change the situation. But it can and must change it in the view of certain Western decision-making centers in Europe and the United States, which thus far have denied Dhlakama the authenticity of a political representative in democratic terms, preferring over him small sectorial groups which in many instances, according to FUMO's unbiased statement, are infiltrated by FRELIMO agents.

FUMO's support for RENAMO should represent to many responsible people a serious reason for an examination of conscience. The distorted vision with which the decision-making centers and circles of public opinion influenced by them continue to view the position assumed by Mozambican National Resistance is beginning to have disturbing features of irrationality, revealing blindness. For example, consider the condemnation made by the European Parliament, on which RENAMO's delegate to Europe, Paulo Oliveira, commented in this fair manner: "It would be better to analyze what the Maputo government has done: in late 1982 Joaquim Chissano ordered the summary shooting of six alleged guerrillas, without a trial. This was reported by radio broadcasts and propaganda in the regime's own press. The death penalty, the whipping law,

the torture, the 'reeducation' camps, and 'operation production' do, indeed, clearly attest to the crime and brutality that the European Parliament lacks the courage to denounce or has no desire to condemn."

Washington's Absurdity

The United States ambassador to Maputo, Peter John de Voos, is due to leave his post in January, but will depart after having profusely disseminated the most false notions regarding FRELIMO and the men heading it, as well as its convertibility into a democratic ideology.

The U.S. State Department continues to cultivate this line. A few days ago, without any evidence to back his bizarre theory, Undersecretary Chester Crocker claimed that President Joaquim Chissano "is putting his house in order." A few days earlier, another undersecretary of state, Michael Armacost, while passing through Maputo, expressed an identical view, with the aggravating factor of having considered RENAMO "a primarily military entity, which is very difficult to characterize as a national liberation movement"; claiming that, therefore, it is impossible to view the latter on the same level as UNITA, which Crocker, Armacost and their superiors, regard as "an authentic voice."

To date, those high-ranking State Department officials have not yet attempted to explain the differences between the Angolan and Mozambican rebels. It seems unlikely that they will succeed in doing so; because the charges that the Maputo rulers have made against Mozambican National Resistance, namely, that it has the backing of the Republic of South Africa, are the very same ones as those made by the Luanda rulers against the National Union for Total Independence of Angola. Because the demands of both rebel movements regarding the departure of foreign troops in the government's service are absolutely identical; because the statements involving programs aimed at establishing democracy made on constant occasions by Jonas Savimbi do not differ from those also made on constant occasions by Afonso Dhlakama; because the anticommunism of both is identical.

This being the case, the only visible difference consists of the absence of a Cuban expeditionary force in Mozambique, identical to the one operating in Angola; but there is no lack of foreign troops of various nationalities in FRELIMO's service, starting with those from Zimbabwe. Now it is difficult to believe that the issue of the Cubans is the only one that has prompted the American State Department to cite such major differences between RENAMO and UNITA. There must necessarily be one or more other reasons. And it is regrettable that the State Department has not disclosed them; regrettable, and the source of suspicions, as if those raised recently against President Reagan's team were not enough.

2909

CSO: 3442/70

INCREASING INTERNATIONALIZATION OF ARMED CONFLICT NOTED

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 31 Dec 86 p 20

[Text] The tragic death of the president of Mozambique, Samora Machel, is unquestionably the most significant event of all that have occurred in that country during the year now ending.

However, also to be stressed is the increasing entrenchment that RENAMO [Mozambican National Resistance] has been achieving on Mozambican territory, specifically in Zambezia Province; the internationalization of the war, with the active participation of a contingent of 6,000 troops from Zimbabwe, fighting the opponents of the Maputo forces; as well as the pledge of similar aid from Tanzania; and the worsening of the country's social and economic crisis, wherein famine has already affected millions of people, creating a situation that has now been compared internationally with that experienced in Ethiopia.

Charges Against South Africa Ended

The efforts made, even on the international level, to incriminate the Pretoria government as the one responsible for the air disaster in which Samora Machel and his companions lost their lives have been thwarted. Although the plane on which the Mozambican president was traveling, a Soviet Tupolev aircraft, crashed on South African territory, quite close to N'Komati, where the historic treaty between the Maputo and Pretoria authorities was concluded, the subsequent investigations have proven that a deviation from its course was involved, caused without intervention other than that of the weather conditions experienced (a tropical storm) or the pilot's action.

The termination of the charges against South Africa, suddenly and on all levels, although the results of the examination made by specialists from an international team of the tapes contained in the so-called "black box" had not yet been publicized, and the subsequent crashes of three more Tupolevs, one in Berlin and two in Angola, is a fact attesting to the validity of the aforementioned conclusion.

Western Countries' Backing for Maputo Continues

Chosen as successor to Samora Machel by the FRELIMO leaders was the heretofore Mozambican minister of foreign affairs, Joaquim Chissano. Educated in Portugal,

Chissano was viewed by many sectors as a liberalizing individual; but that description of him has been rejected by RENAMO and other circles, which depict him as a greater Soviet adherent than Machel.

In any event, in both Portugal and the United States, as well as other Western countries, the current Maputo government continues to have an extremely favorable status.

The Lornho group and other multinational groups are also still expressing an interest in investing in Mozambique, specifically, in the region known as the "Beira corridor."

This interest is equally significant, or more so, from an economic standpoint, if we recall that, as a result of acts of sabotage committed by RENAMO, the Cabora Bassa conduit, supplying South Africa with electric power, has been kept out of operation.

Zimbabwe: Privileged Partner

Regarding the Maputo government's support for countries of Southern Africa, the first that should be mentioned is Zimbabwe, Ian Smith's former Southern Rhodesia; a support shown, as has already been noted, by the presence of a military contingent which is by no means an indication of altruism, or provided on the basis of merely humanistic principles.

Nevertheless, Zimbabwe's current prime minister, Mugabe, is indebted largely to the aid of all types received from Samora Machel for his victory in the battle with Ian Smith. Moreover, Mozambique is indispensable, not only for Zimbabwe, but also for Zambia, Tanzania, and Malawi, to make an ocean outlet from the interior of the continent possible for all these countries. It is precisely through the "Beira corridor," currently inoperative owing to RENAMO's action, that the opposition from FRELIMO's armed forces has prevailed.

Whereas, from a military standpoint, and for the purpose of contributing to the disencumbrance of that region and the latter's resultant use as an advantage for itself, Zimbabwe's aid is a reality, the same does not hold true of the assistance that it might provide to eliminate the famine that is rampant in Mozambique. Although it is beset with production surpluses, Mugabe's government has decided that this aid can be given only if there is proper payment for it. We have confined ourselves to republishing reports disseminated by international agencies established in Harare.

In any case, President Chissano still has Zimbabwe as a privileged partner and, pursuing a plan of Machel's publicized at the time by TEMPO, first-hand, he is calling for the creation of a Federation of Southern African States, to be initiated by Mozambique and that country.

Tanzania and Malawi: Two Chissano Conquests

A partner with which the present Mozambican head of state is also seeking to intensify relations is Tanzania, and it was precisely to Dar-es-Salaam that he paid the first visit made abroad after taking over his new office.

Resulting from that visit was the agreement that will enable Mozambique to count on the participation of Tanzanian troops in the battle that it is waging against RENAMO.

Another Chissano conquest was the renewal of the cooperation agreement that exists between Malawi and Mozambique. Relations between the two countries had been very tense, since last September, when President Samora Machel began accusing Malawi of harboring and aiding RENAMO troops.

As TEMPO reported, one of Machel's last meetings was precisely devoted to planning with his Zimbabwe allies, and with the collusion of Tanzania and Zambia, the invasion of Malawi and the fall of President Botha, if the latter continued supporting the RENAMO rebels.

After Samora Machel's death, the situation changed, and the current relations between the Maputo and Lilongwe governments are the most cordial possible, as shown by the fact that President Banda has agreed to FRELIMO's attempt to send the hostages released by RENAMO to Mozambique and turn them over to the Malawi authorities.

As for Mozambique's relations with South Africa, they have remained normal in 1986, based on the spirit of the N'Komati Accord concluded between the two countries. In October, however, the Mozambican press resumed its charges against the Pretoria authorities of aiding RENAMO, even hinting that they might be implicated in a plan to assassinate Samora Machel. The accusations were intensified after the disaster which killed the first Mozambican president, yet they lasted but a short time, surely because it was concluded that the accident was in no way related to the South Africans.

Restructuring of RENAMO

A final reference to RENAMO, to indicate the restructuring that President Afonso Dhlakama has carried out, dismissing Evo Fernandes as secretary general, and thereby eliminating the notion that the movement has a key Portuguese component.

Also to be underscored is the evidence that it has shown of its establishment in Zambezia and the spectacular release, rather than by Natal, of the hostages that it had captured, the overwhelming majority of whom were Portuguese.

2909

CSO: 3442/70

MOZAMBIQUE

RELIGIOUS GROUPS URGE END TO VIOLENCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] In 1987, Mozambique's religious communities will continue to solicit international assistance in behalf of all the people in this land afflicted by the terrorist destabilization, which destroys production units, aggravating the shortages. For the religious community, the continuing solicitation of aid is a demonstration of love of country.

The nation's religious community, represented in the Christian Council of Mozambique [CCM], which encompasses 13 faiths, CARITAS, the Adventist union or individualized sects, have collected, throughout the world, food aid, clothing, shoes, production equipment and other goods, thus helping to alleviate the suffering of Mozambique's citizens. The aid which has been contributed reaches the beneficiaries through the Department for Prevention of and Combat Against Natural Disasters [DPCCN] and the Red Cross.

As we learned from the DPCCN, the diversity and value of aid collected by the religious faiths has, in this period, been of great importance.

To give an indication of the volume of articles collected, the DPCCN reported that during the year ending now, through the CCN, the country has received more than 5,000 tons of corn, 67 tons of corn meal, 600 tons of rice, 30 tons of peanuts, 100 tons of wheat and 330 tons of cooking oil, among other items.

The CCM collected 188 tons of clothing and 15,000 blankets. This organization of religious faiths has also brought in production means, medicines and educational materials, as have other organizations or individual sects.

During 1987, the flame which inspired the solicitation of aid will not die, because, as religious figures told us, such activity is a demonstration of love of the country, in which the hardships of the people are also the cares of the community of the faithful. The aid is solicited from like communities spread through the Western and Scandinavian countries and the GDR. The Mozambican communities, in conjunction with the competent agencies in the country, have coordinated the means of channeling the aid to individuals in need.

As the year 1986 comes to an end, however, what hopes remain for this work? The reply, in the words of those with experience in this area:

Bernardo Mabote, Adventist pastor: "The year which is now ending was very bad, because the terrorist violence continued to erode our economy, worsening the social life of our citizens. As everyone is aware, the hunger and poverty have continued. The 60,000 Adventists in the country were as much affected by the crisis as the other citizens, so our religious sect appealed for, and received, international aid to ease the suffering. Our hope and desire is that the year 1987 will bring indications that we are finally on the path to life in peace.

"As religious people, and with no restrictions imposed by the party and government on the practice of our faith, we expect that our community will grow and that we will induce more foreign communities, particularly those in Switzerland, Portugal and Brazil, to alleviate the problems that confront us now."

Leonel Impuanha Celestino, Adventist pastor: "In 1986, we continued to live in a country tormented by the destabilization which aggravated the famine, the clothing shortage and the lack of other conditions which provide comfort for the people. The Adventist Christian Community, allied with the government in offering assistance to the victims of the destabilization and the natural disasters, channeled food, clothing, medicines and teaching materials to the people through the Red Cross, the DPCCN and the Health and Education ministries. These goods were sent to us by brother churches throughout the world, which have united with us in this sad moment which we are experiencing. Our wish, in accordance with the supreme commandment which guides our religious congregation, is for the establishment of peace, so that true patriots may work to make this country great. Our hope for the new year is that we will achieve peace, because the Adventists feel that, as long as the reign of terror continues, any prospect of overcoming the difficulties is compromised. We have faith that, until peace comes, the friendly international community will help us out."

Issufo Adam, president of the Mohammedan Community of Maputo: "The year 1986, which is now coming to an end, was a very bad period in the life of Mozambique. We continued to be devastated by tragic calamities which, this time, assumed an almost universal nature because they were also occurring in other corners of the world. Our sadness is even greater because we lost our dynamic leader, but I take pride in the fact that we were able to remain calm at the most grievous moment, to show the world our discipline and our national unity and to choose, as our leader, the right man for the immense tasks ahead of us.

"I, personally, and all my brethren of the Islamic faith, who represent almost half of the nation's community, hope that, in 1987, our generosity will be the greatest spiritual asset we will have at our disposal to face our daily life."

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CSO: 3442/66

MOMA DISTRICT ACHIEVING SUCCESS IN MARKETING CAMPAIGNS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Teodosio Angelo]

[Text] The farm marketing campaign in the district of Moma in the province of Nampula is currently achieving positive results, despite the actions of the armed bandits in the pay of the apartheid regime which are active in some zones in that part of the country, above all on the boundary with the province of Zambezia. On the other hand, the people, with staffing by the party and state structures in the district, are currently engaged in the bloc production of rice and corn, in addition to cassava and other crops, within the context of the campaigns being pursued to combat hunger. This information was provided by the first secretary and administrator of the district of Moma, Armando Ernesto Dimande, who talked with our reporters recently.

On this occasion, Armando Dimande noted that the district of Moma is one of those producing rice, corn, cotton and cashews in which the marketing campaign is already under way, and the people are flocking to the marketing outlets.

The Moma administrator explained that the production of cashews in this part of the province of Nampula is carried out in two stages. One is that in progress and the other will begin at the end of this month, since the cashew groves produced two crops this year.

"If it were not for the fires caused by the armed bandits and clandestine hunters, we are certain that the district of Moma could meet the cashew marketing goal of 5,000 tons set this year," the Moma administrator emphasized. He added that even so, it is believed that more than 3,500 tons will be marketed this season, and currently 800 tons have already been shipped to the factory.

This production, according to Armando Dimande, exceeds the total for last year, when 3,618 tons were marketed. This was due, among other things, to the actions of the armed bandits, who blocked the access roads in the interior of the district, so that large quantities of cashews did not reach the market, while other factors were the late arrival of the incentive products and the uncontrolled fires which destroyed vast areas in the cashew groves.

"This year we received the incentive products for the marketing campaign and got them to the distributors on time," Armando Dimande said.

Even so, the products allocated for the cashew marketing campaign are not those most wanted by the peasants because, he said, "They need a great deal of cloth, petroleum products and salt, and I think that oil and other products should be for normal consumption."

In order to ensure that all of the cashews are marketed, above all in the zones affected by the criminal actions of the armed bandits, the security system has been strengthened. This is being done by militiamen, together with Mozambican Armed Forces personnel stationed in the district, who escort the trucks to the cashew marketing sites, as well as to the district seat or the factory units.

Situation in Moma

Speaking about the political and military situation in the district, the Moma administrator said that it is tending to improve following several incursions by the armed bandits, particularly while the second general elections were going on.

"But these incursions were in vain, because the people, mobilized and staffed by the party and state structures in the district, fought these evildoers mercilessly, and it is for this very reason that we have achieved success. There was no locality where the electoral process did not occur," Armando Dimande said. He added that currently the main preoccupation of the district authorities is the armed camps the bandits have established, not in the district of Moma, but rather on the other side of the Ligonha River, in the province of Zambezia.

During the provincial electoral conference, Armando Dimande was praised by various delegates for the work he has done in the district in organizing the population and combating armed banditry.

The first secretary and administrator of Moma emphasized in an interview with our newspaper that it is urgent and important to eliminate the camps, "because only by destroying them can we achieve the goals set forth in the economic and social guidelines by the Force FRELIMO Party Congress," he added.

Parallel with this, the people in the district of Moma, revealing a high sense of heroism and determination to combat armed banditry, have participated actively in the ranks of the People's Militia, as well as other productive activities.

In Metil, in the locality of Jagoma, for example, the people who had sought refuge in the interior of the district because of the activities of the armed bandits are beginning to return to their areas, and have now begun the rebuilding of their homes.

This activity, according to information provided by the first secretary and administrator of Moma, Armando Dimande, is the result of a mobilization effort

carried out among the people by the party and state structures in that part of the province, after the bandits were driven off by the people themselves. Using swords, spears and other traditional weapons, they have contributed to destroying enemy camps, as well as defending their own communal settlements.

The population of the district of Moma, which totals 189,966 persons, is distributed among 97 villages and 105 communal neighborhoods. The people work on collective farm blocs, although some families have separate farms, the district administrator said.

At present, the people of the district, the majority of whom are peasants, are experiencing a shortage of hoes, which are needed for the production of rice, one of the main crops in Moma, above all at the Larde Administrative Station.

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CS0:3442/53

GAZA PROVINCE 1985-86 FARM RESULTS ANALYZED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by Bento Niquice]

[Text] Xai-Xai--The shortage of seeds, fuels and other production resources profoundly affected the 1985-86 farm season in Gaza. This was reflected in particular in the results achieved at the end of the season, a report delivered by the Gaza Provincial Planning Commission at the 19th Session of the Provincial Assembly (outgoing) held a few days ago in the city Xai-Xai revealed. This document also took up various aspects of that harvest.

The CPP document said that the 1985-86 farm season in the province of Gaza saw the loss of substantial cultivated areas because the necessary planting was not done. On the other hand, there were some cases of crops lost after the proper seeds had been planted in the ground.

In the first instance, the reason was the inadequate quantities of seeds delivered to the production sectors, and in the latter instance, the problem was the shortage of fuels needed to operate the machinery for irrigating the crops.

The situation was aggravated by the limited rainfall which occurred during the last season, to the detriment of the family and cooperative sectors in particular, as well as a considerable part of the private sector.

According to the document read, the province of Gaza lost more than 2,000 hectares during the last farm season, of which 1,039 were planted to rice and belonged to the state sector.

Overall, the report said, the area planted to rice and lost in the three planned sectors (family, cooperative and state) came to 2,011 hectares.

On this occasion, the provincial director of planning for Gaza explained that in economic terms, the area lost had a potential yield of 6,000 tons of rice, an estimate based on the fact that the average yield per hectare is 3.2 tons.

Federico Sitoi announced that in order to deal with the problems encountered during the season just past, the provincial government in Gaza decided to

provide for a permanent reserve of fuels and also to reduce the crop areas of some farm enterprises, such as those in Chibuto and Magule, and also to eliminate the Massingir Farm Enterprise, due to its poor performance.

On the other hand, Federico Sitoi said that he was relatively optimistic about the present farm season, emphasizing that the staffing of the family sector on the allocated plots of the collective farms which is under way in this province may serve as a catalyst for achieving high production indices.

At a given point in his address, the director of the CPP in Gaza criticized certain (unspecified) enterprises for their deviation from the guidelines. "We must drastically change our attitude about the production of grains. They are the basis of the diet of the overwhelming majority of our population. Therefore grain production cannot be made secondary, with priority being given to rice and truck garden crops alone to the detriment of the production of corn."

Results of the Season

After the 1985-86 farm season had been assessed, it was established that the province of Gaza produced 34,038 tons of rice during this season, exceeding the initial goal of 30,250 tons.

Of the total produced, more than 25,700 tons came from the state enterprises, which in many seasons have succeeded in surpassing the other sectors by a wide margin, particularly in rice production.

This official said that the planned sectors (state, cooperative and family) produced a total of 737 tons of rice instead of the 4,230 initially planned.

It should be noted that in addition to assessing the last farm season, the 19th Session of the Provincial Assembly of Gaza undertook an analysis of the individual and collective activities of the deputies during their 5-year term of office.

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MOZAMBIQUE

OUTLOOK OPTIMISTIC FOR FOOD PRODUCTION IN TETE PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Dec 86 p 1

[Article by Noe Dimande]

[Text] "Tete is one of the provinces that depend on donations to offset their food deficit," Governor Eduardo Arao observed during a meeting with agriculture cadres. In this regard, he stressed the need to exert an effort to organize food production in the countryside, despite the military aggression which South Africa is perpetrating through the armed bandits. "Although it is a fact that the problems are the result of a very real situation which we are experiencing, we must be realistic. Within our capabilities, we could be doing something, which we are not, because of organizational problems," the governor said.

In response to this concern of the authorities, there are plans for the reintegration of the productive force represented by the peasant families, driven from their native areas by the criminal activities of the armed bandits. In Tete Province, there are plans to maximize use of the agricultural potential existing in Changana District, Vale de Xitima, Cahora Bassa District, Vale de Inhartanda and Benga, the last two of which are on the outskirts of the city of Tete.

These are the locations noted by the provincial government as suitable for the settlement of families that have abandoned their districts because of the lack of security. The situation is better in these areas than in the districts located north of the Zambeze River.

These areas are contemplated for the implementation of possible emergency programs to benefit the population displaced by the South African destabilization. This aid is to be oriented toward ensuring food production by the peasants themselves, to whom the aid will be directed.

In this regard, Governor Arao reported recently that a team from an international organization was in the province to assess the situation and the needs in support of this population. The governor noted that the assistance was not only desirable in terms of immediate needs, but he felt it was important that this aid be directed toward projects to reestablish agricultural production in locales where the displaced population is concentrated.

Another factor which will contribute to solving the food shortage in the province is the reorganization of family production through a rural extension program. This program, which is receiving financing from abroad, takes in almost the entire province; at this time, however, it is confined to some areas in districts south of the Zambeze River, since, in districts north of the river, the state of security is precarious.

Hands to the Earth

"The rural extension program is intended to cover the entire province, taking an optimistic view of the development of the current military situation," we learned from Jose Antonio, a foreign technician involved in the implementation of this project. He called attention to the fact that "if we were not optimistic, the program would be limited to some areas which are not affected by the South African war of destabilization."

Jose Antonio was referring to the second phase of the program for the recovery of family farm production in Tete, which is known as the Rural Extension Program. The program is financed by the Danish Agency for International Development (DANIDA), which spent the first 2 years marketing production materials, through AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company], with the aim of providing incentives for agricultural production. Starting in the new year, the program should enter the second phase, consisting in organizing the family productive force.

Invoking the need to "get your hands in the earth, to get in touch with it," Stig Jelkilde, a DANIDA official serving with the program in Tete Province, noted that the Rural Extension Program "is one of identification, because we do not yet have the data to fully unleash this productive force."

"What we are interested in is support for the full agricultural development of Tete Province, without creating new agencies," the same official noted. He stressed that the program is basically a mechanism for providing services to the family producer, so he can avail himself of the funds made available by DANIDA and the means provided by the North American organization "World Vision."

While DANIDA has made a fund of \$15 million available over a 5-year period, in increments of \$3 million annually, "World Vision" has already provided seed, bicycles, slickers and boots for the agricultural workers who will oversee the enlistment of the peasant labor force.

Moreover, "World Vision" has provided a truck and three motor vehicles for the Provincial Agricultural Directorate department engaged in the program.

Within the framework of the program, a Rural Extension Department was created at the provincial level, which will oversee the entire project. Each district will have a rural extension director who will work with the extension agents. The agents are technicians who will work with 10 recruiters. These, in turn, will enlist up to 100 families; for this purpose, they will be issued bicycles provided by "World Vision."

Rationalize Production Methods

"The heart of this program is practically within the limits of the city of Tete, making use of the existing organizational tools," we were told by Jose Antonio, who explained that he is seeking to create a training center for promoters of this project in the Casa Agraria.

"The purpose of the center, in a first phase, is to train a limited number of extension agents and recruiters, who will come from all the rural areas in the province, Jose Antonio said, noting that "these individuals will be given an intensive course, aimed at improving production methods without trying to introduce radical modifications in the traditional organization of peasant agriculture."

The extension agents will have small rural extension demonstration plots, in areas representative of the agricultural characteristics of the particular zone. The whole extension program is built around a policy of small irrigation systems, aimed at expanding rural production.

As an agricultural technician, the extension agent will be a civil servant, within the Agriculture Directorate budget, but the recruiter will be a political figure who has the confidence of the people and whose function will be to dynamize rural agricultural production.

"This rural extension program will be complemented by closer regulation of the activities of the Department for Prevention of and Combat against Natural Disasters," said Jose Antonio; "otherwise, in the border areas, we would be fostering smuggling."

Our interviewee stressed that the rural extension program is aimed, first, at augmenting the potential of the family sector, after which it will "look at the question of increasing efficiency to ensure subsistence production and to attempt to obtain a surplus for the market."

Underlying the program is the stabilization of the nutritional levels of the population, which is thought to have been achieved through the donations received from the international community.

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CS0: 3442/66

WATER RESEARCH STATION TO BE BUILT IN NHAMATANDA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Plans call for completion of the construction work on the facility for water research and the digging of wells being built in Nhamatanda, in the province of Sofala. This project is being financed by the UNICEF at an estimated cost of \$350,000, or 14 million meticals, while the Mozambican government will contribute locally available materials.

After completion of the project, which includes the construction of rooms for the workers, an office, storage area, kitchen, carpentry and metal-working shops, research work and the digging of wells will begin, with a view to supplying the settlements in that part of the province of Sofala with water.

Lucas Bosma, the coordinating engineer for the Nhamatanda Water Research Station, went on to say, after providing our reporters with this information, that the goal of this project is to supply good quality water in sufficient quantity to more than 70 percent of the rural population by the middle of the 1990s.

This engineer also said that there is no need to fear exhaustion of the water table which supplying the population of Nhamatanda, since the local people are accustomed to traveling long distances to obtain water.

He further said that in order to ensure that the wells which will be drilled continue to have water after the water table is reached, it will be necessary to drill several cubic decimeters further, so as to reach a subterranean source which can provide water to more than 500 families.

Three months ago, the project was provided with one of the three vehicles planned to speed up the work, as well as equipment for the carpentry and metal-working shop, among other things.

At the site where the construction work on the water research and well-drilling station is under way, a major effort is being pursued to complete the projects within the scheduled period.

The project work, which is being done by Dutch and Mozambican engineers and contractors, as well as workers from the CETA enterprise, is well advanced.

Engineer Lucas Bosma, the project coordinator, told NOTICIAS that the work of excavating wells will be extended to other points in the province of Sofala which most need water, such as the district of Gorongosa.

According to this official's information, the water obtained from the first drillings for this precious liquid in the district of Nhamatanda proved to be of good quality.

He expressed confidence that the goals planned for the water research station project after the conclusion of the work in progress will be achieved.

Water Analysis and Treatment

The Regional Environmental Health Center in Sofala plans to focus serious attention on the well water consumed by the people of Beira in the coming days.

The water treatment effort to be undertaken is designed to eliminate certain diseases resulting from the consumption of impurities and certain bacteria in the well water.

Along with this, a series of measures which will improve the work of checking on and treatment of the water from the wells the provincial capital city of Sofala now has have just been approved by the Regional Environmental Health Center, after intensive work done on the neighborhood level by a medical team.

According to Dr Maximo Azzariti, it is advisable for citizens who have wells at this time to boil or filter the water before consuming it, in order to eliminate certain impurities and bacteria which cause disease.

This official recommended that the owners of wells suspected of containing contaminated water inform the Regional Environmental Health Center of their location, with a view to analysis and treatment.

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MOZAMBIQUE

PRC FINANCES MAPUTO WATER WELL DRILLING PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Dec 86 p 8

[Text] Yesterday morning, Lopes Tembe, Mozambican ambassador to the People's Republic of China, and Zhang Baosheng, his Chinese counterpart in our country, visited the works in progress at the sites of the emergency project to supply well water to the city of Maputo; they were accompanied by Zhu Fuchen, economic counselor of the Chinese Embassy; Arnaldo Lopes Pereira, national director of waterworks in our country; and Frederico Martins, director of the Maputo Water Company. The project is financed by the Chinese Government (about 40 million meticals) and in part by Mozambique (about 20 million meticals).

The project calls for drilling 20 wells for the captation of underground water; the first phase is almost completed, lacking only the delivery of all the documentation, which, after review by the Chinese, will be formally handed to our country.

The second and last phase pertains to the water supply itself, including the installation of the necessary equipment (motor pumps) and construction of other infrastructures inherent to the project.

The wells will ensure a supply of water to 80,000 or 100,000 people who live in the districts of Laulane, FPLM, Aeroporto, Urbanizacao, Chamanculo and Mavalane. Some factories located in these zones will also benefit.

The first locale to be visited by the two ambassadors and their party was the residence of the Chinese technicians who are working on the project, located in the Ferroviario das Mahotas District. At that time, Lopes Tembe listened as Tang Din Gian, chief of the team, explained the project and its objectives, basically, to alleviate the water supply problem.

It was explained that, from the time the first phase of the project was initiated, in August 1986, until December, 22 bores were drilled instead of the 20 that were originally planned.

It is expected that, on conclusion of the second phase (consisting in the installation of the pumps, storage tanks and other infrastructures inherent in the project), at the end of 1987, between 80,000 and 100,000 people will benefit from this water supply, which will be piped to public fountains and residences.

The wells reach depths of from 80 to 200 meters and will permit the captation of 30 to 50 cubic meters of water per hour per well. The first phase is considered completed, lacking only the delivery of all the data pertaining to the project, which are still being worked up by some of the Chinese technicians.

Next, the visitors had an opportunity to view the operation of the largest existing well in the nation's capital, which is in front of the residence of the Chinese technicians. This well, which is functioning in an experimental phase, was drilled by the project's crew members; it is 216 meters deep and can bring up 50 cubic meters of water per hour.

On that occasion, many people were gathered around, availing themselves of this precious fluid which is seldom seen in the taps and local fountains in the Ferroviario das Mahotas District.

Later, the visitors, accompanied by the technicians and chief of the crew working on the project, moved to the FPLM District, situated on the avenue of the same name and near the Praca dos Combatants. There, the visitors had an opportunity to see three wells which are already completed and sealed over, awaiting installation of the pumps and respective storage tanks.

These three wells, about 10 meters apart, each have a capacity of 50 cubic meters per hour; once the second phase of the project is concluded, they will serve about 20,000 people, as well as factories, in this district.

Near the end of the morning, the two ambassadors went to the Embassy of China, where a well will presently be drilled to improve the water supply to these installations.

At that locale, the Mozambican ambassador talked with the Chinese technicians who were working there with some Mozambicans; they explained the operation of the drilling equipment, which is mounted on a truck. It takes 2 or 3 days to complete a well, if the work is not interrupted.

Finally, at the residence of the Chinese technicians, a luncheon was offered to Ambassador Lopes Tembe and the other members of the party.

At that time, Lopes Tembe thanked his hosts for the opportunity to visit the works in progress on the emergency project to supply water to the outlying districts of the city of Maputo. "This project is a great step forward in solving the problem of the water shortage which is affecting some districts. This project is the result of real and concrete cooperation between the two countries and peoples," he said.

Continuing, Lopes Tembe voiced the hope that some day the rivers and water tables in our country will be put to use, with Chinese cooperation, because "there is no reason for our country to suffer from the effects of the drought when so much water is being lost to the sea," he stressed.

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CS0: 3442/66

SWEDISH AGENCY COOPERATING IN RURAL WATER PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by Naftal Donaldo]

[Text] The local and international importance of the positive results achieved through cooperation between our country and the Swedish Agency for International Development (ASDI) in carrying out programs developed by the UNICEF is confirmed by the work done by both domestic and foreign bodies. It includes production of and quality checking on the manual pumps manufactured for use in the rural water project, as well as other equipment for the automobile fleet, hotel industry and domestic use produced by the Mozambican enterprise operating in the former Octavio de Jesus Cardoso plant in Maputo.

At a seminar in Abidjan in the Ivory Coast, the Mozambican delegation working with the rural water project praised the technical characteristics of the Indian Mark II manual pump, confirming opinions obtained from sources at various points in our country where this equipment is in use.

State, collective and private bodies prefer to use the manual pump produced locally, because of its great durability, easy handling, low cost and simple maintenance and repair.

This point of view, revealed by the statements of local and international individuals, does not disparage the testing of different types of hydraulic equipment obtained from other countries for the same purpose, since the factory is capable of producing accessories for these manual pumps.

The popularity of the manual electric pump locally called the "rural" is not unrelated to the establishment of the enterprise now occupying the premises of the former Octavio de Jesus Cardoso enterprise. Two years ago, a Mozambican group asked the Ministry of Industry and Energy for authorization to establish a factory unit for the production of equipment described as "light industrial" in nature, with two enterprises in Maputo and Machava participating.

According to Carlos Collinson, the request was granted and the group established its factory in Maputo. Once work had begun, the UNICEF provided a sample electrically-powered manual pump to the factory for experimental

production. That UN body is one of the contributors to the rural water project in Mozambique, which is designed to provide the rural sector with wells to supply its population with water.

The first model, after adaptation to the local geological conditions, was tested in August of 1984, and at the beginning of last year one was installed at the consumer cooperative in Laulane, in the environs of the capital, to provide the residents of that peripheral district with drinking water.

"Mass production and distribution on the domestic market were only achieved after we had made improvements. The "rural" can pump 20 liters of water per minute and can be used either for wells or waterholes. We are told that one of the pumps from the last order for Inhambane is to be used at a well in Vilanculo where the water table is at the 60-meter level," the factory manager explained.

According to our interlocutor, the brass tubing and soles for the suction mechanism, plates for the conversion head and unfinished rods are imported from Sweden. The National Iron and Laminating Company (CIFEL) casts the reduction nuts, pistons and suction mechanisms. The woodworking, welding, finishing and painting departments of the former Octavio de Jesus Cardoso enterprise make their contribution to the production of the "rural." Among the various components required for its functioning, this model uses metal sleeves and pistons produced in the furnace department.

"The estimate for the unit is 40,000 meticals, and the demand is enormous. At the moment, we only have 350 pumps ready for use in stock. HIDROMOC and COMEL sell the equipment. The customers are the state, the cooperatives and the private sector," Carlos Collinson said in discussing the demand for the "rural." He added that this hydraulic mechanism is expected to function for 2 years without needing any replacement of parts, and it carries a 15-year guarantee.

It is recommended, to ensure the long life and efficiency of the manual pumps, that cleaning and the replacement of some parts be undertaken after 2-years of use. These recommendations, set forth in the manual compiled for the purpose, are based on the recent tests.

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MEDICINES FROM ITALY--Some 27 containers filled with medicines and farm equipment, valued at more than \$1 million, arrived yesterday in Maputo aboard the Italian ship "Anna Maria Elle." These medical and agricultural materials constitute the second part of a donation from the Italian Government to our country. The first shipment was unloaded last September. Of the 27 containers, 20 carry medicines to strengthen the response capability of hospital sectors in all the provinces of the country. The other 7 containers are loaded with farm equipment, such as irrigation pumps, plastic baskets, hand carts and nets, as well as various other agricultural equipment to be used to rehabilitate the green zones in Maputo Province, the property of the Secretariat of State for Agricultural Hydraulics. The ship which brought this second shipment left the Italian port of Livorno on 7 November 1986, with stopovers at the Mozambican ports of Nacala and Beira, where another donation was unloaded, which was given by an Italian religious organization to Caritas de Mocambique. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Dec 86 p 1] 6362

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP VISIT--A delegation from the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, which has been visiting here as part of Friendship Week between our country and the Soviet Union, left Maputo yesterday for Inhambane Province, with the hope of extending this type of event to other parts of the country. The delegations participating in Friendship Week were led by Abner Sansao Muthemba, secretary general of the AMASP [Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples] and by V. Verkmovets, president of the Belorussian State Committee for Technical Professional Education. The delegation should remain in Inhambane for 4 days, during which the Mozambicans and Soviets will take part in various meetings to trade experiences in social, economic and cultural areas. Particular attention will be devoted to the need for stronger promotion of friendship and peace among the peoples of the world. According to information handed to us, the celebration of Friendship Week in Inhambane should end on 30 December, at which time the participants in this event will return to Maputo. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Dec 86 p 8] 6362

GEOMOC PLANS DRILLING--On page 3 of our issue last Saturday, we published a report entitled "GEOMOC Seeks Financing for Digging Wells." It contained some inaccuracies, and as a result we have received a request for correction from the GEOMOC enterprise which reads as follows: "In connection with the report published on 20-12-86 concerning the GEOMOC in Beira, we wish to correct certain passages. Generally speaking, the correct form of the report is as follows: The GEOMOC has planned 13 drillings in Beira and Sofala, with an estimated budget of about 6 million meticals. Of these 13 drillings planned, some may benefit the population, if an investor, which in this case might be the Executive Council, can be found. We also want to make it clear that the GEOMOC is not developing wells, but rather drilling holes. The task of establishing the GEOMOC in Beira was begun in November of 1985, and it began operation on 5 June of this year. The drilling work will initially involve the district of Nhamatanda--more specifically, the Nhamatanda Hospital and Training Center, but not the Dondo Political-Military Center. In this district, there is insufficient and somewhat brackish water at a depth of 40 meters. It was for this reason, and not because the work was badly done, that it was decided that the future drilling should be deeper. An expenditure of 200 contos per month is being made on accommodations, because no housing is available." We apologize to our esteemed readers and anyone who may have suffered because of our errors. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Dec 86 p 2] 5157

CSO:3442/53

SFEM RECEIVES BOOST FROM COUNTERTRADE

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 13-19 Dec 86 p 10

[Text]

Recent government negotiations with its major countertrade partners, Brazil and Austria, have resulted in a provisional agreement to release additional funds for the second-tier foreign exchange market (SFEM), financial sources say (AED 22:11:86; 5:7:86).

The government has agreed with a Brazilian government trade delegation, which visited at the end of November, that an initial \$100 million will be released for auction on the SFEM, Lagos sources say. The money – which will be bid for in parallel with the other funds at the SFEM weekly auctions – is not to be tied to specific Brazilian goods, AED understands. Some \$360 million in Nigeria's favour has lain in the **United Bank for Africa (UBA)** escrow account in New York since the \$500 million agreement lapsed in 1984.

However, the remaining escrow funds will be earmarked for the purchase of Brazilian goods, although Nigerian importers will have greater control over the kind of goods and prices than under previous countertrade arrangements. Brazilian trading house **Cotia**, which signed the original deal, will have an agency role in the new procedure.

Brazil's Foreign Affairs Minister Roberto Casta de Abreu Sodre, who headed the 30-strong delegation, confirmed on 27 November that agreement had been reached on a "mutually advantageous"

basis. The cash balance in Nigeria's favour reflects oil supplied to Brazil, worth \$500 million, with Nigeria importing Brazilian goods worth only \$140 million, he added.

A similar deal is near finalisation with Austria, with which Nigeria agreed a \$200 million countertrade deal in April 1985, London financial sources say. Nigeria has a \$130 million cash balance in the escrow account, they add.

A representative of Austria's **Voest-Alpine Intertrading** has returned to Lagos for the second time within a month to complete negotiations on releasing the funds on SFEM to buy Austrian goods. Lagos sources say there are problems in identifying Austrian products required by Nigerian importers, although **Steyr-Daimler-Puch**, which has a vehicle assembly plant for tractors and trucks in Bauchi, is likely to be the main beneficiary.

Conclusion of these arrangements will be accompanied by a modest revival in countertrading deals, AED understands. The government has decided to set aside 175,000 barrels a day (b/d) in exchange for raw materials, basic products and spare parts over the next five years. Some of this will be used to pay for work on a number of industrial projects, including French contractors **Dumez** and **Fougerolle** for the Ajakouta steel complex. Deliveries of crude to Poland's **Kopex** to settle payment arrears on the supply of mining equipment are also expected soon.

/9317

CSO: 3400/797

BRIEFS

FOURTH REFINERY CONSTRUCTION BEGINS--Construction of the long-delayed fourth oil refinery at Port Harcourt is under way, following the completion of a "complex financing package," a representative of French contractor Spie-Batignolles (Spibat) has confirmed (AED 15:2:86; 7:12:85, page 2). French export credit agency Coface has provided guarantees for the French component of the funding package, which AED understands to be on mainly commercial terms, although Spibat was reluctant to provide precise details at this stage. The company was awarded the contract to build the refinery in February 1985 in consortium with Japan's JGC Corporation which is supplying refinery equipment and Marubeni Corporation. Spibat's construction contract is valued at FF 2,400 million (\$371 million) while the Japanese partners arranged a \$280 million credit backed by Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister in November 1985. Spibat expects to complete the refinery--which will have the capacity to process 150,000 barrels a day of crude--within the stipulated two years, AED was told. A spokesman for JGC's London office also confirmed that company personnel, including several UK technicians, went to Nigeria during October. [Text] [London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 13-19 Dec 86 p 10] /9317

CSO: 3400/798

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

EXILED LEADER DISCUSSES CONDITIONS FOR RETURN

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 19-23 Dec 86 p 4

/Article by Jose Pedro Castanheira and Daniel Ribeiro/

/Text/ "The conditions for my return to Sao Tome and Principe are not yet being met," former Prime Minister Miguel Trovoada told O JORNAL in Paris where he is now spending his time in exile. Sao Tomean President Manuel Pinto da Costa has already asserted that Trovoada may return to the country whenever he wishes.

"A return at this time does not make sense inasmuch as there has been no change in the political picture and no possibility of a dialogue," was the statement made to O JORNAL by the former leader of the MLSTP (Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe) who was thrown out of office by a palatial coup in 1979 and subsequently spent 20 months in prison.

The possibility of Miguel Trovoada's return to Sao Tome and Principe was clearly acknowledged by Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, during the visit of Mario Soares. Questioned by O JORNAL at a press conference, Pinto da Costa said that Trovoada "may return whenever he cares to do so."

Trovoada is refusing to return because the conditions he has set for his return are not being met. O JORNAL learned from diplomatic sources that one of those conditions was allegedly the withdrawal of the Cuban troops who are helping to mold the incipient Sao Tomean Armed Forces and whose presence is being supplemented by troops from the People's Republic of Angola who were stationed in the archipelago at the request of the local leaders. Another condition is the assurance that the present policy of economic reform would be pursued, particularly in the sense of increasing liberalization. Lastly, Trovoada would champion the opening of the regime to all dissidents and not just to himself.

Moreover, as he himself has stated, Trovoada has not yet been officially invited to return. "There have been feelers and indirect messages, but until now there has been no clear and explicit overture at the highest level," he said.

Meanwhile, a particularly well-placed source has indicated that the feelers in question were made by "high-level African leaders" one of whom was allegedly Gabonese President Omar Bongo. Another intermediary is said to have been Manuela Margarido who in all probability will be appointed Sao Tomean ambassador to

UNESCO. Of Sao Tomean nationality, Manuela Margarido lives in Paris and is married to Portuguese sociologist and university professor Alfredo Margarido. Another intermediary, although indirect, is said to have been Mario Soares himself, a personal friend of Miguel Trovoada and said to be particularly interested in strengthening political relations between Portugal and Sao Tome and Principe. Whenever Soares goes to Paris, he attempts to meet with Trovoada; and it was through Soares that Miguel Trovoada, as observer, attended the Congress of the Socialist International which met in Algarve.

Five Resignations in the Government

Ever since last year the current regime of the former Portuguese colony of equatorial Africa has been turning toward the West. Among the causes of that political change is the collapse of Sao Tome's economy, almost 90 percent dependent on cocoa cultivation. Although worthy of caricature, the lack of a machine to photocopy the communique relative to the visit of Mario Soares is a clear indication to what point the shortage of goods and services has descended in that small country.

Ever since then, Portugal has been viewed as a door to the West.

"I am looking forward to the visit of President Mario Soares with great eagerness," said Pinto da Costa last November at Anacoreta Correia when the latter went to Sao Tome on a mission connected with the nongovernmental organizations (ONG's).

The advantages of this overture were immediately seized upon by Mario Soares who, a few weeks after taking office as president, sent his Sao Tomean counterpart a private message through businessman Vasco Pereira Coutinho. This businessman is about to sign a sizable contract with that country for the exploitation of one of Sao Tome's biggest cocoa plantations, the Agua-Ize, which belonged to the CUF until that company was nationalized after independence.

Overtures to the West were apparently fully confirmed during the visit of Mario Soares when Sao Tome's head of state asked the Portuguese president to intercede on his behalf with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Brazilian President Jose Sarney as well as with Willy Brandt, leader of the Socialist International.

But those overtures are also apparent in other ramifications of the Sao Tomean policy, such as authorization given to the U.S. fleet to drop anchor in front of the capital. Still more significant are the negotiations going on with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

However, this profound political change does not appear to have the unanimous support of the Sao Tomean leaders. In addition to alleged misunderstandings between the government and the MLSTP (the only party), there are differences of opinion within the Executive itself. This atmosphere was reflected in the resignation of five ministers even before the visit of Mario Soares. Prominent among those who resigned is Agostinho Rita, the influential minister of planning who introduced the reforms in the Sao Tomean economy. Expected at any

moment, the revamping of the government will be a good indicator of the real potential of the regime.

In the opinion of most observers, Sao Tome and Principe's future is particularly linked with that of its neighbor, Gabon. Considered the second richest country of Black Africa, Gabon is simultaneously the path leading to the important free zone and to the development of tourism (a sector where Sao Tome offers enormous potentialities and through which its economic development must pass). Until a few years ago, relations with Gabon were marked by a certain amount of tension aggravated by the fact that Libreville had welcomed some of the Sao Tomean dissidents. There was even fear in the archipelago of an invasion by President Omar Bongo's forces.

Relations between the two neighbors are now on a more friendly basis. Gabon is the only outlet--aerial and maritime--to the outside world. And Omar Bongo has taken it upon himself personally to reconcile the Sao Tomean politicians. Thus, it was at the instigation of the Gabonese president that Pinto da Costa met with medical dissident Carlos Graca. Minister of health in Miguel Trovoada's regime, Graca was sentenced to 20 years in prison, a sentence later rescinded by President Pinto da Costa. Diplomatic sources maintain that it is almost certain that Carlos Graca will return to Sao Tome where he is expected to occupy an important post in the governmental area.

Other dissidents are hopefully awaiting the development of events. Of the 13 members of MLSTP's political bureau at the date of independence, the majority are no longer a part of the current regime having taken up residence abroad--Portugal, France, Sweden, Cape Verde and Gabon. Of those imprisoned in 1979, only Jose Frete has been exonerated and is now serving as ambassador in Libreville.

In addition to Miguel Trovoada (who is working in a firm engaged in the cocoa trade), France is the current residence of Miguel's son, Patrick, a childhood friend of Pinto da Costa's daughter, who is also in Paris attending school.

8568

CSO: 3442/68

VICE PRESIDENT TO ORGANIZE SUPREME ISLAMIC BODY

AB240622 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Sierra Leone's Muslim population is in some disarray within. While the Christian churches operate under the umbrella of the United Christian Council [UCC], there is no similar body for the Muslims. This is why President Momoh recently instructed his vice president, A.B. Kamara, to organize a supreme Islamic body for the country. The vice president is leading Sierra Leone's delegation to the Islamic conference which opens in Kuwait today. But before he left Freetown, Daniel Camara asked him why there were many Muslim groups to unite.

[Begin recording] [Kamara] Oh, there are a plethora of organizations, well over 25.

[Camara] What is the aim in trying to achieve unity within these Muslim organizations?

[Kamara] The purpose for establishing the supreme Islamic body is to coordinate all the activities of Muslim organizations in this country and to liaise between government on the one hand and the Muslims on the other in the same way as the UCC is doing.

[Camara] Last year, Muslims in Sierra Leone for the first time failed to go for pilgrimage to Mecca. Would you say that this has been as a result of the disorganization of Muslim activities in the country?

[Kamara] It certainly is. As a matter of fact, the Muslims rather belatedly applied to government for assistance because they were having difficulties in securing foreign exchange. Government voted the sum of 50,000 dollars for the purpose. Somehow, this money, although it was paid to the organizers of the pilgrimage, the people never went. We found out that the reason why the organizers did not make the proper arrangement was because we had said as a government that the money that was voted was to help only pilgrims who were going for the first time and not those who had been before and were making second or subsequent visits. Because of this, apparently, the organizers, most of whom had been more than twice or three times, did not show interest in sending the new pilgrims to Mecca that year.

[Camara] Will this be a condition next time around?

[Kamara] Yes, speaking for myself personally and as a Muslim, I would rather every year whatever amount we have, as government, to help people going on pilgrimage; it is only those who are going for the first time.

[Camara] How does this disorganized state of affairs affect Sierra Leone's Muslims internationally?

[Kamara] Well, not well I supposed. It certainly cannot give them a good image abroad and particularly in Saudi Arabia where the pilgrimage is taking place.

[Camara] How far have you gone toward bringing about the unity of Islam within this country?

[Kamara] Well, you may know, an organization of this kind will need a constitution, and the present position is that at the last meeting we held, just about 3 weeks ago, I established a consultative body to draft a constitution for the organization. I invited also organizations to submit copies of their constitutions to this consultative body to help them draft the constitution. And from the report I received from the chairman of the constitutional committee, they are working very hard and in another week or two, I will be receiving the draft constitution which I will then take to another plenary meeting of all the organizations and other interested bodies. [end recording]

/12858

CSO: 3400/899

SIERRA LEONE

BBC ON STUDENT UNREST AMONG UNIVERSITY, SECONDARY SCHOOLS

AB291740 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 29 Jan 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The confrontation between students and the authorities in Sierra Leone goes on and on. It began when university students went on strike demanding increased food allowances. They got little sympathy from the government. Yesterday college campuses were closed down, nearly 300 students were suspended, and security forces moved into college premises. Today secondary school students joined in the rumpus and again they met with a tough response. From Freetown, Kaleu Kamara cabled this report:

Well over 50 secondary schoolboys and streetboys who jumped on the students' bandwagon were arrested in various points of the city early this morning by policemen and party militia who fired light ammunition and tear gas grenades in the east end of Freetown and the foothills of Mount Auriol where Fourah Bay College nestles.

Senior police officers at headquarters said they were too busy today to say anything on the situation, especially on whether there had been any casualties since Monday when students at Njala University College [NUC] vacated campus and enlisted the support of schoolchildren in Bo and Kenema. Two students are reported to have been killed when police opened fire in the Kenema disturbances which was spearheaded by NUC students ignoring the entreaties of student leader Sahr Foyor who had appealed for nonviolence.

On the face of it, the gap between the student union position and that of the government on the food issue seems to be only of 3 leones which President Momoh has the popularity to solve by using his good offices especially in his capacity as chancellor of the University of Sierra Leone.

President Momoh's government in a statement last night said it seems that some elements in the student body are bent on seeking unnecessary confrontation with the government and on misleading others in our society, thereby creating a tense situation in an already difficult economic climate which government has been doing everything possible to control.

/12858

CSO: 3400/899

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS WITH JAPAN--Sierra Leone and Japan on Friday [9 January] in Freetown signed two agreements under which Japan will grant to Sierra Leone a total subsidy of 600 million yen, that is more than 1 million CFA francs. Under the first agreement, a sum of 450 million yen will be used to finance water projects in the northern part of the country, while the second, involving a sum of 150 million yen, will be used to purchase Burmese rice. [Text] [Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0630 GMT 11 Jan 87 AB] /9738

FIRST PLO REPRESENTATIVE ANNOUNCED--Sierra Leone's Foreign Affairs Ministry today announced the appointment of Saad Hamdan al-Gerjawi, 46, as the first PLO representative in Sierra Leone with the rank of ambassador. Mr Gerjawi, who will reside in Freetown, was born in Palestine in 1940 and was educated at Damascus and Cambridge (Great Britain) Universities. He joined the PLO ranks in 1967 and was notably director of the Palestinian Cultural Center in Khartoum. In a joint communique issued in June 1986 at the end of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Freetown, Sierra Leone and the PLO had pledged to "examine how to consolidate, expand, and strengthen their relations." [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1321 GMT 30 Dec 86 AB] /9738

CSO: 3400/902

NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES DOMINATE RPT CONGRESS

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 13-19 Dec 86 p 11

[Text]

National security was the main item on the agenda at the fourth congress of the ruling Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais (RPT) in Lome from 4-7 December (AED 29:11:86).

The 2,000 delegates passed a series of resolutions aimed at preventing another coup attempt like that staged by Togolese exiles in September. These included a call for the government to "revise" diplomatic and economic relations with states allowing the organisation of "terrorist" activities on their territory. Although no country was specifically named, the government has accused both Ghana and Burkina Faso of complicity in the attack (AED 27:9:86).

The congress also recommended transferring the capital from Lome to the interior. This could well be President Eyadema's home town of Kara in the north, political observers say.

As expected, the congress endorsed Eyadema for a further seven-year term. No date was announced for a presidential election — in which Eyadema will be sole candidate — although it should take place by the end of the year, the observers add. Eyadema, who seized power in a 1967 military coup, was first elected for a seven-

year term as president in December 1979.

Contrary to expectations, and despite a 24-hour extension to the congress, no recommendations were made on resuming diplomatic ties with Israel. The issue was not raised in the final plenary session of 6 December or during the closing session presided over by Eyadema. Nevertheless, it was the main topic of conversation outside the formal proceedings, according to conference sources, who confirm that a political commission set up to examine the question had recommended links be restored.

The congress also elected a new politburo, which has grown from nine to 13 members. Apart from Eyadema, Interior Minister Kpotivi Lacle and Equipment, Mines, Energy & Water Resources, Posts & Telecommunications Minister Barry Moussa Barque, the other members have all been elected for the first time. Government members include Rural Planning Minister Samon Kortho, Trade & Transport Minister Pali Djalla, Education Minister Komla Agbetiafa and Public Works, Labour & Civil Service Minister Yagnim Bitokotipov. The RPT central committee was also increased from 15 to 46 members.

/9317
CSO: 3400/797

MORE PARASTATALS SCHEDULED FOR PRIVATIZATION

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 13-19 Dec 86 pp 11, 12

[Text]

The government's privatisation policy is continuing, with agreements almost concluded to sell off six more state-owned enterprises, State Enterprises Ministry sources say.

The latest agreements involve **Societe de Detergents du Togo (Sodeto)**, **Industrie des Oleagineux du Togo (Ioto)**, **Huilleries Togolaises** and **Societe des Salines du Togo (Salinto)**.

Danish group **Domo Kemi** and West Germany's **Nienhaus** are reported to be interested in taking over Sodeto.

Compagnie Francaise pour le Developpement des Fibres Textiles (CFDT) and private Togolese interests are reported to be negotiating for both Ioto and Huilleries Togolaises, while Belgian and Togolese bids are in for Salinto.

A preliminary agreement was signed in October with a US/South Korean group for the takeover of **Societe Togolaise des Textiles (Togotex)** and **Industrie Togolaise des Textiles (ITT)** — AED 18:10:86).

Successful conclusion of the latest batch of agreements would double the number of privatised companies. The six already privatised are: **Industrie Togolaise des Plastiques (ITP)**, **Societe Togolaise de Marbrerie & de Materiaux (Sotoma)**, **Societe Togolaise de Siderurgie (STS)**, **Societe Togolaise des Hydrocarbures (STH)**, **Societe Togolaise d'Exploitation de Materiels Agricoles (Sotexma)** and **Societe des Produits Laitiers du Togo (Soprolait)**.

Talks are also under way on possible privatisation of four more companies:

Societe Togolaise de Galvanisation des Toles (Sototoles) — in which US businessman STS president John Moore is interested — **Societe Nationale des Transports Routiers (Togoroute)**, **Office Togolaise du Disque (Otodii)**, and **Societe Togolaise de Confection (Sotcon)**, at present leased to local firm **Sanecom**, which is reported to have put in a bid.

/9317

CSO: 3400/797

KAUNDA ASKS PARTY UNITY IN ASSEMBLY

MB170938 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Comrade President Kenneth Kaunda [words indistinct] for a stop to anti-party statements in the National Assembly and [words indistinct] the House Standing Orders Committee to take action against the members of parliament who do not heed these calls. Comrade Kaunda, who was opening the fourth session of the fifth National Assembly this morning, said 1987 will be a year for new [word indistinct], new ideas, new initiatives, and new perspectives, and not a year for futile, destructive, undesirable (?jibes) in the house. The president said parliament [words indistinct] Zambia's participatory democracy, and it should therefore epitomize the unity of history and not the divergency of history.

He warned members of parliament to realize that the more they expect the party and government to [words indistinct] the ills facing the country, the more they expose themselves as individuals for failing to implement party policy. The president said participants of democracy in Zambia would not [word indistinct] the freedom to air negative or destructive ideas. Comrade Kaunda said members of parliament should not be seen [words indistinct]. Rather, they should take a hard look at their own inability to transform the numerous party policies into something concrete and beneficial to the nation. The president cited the agricultural sector where the people, led by their members of parliament, were accusing the government of failure to boost the sector, when in fact the truth was that the people themselves implemented party policies on producer cooperatives and national [words indistinct], the story would have been different today. The president said leaders and members of parliament and citizens should all work together for the benefit of the nation. He said (?even) publicity-seeking politics or narrow thoughtlessness and negative shortcuts to the nation economic problems should be discarded forthwith.

Earlier, Comrade Kaunda called on party and government officials to adopt responsibilities, financial management attitudes, and reduce expenditure to (?suit) the (prevailing) economic situation. The president said in parliament that [words indistinct] for peaceful discipline, must come to a stop and officials which did not (subject) the minister of finance to constant pressure was [word indistinct] for funds which have not been authorized. Comrade Kaunda said that the nonadherence to the expenditure approved by parliament was adding to a number of problems that were already overstressed by [words indistinct]. He said the wide gap between expenditure and revenue was one of the major budgetary problems as the scope for raising additional funds is very limited.

/9599

CSO: 3400/856

ZAMBIA

IRAQI NEWS AGENCY TO SIGN ACCORD ON NEWS EXCHANGE

MB231507 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Zambia and Iraq have agreed to establish new contacts at youth level and to establish a link to facilitate the exchange of news between the country's respective news agencies. This came to light after what has been described as a highly successful tour of Iraq by the party secretary general, Comrade Grey Zulu. National Guidance, Information, and Broadcasting Services Minister of State Rabson Chongo, who was among those in the party state delegation, said a protocol was likely to be signed soon between the ZAMBIAN NEWS AGENCY and the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY on exchange of news. Comrade Chongo held discussions with his Iraqi counterpart, ('Abdallah Maymullah), on the issue. The minister, who is also an executive committee member of the youth league, also disclosed that the president of the Iraq Students and Youth Executive Bureau had proposed at the official talks that Zambian youth should attend this year's Iraq youth congress in Baghdad. A protocol to boost ties between the Iraqi and Zambian youth is expected to be signed at the congress whose date was not disclosed.

The party secretary general, Comrade Grey Zulu, has already left Baghdad for home via London after his official visit to Iraq at the invitation of that country's ruling Ba'th party. He is expected back home next Sunday and he will hold a press conference on arrival at Lusaka International Airport to brief the nation on his visit to Iraq.

/9599

CSO: 3400/856

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

RENT INCREASE PLANNED--Chingola district council is to increase house rents, rates, and service charges by margins ranging from 100 to 500 percent. Presenting the council's budget at a full council meeting held at the civic center, chairman of the finance and general purposes committee of the council, Comrade (Mkhonte), declared that the increases were intended to eliminate budgetary deficits which have dogged the council for a number of years now. He explained that this painful decision was intended to result in a well balanced budget. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jan 87] /9599

OFFICIAL SAYS RIOTS WELL ORGANIZED--The inspector general of police, Henry Mutonga, has said that the Zambian security forces have carried out a postmortem of the recent food riots on the Copperbelt and the Midlands which had resulted in a number of people being picked up for further investigations. Comrade Mutonga said the postmortem has been carried out because the security forces had reason to believe that some sort of force was behind the riots. Speaking on Television Zambia's Sunday Interview, Comrade Mutonga said some revelations of the postmortem showed that the riots were well organized. He did not give the exact number of people picked up for questioning. The police chief also disclosed that there were some people who alleged that police officers were involved in the looting of shops during the rioting on the Copperbelt, which also left 16 people dead. He explained that there was only one police officer who was found with a parcel which he failed to account for and the officer had been prosecuted. Comrade Mutonga gave the number of people who were arrested during the rioting and looting as 965 but said not all of them were prosecuted because of lack of evidence. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Jan 87] /9599

DEBT RESCHEDULING AGREEMENT WITH SWITZERLAND--Zambia and Switzerland today signed an agreement to reschedule Zambia's commercial debt of \$5.57 million in accordance with the Paris Club agreement of 4 March 1986. Prime Minister Comrade Musokotwane, who until today [as heard] assumed the responsibility of minister of finance, national planning, and developments, signed on behalf of Zambia. Swiss ambassador resident in Harare, Petar Troendle, signed on behalf of his country. Speaking at the signing ceremony at the cabinet office, Comrade Musokotwane said Zambia appreciated Switzerland's understanding of the difficulties Zambia was facing, and their assistance in the form of debt relief. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Jan 87] /9599

CSO: 3400/856

SOUTH AFRICA

BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS RECOMMENDED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Dec 86 p 7

[Editorial: "Sanctions and Privatization"]

[Text] The American government has published a whole long list of South African firms whose products no longer may be imported. We learn from good sources in Washington that in drawing up this list of state companies, the American government received advice from sympathetic businessmen in South Africa.

The sole reason why precisely state firms are under attack is to encourage the South African government to privatize state-owned or controlled firms as quickly as possible. Firms which are more than 25 percent state-controlled are covered by the American sanctions law.

We have a strong suspicion that most products produced by our state firms can compete very well with those of American firms. Thus, they offer stiff competition to American businessmen.

One must further realize that firms that are privatized will fall straight into the hands of the capitalists--businessmen who do not exactly demonstrate that further, long-term development of companies is of any particular interest to them. Short-term profits are their goal.

American sanctions are reason enough to refrain from buying American products or products produced under American control. Our readers owe it to their country to strike back where the government is failing and demonstrating that it continues to run on the Yankee leash.

12593

CSO: 3401/77

SOUTH AFRICA

REPRISAL TO SANCTIONS URGED BY WITHHOLDING CHROMIUM, VANADIUM

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Dec 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Government Wasting Its Trump Card"]

[Text] It is incomprehensible that the government believes that the sanctions that may well be imposed should not cause South Africa to take countermeasures. In the absence of proof that it is due to other causes, this position must be attributed to naivety and stupidity.

Chromium, for instance, is a product on which South Africa practically has a monopoly and which therefore is outstandingly well suited for countermeasures. If it were not for chromium (and vanadium), to name just two minerals, the sanctions campaign would have been applied in a far more drastic and general manner.

Countermeasures against sanctions are simply in our country's interest where they involve investments and the development of export-oriented manufacturing industry. A great many of our minerals are essential to the manufacture of numerous items necessary in engines, tools, and machinery. To the extent that other countries are forced by the government to manufacture parts here and to export in the form of final products, many industries will be established here, precisely because of our unique minerals holdings.

It is well known that the West wishes to fight unemployment because state aid to the unemployed is expensive and because political pressure is constantly being exercised on governments by opposition parties using unemployment for their own ends. South Africa, however, has its own problems and serious unemployment. It also has important products that the West needs.

The sanctions campaign can best be turned to our advantage by being sure to develop not only metals refining, but also the manufacture of parts for motors, machinery, and tools. No country can find fault with this. After all, ever since the Industrial Revolution in the past century, it was the West's policy to provide its colonies with finished goods and to use the colonies as sources of raw materials. What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Purposeful action is called for. It is a pity, however, that the enlightened "National" Party time and time again demonstrates a total lack of initiative and foresight.

12593

CSO: 3401/77

FORMER NATIONAL PARTY MP CLAIMS 'REFORM IS DEAD'

MB241646 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1635 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Cape Town, 24 Jan (SAPA)--Top nationalist verligte [enlightened] MP Mr Wynand Malan today lashed out at President P.W. Botha and his government by declaring that "reform is dead."

Giving the full reasons behind his decision this week to leave the ruling party, he spoke of his "crisis of conscience"--of being unable to reconcile his convictions with major aspects of government policy.

In an interview with THE ARGUS, he said he believed that the time for reform had passed--"it is dead." He warned that unless the government redefined its basic philosophy and accommodated everyone in a representative political system, its intransigence in moving for change would ultimately destroy South African society and every facet of infrastructure.

He said: "I'm afraid the National Party can no longer meet the political aspirations of the South African people as a whole or provide the vision for a new and united and free country."

While reform, as it stood today, was a dead duck, he believed the government should continue to eradicate discrimination and achieve the best possible result in the circumstances, in a search for a more equitable political and economic order. "But whatever it does on this score, in terms of present policy strategies or the pace of reform." [sentence as published]

He could not come to terms with the "conflict philosophy" embodied in the basic policy of separating or dividing people by race. He called for the scrapping of the group areas act, the Separate Amenities Act and all other forms of discriminatory measures.

"The principle of areas separated on the basis of race must be abandoned. The Group Areas Act itself should be scrapped. If the government is honest about abolishing discriminatory legislation I cannot see how the act can be retained.

"For as long as it remains in its present form South Africa will never catch up with its critical housing shortage. Private initiative is unable to take over, which leaves only the government as the main agent to provide housing, as is seen with the proposed Norweto project.

"Although scrapping the act will not necessarily change the revolutionary climate it is the baasskap [supremacy] philosophy that it embodies--superiority determined by separate groupings based on colour--that is one of the reasons why the government is unable to mount meaningful constitutional negotiations.

"The Separate Amenities Act must be scrapped forthwith. It serves no purpose, as was seen recently with the Allan Hendrickse affair. It should have gone years ago. It is dangerous to keep it on the statute book but not dangerous to scrap it."

He believed that the government should begin to talk to the political wing of the African National Congress and consider, under certain conditions, the release of ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

He believed that there should be a new line of thinking on political rights for urban blacks, in terms of which all groups would be represented at a parliamentary and political level.

"Everyone in South Africa should have the right to determine the government of the day and to have a direct say in legislative processes," he said.

"I believe there are many checks and balances which transcend divisions across racial lines to protect mutual and different interests in fields of religion, education, culture and ethnicity. In the same way, interests of specific white and black areas which are similar, or the same, or different, can be protected and developed."

Mr Malan has received a flood of messages of support. He was not considering starting a political movement but has decided to stand as an independent because he believes he can become the "focus for certain ideas."

He has not considered the question of whether other National Party MP's would follow him. He said he had not had this in mind when he took his decision.

Some of the National Party office-bearers in Randburg have left the party to support him.

He will attend the last session of the present assembly starting next Friday but arrangements will have to be made for him to have a new seat in the debating chamber, away from his former party colleagues.

/9738

CSO: 3400/905

SOUTH AFRICA

CP ACCUSED OF ATTEMPTS TO DIVIDE MARAIS, HNP

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Dec 86 p 1

[Article: "Jaap Marais the CP Target. Motives for Conference Malevolent"]

[Text] The CP's [Conservative Party] unity conference is an attack on the leader of the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party], Jaap Marais, and an effort to isolate Marais from HNP members, said HNP chairman W. T. Marais.

In a statement on behalf of Pretoria HNP Executive Committee members, W. T. Marais responded to statements made to a local newspaper by CP Chief Secretary Dr Frans van Staden. Van Staden confirmed that HNP supporters will be asked to rally around the CP if HNP leaders continue to "boycott" the unity conference.

Marais said that from various newspaper reports it has now become clear that the motive for the planned CP conference in January 1987 is not to promote unity or unanimity between the CP and the HNP, but rather to try to isolate Jaap Marais from the members of the HNP.

"In the light of this, Pretoria HNP Executive Committee members wish to express their sharpest revulsion at this behavior by the CP leadership. Pressure is being exerted under false colors to bring about unity with the HNP, whereas it turns out that this idea is being promoted for reasons hostile to the HNP.

"The CP is clearly interested not in unity out of good will, but in a malevolent attack.

"Inasmuch as the CP leadership's attack is now unmistakably directed at Marais, it is obvious that it is an attack not only on Marais, but on the HNP itself. A leader cannot be attacked with the goal of isolating him from his followers without attacking the party itself."

Marais said that the CP leaders have thus proposed the "unification congress" as an excuse to declare war on the HNP. This is the kind of politics one has to expect from the "National" Party, but it has no place in the politics of the Right.

"This CP attack on the HNP testifies to Jaap Marais's formidable leadership," the statement continues. "The CP has demonstrated with this tactic how powerless it is against the firm principles and firm course of Jaap Marais's leadership. This latest move by the CP leadership borders on desperation and recklessness, in trying to pick a personal quarrel to justify its struggle against the HNP.

"While we are censuring this tactic, we want at the same time to state that this behavior on the part of the CP leadership only binds HNP members more strongly to Marais's leadership, if that is possible. He has been tested time and time again in this struggle. His integrity is unassailable: he has followed a straight path in politics; time and time again he has demonstrated his keen insight into politics and the proper interpretation of events; over and over again he has shown that he has the courage of his convictions and does not take refuge in excuses when principles must be defended. Marais has all the qualities required for leadership in this struggle, and it is astonishing that it is just such a man as this that the CP leadership wants to get out of the way. This demonstrates personal pettiness, which is totally out of place in these serious times," the statement says.

12593

CSO: 3401/77

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW ORGANIZATION CREATED TO MAINTAIN ARMY, POLICE POWER

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Dec 86 p 16

[Article: "New Organization Supports Defense Force. Attacks ECC"]

[Text] A new organization, Veterans for Victory, has been founded in Johannesburg to fight the newspapers, politicians, and organizations which defame the Defense Force and police and protect those who refuse to serve as conscripts.

The chairman of Veterans for Victory, Bob Brown, told DIE AFRIKANER that there has been a positive reaction from veterans to his protest campaign, which is still just a few weeks old.

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC), which tries to persuade university and high school students to refuse to do their national service, is an unacceptable organization for any right-minded South African young man, Brown says.

His campaign aims to get the government to forbid that extreme leftist group totally. He also wants the government to repeal the law that permits young men to be released from service for "reasons of conscience." "There is no clean conscience and no moral virtue in trying to shirk your work and get out of obligations that others do have to fulfill. Refusing to serve is selfish, cowardly, and morally reprehensible," he says.

Veterans for Victory wants to help strengthen the public's confidence in the Defense Force and the police and provide accurate information for future conscripts.

"When the Defense Force and police take stern action against the murderers and looters in the black townships, the ECC people shout that the Defense Force should be withdrawn from those townships. Those are reprehensible whites who want to defame and attack the Defense Force and police from behind," Brown says. "They're frightened people who give inaccurate information about so-called brutalities allegedly committed by South African soldiers at the border, while they don't say anything about brutalities and barbarities committed by SWAPO and the ANC."

The ECC is just doing the work of the radical leftists, Brown says. The mere fact that they are permitted to make propaganda and undermine the Defense Force's morale is a slap in the face of the many thousands of young men who complete their 2 years' training with good spirits and dedication every year.

--The ECC is a leftist group associated with the UDF [United Democratic Front]. It was founded during the annual national conference of Black Sash in Cape Town in March 1983. It has eight branches, one in each city where there is a university.

The ECC aims to abolish compulsory military service and carries out propaganda against the Defense Force and police. The ECC is mainly financed by the South African Catholic Council of Bishops and other smaller church organizations in the Netherlands, Belgium, and Canada. It is estimated that the organization will receive the sum of 100,000 rands this year, 60,000 rands of which come from the Catholic Council of Bishops.

12593

CSO: 3401/77

PASSING OUT PARADE AT SAS JALSENA

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jan 87 pp 46, 47

[Article by Pte C. M. Stott]

[Text]

T HE SAS JALSENA, the Naval Training Base on Salisbury Island in Durban, is where young Indian men are initially trained while undergoing voluntary National Service (VNS).

It was there, too, that these men completed the 19-week Basic Training with an impressive Passing-out parade recently. Proudly watching the newly qualified men exercising their freshly acquired skills was the Chairman of the Minister's Council for the House of Representatives, Mr A. Rajbansi, and his wife. Mr Rajbansi and other guests were clearly surprised by several impressive demonstrations performed by the men during the course of the morning.

Particularly impressive was the Rear-Guard Action Display, also known as the Jackstay Drill. In this particular exercise a retreating group becomes stranded and is rescued by another group, who by means of wooden structures and pulleys enable the retreating group to escape from their vulnerable position.

Another exciting routine was an exhibition of a real-life display or simulated performance of the most advanced form of riot control to date, known as the D Formation. Troops taking up the rear make efficient use of tear gas/smoke while the front group use firepower. It was obvious from this exercise that the extent of the training the men had undergone was far more than many of those present

had first imagined.

The precision and timing of the exercises was quite obviously thanks to the already legendary working relationship at the SAS Jalsena between the young men and their superiors.

In his address, Mr Rajbansi stated that the men passing out at the parade were testimony to the efficiency and dedication that has characterized the base since its inception in 1974. Afterwards Mr Rajbansi presented several awards and decorations, including two Pro Patria medals and six Ten Year SADF Good Service Bronze medals.

Mrs Rajbansi presented many of the newly qualified men with awards for worthy achievements during their basic training.

The trophies for the Best Trainee, presented by the SAS Saldanha and the SAS Simonsberg Trophy for the Smartest Trainee on Parade were both won by Sea P. Govender.

The base originated more than ten years ago when the South African Government approved the establishment of the SA Indian Corps Training Battalion (the original name of SAS Jalsena) as a result of appeals made by representatives of the Indian Council and ex-Servicemen's organizations. With the recent intake thus completing their Basic Training in true splendour, the SAS Jalsena looks to have achieved another task with commendable enthusiasm and efficiency.

/9274

CSO. 3400/811

INDIAN WAR VETERANS VISIT NAVAL BASE DURBAN

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jan 87 p 49

[Text]

In an exercise designed to highlight the way in which Indian volunteers are utilised in the SA Navy, two MPs from the House of Delegates and a party of approximately 40 Indian war veterans were taken on a tour of Naval Base Durban recently.

The party was made up of members from the 40-year old Indian Ex-Servicemen's Legion (some of whose members are also attached to various MOTH Shell-holes), Mr Logan Chetty, MP for Chatsworth Central, and Mr John lyman, MP for Camperdown.

The purpose of the visit was twofold. Firstly, it provided an excellent and enthralling outing for the League, and secondly, the MPs and veterans had an opportunity to experience at first hand the training and general way of life that the young Indian volunteers have when they join the Navy.

On arrival, the guests were welcomed by the OC of the SAS *Jalsena*, Cdr W.J. Smit, after which a short briefing on training at the unit was given, followed by an excellently produced video on the unit.

A short but rousing recital by the band of the SAS *Jalsena* followed, after which a tour of the unit was made to view various aspects of training in progress, including

drill, riot control training, and new recruits battling valiantly on the tough obstacle course.

Lunch, at which R Adm P.A. Wijnberg, Flag Officer Commanding Naval Comd East, was present, was then served. The quality of the food, an excellent curry in this case, served as another indicator of the strong motivation apparent throughout the unit.

After lunch, the guests boarded one of the Navy ferries and toured the length and breadth of Durban harbour. Great interest was shown in the SA Navy's new fleet replenishment and supply vessel, the SAS *Drakensberg*, currently fitting-out at the Sandock-Austral shipyard.

The ferry bobbed alongside the SAS *Drakensberg* for some minutes while certain interesting features and characteristics of the vessel were pointed out.

Then it was back to the Naval Base where a fire-fighting display was laid on, which must have impressed the group due to the efficiency with which the firemen extinguished two successive oil-fires.

The veterans departed in the late afternoon — impressed and enlightened. The Chairman of the Indian Ex-Servicemen's Legion, Mr G.R. Varma, had the last word: "It was a wonderful opportunity, in our role as public watchdog to the Indian community, to see what the younger generation are doing. Hopefully, we'll be back next year".

/9274

CSO: 3400/811

ANC PROMOTES PEOPLE'S MILITIAS TO DEFEND GAINS IN TOWNSHIPS

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Howard Barrell]

[Text]

THE African National Congress has declared its intention to step up the development of people's militias to defend and extend people's administrations in areas of South Africa where black militants have destroyed apartheid government institutions.

These militias, comprising ordinary people trained up and commanded by formal Umkhonto we Sizwe forces, will be tasked with defending what one senior ANC source called "organs of people's self-rule" which have emerged in black communities over the past three years of sustained insurrectionary revolt in South Africa.

These organs of self-rule include street and yard committees, as well as civic associations in the black townships and rural areas.

These committees and civic organisations have set up alternative administrations in scores of black townships and rural settlements, replacing the thousands of black police and black councillors who have been driven out.

The role of these militias or "combat forces" will also be offensive, however, according to the ANC.

It will also be their

task to "mount armed attacks against the enemy beyond the given area and throughout the country", the ANC national executive committee said recently.

This tactical thrust is contained in the annual address to the South African people from the ANC national executive committee, released last week as the ANC entered its 76th year of struggle against apartheid.

It is being broadcast over the ANC's five Radio Freedom stations, beaming from Addis Ababa, Antananarivo, Dar es Salaam, Luanda and Lusaka. ANC sources say it is also being distributed in pamphlet form inside the country.

It represents an attempt to consolidate and take forward the advance the liberation movement considers it has made in the recent period.

It is also the central meaning given to the ANC's declaration of 1987 as "The Year of Advance to People's Power".

A senior ANC tactician said last week the ANC considered it had scored a vital breakthrough over the past three years.

"This breakthrough is comparable in importance to the advance made by Zanu (PF) in the mid to late 1970s. People knew there had been an im-

portant change. At the time, in the heat of the moment, as often happens in the revolutionary process, it is not always possible to accurately isolate the elements in that breakthrough and to identify the correct relationship between them.

"But, with the benefit of hindsight, you look back and it all seems so easy, so obvious," he added.

The challenge before the ANC and its support base was to fully understand the nature of the breakthrough, and to act accordingly.

"If we succeed in grasping this essence, a very rapid advance is likely in our struggle," he added.

The ANC executive said those "mass combat and self-defence units", which had already been established in some areas, had "played an outstanding role in destroying the enemy's organs of government and acting in defence of the people".

But, the ANC executive added, "as serious revolutionaries, we must carefully analyse our strength and weaknesses, discover our mistakes and correct them".

The objective was to create "mass revolutionary bases in all

black areas throughout the country and to mount a strategic offensive against the enemy in its strongholds in towns and cities".

"It is vital that each mass revolutionary base must have its own combat forces. . . . These forces, organised in and under Umkhonto we Sizwe, must necessarily be based among the people and drawn from the people themselves. They must be inspired by the sole objective of acting against the racist regime in furtherance of the aim of engaging in people's war," the ANC executive said in its message to South Africans.

The new tactical emphasis in the ANC is a logical extension of the campaign it has led since 1984 to attack the outposts of state administration to make apartheid unworkable and the country ungovernable.

It is also a logical consequence of the fact that the ANC has not, hitherto, enjoyed any reliable rear bases in neighbouring countries. It has been forced into a more internally self-reliant tactical approach.

"Obtaining reliable rear bases from neighbouring countries would be an important bonus," a senior ANC source said recently.

ANC'S 'RADIO FREEDOM' EXPRESSES ARMED STRUGGLE GOALS, TACTICS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 16 Jan 87 pp 10, 11

[Unattributed article: "The Whole Country Must Go Up in Flames"]

[Text] Night after night, 'Radio Freedom' beams African National Congress (ANC) broadcasts to South Africa. 'Radio Freedom' does not have a transmitter of its own; the government-operated radio stations in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Lusaka, Zambia make regular airtime available to the ANC. Our Nairobi correspondent has translated excerpts of the ANC broadcasts over the past 15 months which show that the ANC is no longer the peaceable movement which was founded on 8 January 1912 for the purpose of fighting for the equality of all races in South Africa. Today, the ANC is preaching violence with anti-white overtones. It has adopted the "necklace" (an automobile tire filled with gasoline which is hung around the victim's neck and then lit) as a way of dealing with blacks who do not agree with its policies. The ANC still lacks modern weapons and has apparently not succeeded in gaining adherents among the population-at-large and in particular in the countryside. Under the influence of the South African Communist Party it is pursuing the latter's aims.

Resolved to Fight the Enemy Forces to the Hilt

Commentary "Onward, Christian Soldiers," 3 Oct 85: Anyone who still shrinks from taking another person's life; anyone who is against armed struggle can play a part in the sabotage campaign. But the citizens' campaign of disobedience must not be understood as a substitute for our armed struggle of liberation. Our actions against those who collaborate with the enemy must continue.

Commentary "We Will Fight on Every Inch of Our Country," 17 Dec 86: We are at war. Freedom fighters are everywhere. Their military attacks are a continuation of the assaults with Molotov cocktails, with burning necklaces against traitors and puppets in the townships and with hand grenades and rocks by our oppressed workers and young people.

ANC President Oliver Tambo at Lusaka, 10 Jan 86: In the crossfire, civilians, too, get hit. That is no fun for us. The policies and strategy of the ANC do

not call for attacks on civilians, shopping centers, schools and movie houses unless they may be considered military targets.

Statement by Comrade Ronnie Casels, high-ranking commander of the Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the People) People's Army, 14 Dec 86: The workers can also play their part by sabotaging the economy. This they can do without weapons and explosives. The workers are in the mines; they are in the power plants, in the telephone exchanges and in the computer firms. They work as servants and cleaning personnel in the army and air force bases. The workers are everywhere. They are in a position to sabotage the economy, the transportation system and communications throughout the country.

Address by ANC President Oliver Tambo, 27 Dec 86: We are in the midst of death defying actions where fighting groups supported by the people are putting up barricades and barbed wire across the roadways; digging defense trenches; chasing enemy forces into death traps; taking the enemy's weapons away from him; ridding the townships of informers and collaborators and eliminating enemies. The entire majesty of this struggle lies in the resolve of the people to fight the enemy forces to the hilt and physically to destroy them. Today, even our 8 year-old children confront the power of the racist soldiers and police. The ANC is respected throughout the world above all for the courageous attacks by its fighters against the enemy.

Carrying the Liberation Struggle into the White Areas

Commentary "Let Us Carry the Battle into the Enemy's Backyard," 2 Sep 85: All the black townships in our land are being consumed by the flames of the revolution. The time has come where the whites of this land must be rudely awakened from their dreams. We must carry the battle directly into their homes, kitchens and bedrooms. As Comrade Tambo has told us, it is the job of every patriot in our land to shatter this false sense of security.

Commentary, 13 Sep 85: Our struggle is not a struggle to do away with this or that apartheid law. What we are fighting for is to rule our land as full-fledged citizens. We must carry our struggle for liberation into the white areas.

Commentary "Things Must Change," 7 Oct 85: The weapons in white hands must be transferred. We are calling on our compatriots who work as household servants to assume the role of leaders. They know where their employers hide their weapons. Up to now, our offensive has been restricted to the black areas. We must attack the whites in their homes and their vacation sites just as we are attacking black bootlickers in theirs. White families, too, must wear mourning clothes.

Commentary, 28 Nov 85: If the whites thought thus far that military actions are limited to the black areas of our land, then it is time that we say to them that the entire country is a war zone. The whole country must go up in flames.

Address by ANC President, Comrade Oliver Tambo, 30 Jun 86: Automatic weapon fire is not just one-sided any longer. Members of the racist army and police

now are also dying in a hail of bullets. Modern weapons are replacing rocks in the hands of the fighters. The whites in the cities and on the farms are now also feeling the inevitable consequences of armed struggle.

Statement by Comrade Joe Modise, commander of the Umkhonto we Sizwe People's Army, 30 Jul 86: There is no white home in South Africa without weapons and it is our people who work in these homes. We are calling on our people to do everything within their power to get at these weapons and to use them against the common enemy.

Commentary "Long Live the South African Woman," 3 Aug 86: My dear fellow women: those of us who work in white households have an important role to play. Those who are well established in white areas will not be immediately suspect. They can visit many places which are off limits to normal black people. That is why they must now take advantage of the decisive position they occupy. They know the officers of the military and the police. They are familiar with their homes. This information should be passed on to the fighting units. This campaign of carrying the war into the white areas does not amount to a declaration of war on white civilians by any means. But when we attack government installations of white civilians in white areas we do not spare those who stand in our way. In the people's war there is a burning need for female personnel, particularly in the field of weapons. We need the women in order to carry weapons for our people through dangerous territory. We also need them in order to hide weapons in white residential areas. The women's place is in the very front ranks.

Commentary, 24 Oct 86: For some time now, land mines have exploded along the northern borders of our country, killing or severely injuring a number of racist farmers. These mines are directed against the paramilitary and military forces of the enemy; against all those who are defending the so-called white farmlands. If farm workers are killed or injured by the mines, then they know that they were not the actual target. That is why we say: farm workers, be on your guard! Do not let the Boers use you as probes, sending you out on tractors to make sure the way is clear. You must ask them to check for themselves whether the roads and fields are safe enough for you to work on.

Commentary, 30 Nov 86: The ANC, our vanguard, has called on us, the oppressed, to carry the war into the white areas. Does this mean that the ANC is calling for violence by blacks against whites? We are not engaged in a race war. If we say that the war should be carried into the white areas, we are saying that the country is in a state of civil war. We do not advocate indiscriminate attacks on whites. We say that we must attack those whites who are responsible for the oppression of our people.

Collaborators Must Be Eliminated

Commentary "Things Must Change," 7 Jul 85: By eliminating collaborators and Quislings, we have succeeded in inflicting some losses on the enemy. We must not permit those to lead us astray who cry out whenever blacks are killed by other blacks. It is not a question of the color of a person's skin. It is important what side that person stands on.

Statement by Joe Modise, commander of the Umkhonto we Sizwe, 19 Jun 86: Our people must identify and eliminate collaborators and enemy agents. Informers, policemen as well as members of the secret police and the army who live among our people must be eliminated.

Interview by Oliver Tambo with the official inter-African news agency PANA, 2 Jul 86: Tambo discussed the so-called violence of blacks against blacks, calling it a complication which Botha has introduced into the struggle for liberation. In this connection, he cited Gatsha Buthelezi who he said has played a prominent role in organizing the attacks of these self-protectors against those who are fighting for freedom.

Statement by Comrade Joe Modise, commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe, 30 Jul 86: That blacks are killing blacks is an invention of the racists. There is no question of black against black; this is a question of the enemy standing on one side with his soldiers, policemen and puppets against the people.

Commentary "Abandon the Sinking Apartheid Ship," 26 Aug 86: Those blacks who serve the regime as soldiers, policemen and policewomen, town councillors, Bantustan leaders and administrative officials cannot postpone their decision to stand with the people any longer. To them we say: come home! Leave behind what is unjust and criminal. You cannot survive if you stand against the people. When your cup runneth over which it most assuredly will if you wish to continue serving the enemy, you will be buried as traitors.

Commentary "From Ungovernability to People Power," 1 Sep 86: The enemy and his paid agents are crying out once again that blacks are killing blacks. Our people are not attacking the town councillors because they are black but because they are servants of the system we mean to destroy.

Statement by Comrade Chris Hani, member of the ANC executive committee and army commissar of the People's Army, 30 Nov 86: There is talk of violence by blacks against blacks in order to twist the facts. There is no violence by blacks against blacks. The very designation of our militant actions against known agents, spies, collaborators and bootlickers of the Apartheid regime as acts of violence by blacks against blacks represents an attempt by the enemy to undermine our struggle. We will continue to do away with these moles in our midst.

Time for Meetings and Talks Is Past

Newscast, 9 Sep 85: Oliver Tambo, the president of the ANC of South Africa, has said that the current political crisis represents a great leap forward and the start of a blood bath. He ruled out the possibility of a gradual transfer of power, saying that the ANC wishes negotiations about the procedures for an immediate changeover to majority rule and nothing else.

Commentary, 8 Jan 86: Last year, talks were held between our organization and a group of businessmen and with so-called opposition political leaders. Their visit to Zambia in order to speak with the ANC amounted to an admission of the fact that the ANC holds the most important key for the solution of the problems of our land.

Commentary, 8 Feb 86: We are not fighting for the purpose of sitting at a conference table with the murderers of our people and drawing up a new constitution for our country.

Commentary, 7 May 86: There is a lot of talk about a national convention where the representatives of all racial groups meet to discuss the future. The time for meetings and talks about the future is long past. We know what we want.

Commentary, 18 Aug 86: We are now fighting under the banner of "From Ungovernability to People Power." This slogan means that we have left the phase behind us where we were fighting against this or that aspect of the apartheid regulations. Now we are speaking about people power.

Interview with ANC President Oliver Tambo, 17 Sep 85: In the streets of our townships, young people and fighters are confronting the enemy each day with Molotov cocktails and other homemade weapons. These young lions should be mobilized by the People's Army and switch from Molotov cocktails to rifles and other modern weapons of war.

Commentary, 13 Mar 86: The time of gasoline bombs and rocks is past. We have now entered the era of rifles, pistols, hand grenades and artillery.

The Masses Must Take Part in Strikes

Commentary, 9 Sep 86: The consumer boycott alone does not suffice. The workers in the cities, in the mines and on the white farms must make common cause with us in the townships by launching large-scale strikes simultaneously and in conjunction with the boycott.

Commentary, 4 Jun 86: On 1 May, more than four million people celebrated this holiday; but our nation consists of far more than four million. The struggle is not just for the freedom of four million. Not only four million South Africans are being oppressed in this country.

Statement by Joe Modise, commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe, 19 Sep 86: The masses must take part in strikes which weaken the enemy economy. Communications, e.g. telephone lines and railroads, must be sabotaged. Power plants and power lines must be sabotaged. Rail lines and bridges must be destroyed. Freight trains must be derailed.

Statement by Jacob Zuma, member of the ANC executive committee, 29 Jul 86: It is becoming increasingly clear that we must do something about the branches of the Western firms in our country. The black working class is organized in such a manner that it can launch a concerted action against the branches of Western firms in South Africa. If these firms do not watch their step and if they are unable to make their governments adopt the correct position toward South Africa, then we in South Africa will be forced to deal with them from the standpoint of the workers and, of course, that of our own underground. We have to do certain things in this regard.

Statement by Chris Hani, commissar of the People's Army, 12 Aug 86: As we speak of a people's war, we must be very clear about the need to draw in not only the people in the urban areas but our entire people. There is an imbalance to our actions because thus far we have failed to deal with the rural areas.

The Party is an Essential Constituent of the Liberation Movement

Statement by Joe Slovo, member of the Politburo of the South African CP central committee and the ANC executive committee, 6 Oct 86: In the first instance, the role of the party in the struggle is one of a force which represents the desire of the working population not only for national liberation but for social emancipation. If blacks instead of whites should be sitting in the Union Building (the seat of the South African government in Pretoria) tomorrow but if the economic distribution of wealth remains the same, then that does not amount to liberation.

Commentary, 8 Feb 86: What [Botha] means when he speaks of power sharing is that the people of South Africa, after suffering for such a long time, ought still to be willing to share power with the representatives of big business and the landowners. In other words, we are not allowed to take over these industries which are mainstays of this country's economy. But if we do not do that, what kind of independence are we talking about then? How can we be free if the big business operations which are synonymous with this country's economy are still in private hands?

Commentary, 7 May 86: The relations between the ANC and the Communist Party today are what the ANC and the Communist Party have made them. In the course of our struggle we have learned that the communists are the only ones prepared to fight and to die side by side with us. The alliance of the movement with the party has contributed a good deal to the present strength and to the ANC.

Statement by Chris Hani, member of the ANC executive committee and commissar of Umkhonto we Sizwe, 31 Jul 86: The capitalist countries believe that they would not have a difficult time in dealing with a black government in South Africa. Their primary concern is the ANC and the national liberation alliance in our country--particularly the alliance of the ANC and the South African Communist Party. They wish to destroy this alliance because they can see its results, i.e. freedom, democracy and prosperity in our country and that the wealth of our country, the mines, the factories and the land are given back to the people from which they were taken. For us, the oppressed people of South Africa and the democratic forces, it is becoming more and more important to defend this alliance.

Commentary, 23 Aug 86: Some say that the labor unions will assume the main role in the struggle because they are the primary organizers of the working population. But these people forget that we also have the ANC which is the political leader in the struggle and that there is the South African CP which is the political vanguard of our working class. We know full well that the South African CP is the party of the working class in our country. It is the party which has the leading role in the fight for socialism. The labor union

is the organization of the working class; the political vanguard of the working class is the CP and the vanguard of the national liberation movement is the ANC.

Address by ANC President Oliver Tambo, 27 Dec 86: Our liberation alliance is strong; including our alliance with the South African CP. The party is an essential constituent of the liberation movement of our country. Without it, the movement would be weak. It would be incomplete. As far as the socialist countries are concerned, we know that they are our natural and indispensable allies. No people and no movement can survive without allies.

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CSO: 3420/0007

INKATHA'S INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS NOTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 7 Jan 87 pp 5-7

[Text] Chief Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the Inkatha organisation, could make or break the South African constitution. But that can happen only if the government allows it. For while Buthelezi is the only black homeland boss to lead a real mass party, and to have a substantial international reputation, his power depends crucially on his status as prime minister of the KwaZulu homeland. That makes him a collaborator in the eyes of black radicals, including a substantial number of his own Zulus.

Buthelezi's career has been characterised by the following policies:

- The use of traditional Zulu power structures to build a Zulu ethnic party.
- Use of the power and patronage offered by control of the KwaZulu government. This binds Buthelezi to working with the South African government in Pretoria.
- The simultaneous adoption of a measured anti-government stance. He has for example refused to accept nominal independence for KwaZulu. Buthelezi's own past as an African National Congress (ANC) member gives him a certain credibility in this respect.
- Using his support among South Africa's 5 million Zulus as a base to negotiate a multi-racial federal government in Natal Province. If this scheme were successful it would increase Buthelezi's standing. It would also encourage white liberals, such as the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and many businessmen, who advocate a multiracial federal government in Natal and eventually in other provinces as the only means of giving blacks significant political rights while allowing white control of the centre and favourable conditions for big business.

Buthelezi was born into a leading Zulu family which had previously supplied prime ministers to the Zulu kings. He became a member of the ANC Youth League in the 1940s. He mixed with other ANC radicals at Fort Hare University, from which he was expelled for taking part in political protest. This did not prevent him taking over the leadership of the Buthelezi clan in 1954 and being recognised by the state as legitimate chief in 1957. During the 1960s he developed the art--of which he is an acknowledged master--of leading a black homeland while also opposing the homeland policy vociferously. He

was elected head of the Zululand Territorial Authority in 1970 and the Kwa-Zulu Legislative Assembly in 1972. Buthelezi has used the patronage offered by his post to great effect.

Buthelezi created Inkatha, also called the National Cultural Liberation Movement, in 1975. It is partly a political machine run by the KwaZulu administration, and partly a vehicle for Zulu aspirations, using clan chiefs and local notables. It is in fact rather like many ruling parties in black Africa.

The creation of Inkatha enabled Buthelezi to build a political base apart from the KwaZulu government apparatus. He and other KwaZulu leaders had gained popularity through their support of industrial workers during the nationwide strikes of 1973, which began in Durban. This and Buthelezi's refusal to accept independence for KwaZulu led the South African government to try to replace him with the Zulu King, Goodwill Zwelethini. Throughout the early 1970s, Buthelezi vied with Zwelethini for control of Zulu support. Buthelezi successfully acquired the symbols of Zulu traders and professionals. He subsequently installed Zwelethini as symbolic head of the Zulu revivalist movement while retaining real control himself. The two are now in alliance as king and prime minister of the Zulu nation.

Control of the KwaZulu government gave Buthelezi a decisive advantage over Zwelethini, while Inkatha ensured that he could not be summarily removed by Pretoria. After the taming of Zwelethini, Buthelezi also began to aim for a wider national role for Inkatha, to fill the vacuum in black politics which has existed since the banning of the ANC in the 1960s. At times Buthelezi claims to represent not only Zulu unity but also the true tradition of the ANC. He has adopted the ANC colours of black, green and gold. He refers to the Lusaka leadership as the 'ANC mission in exile.'

Inkatha now claims over a million members, but a significant number do not join from free choice. KwaZulu civil servants are not allowed to join the rival United Democratic Front (UDF). KwaZulu doctors take an oath of loyalty to Buthelezi and the KwaZulu government. Jobs and houses are difficult to come by in many parts of KwaZulu without an Inkatha party card.

Inkatha is pro-business. Buthelezi argues that prosperity will hasten black liberation. Hence he opposes international sanctions. Inkatha itself has an investment company, Khulani Holdings, which has interests in trading and insurance, in partnership with private firms. Inkatha controls most of the economic activity within KwaZulu through the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation, the government's development company. In this and other respects, it is hard to distinguish between the KwaZulu government and Inkatha.

So Buthelezi has a strong local base. It is generally during his overseas trips, when he seeks to counter the ANC, that he claims to speak on behalf of all black South Africans. Inkatha has representatives in the United States in the persons of ex-senator Vance Hartke, Dr Lorna Hahn, and Rutgers University law professor Albert Balustein. The Netherlands representative is Dr Reina Steenwijk. Inkatha is also well-connected in West Germany. It receives funds from the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, the overseas wing of the

ruling Christian Democrat Party. The stiftung finances the Inkatha Institute, a research office, and has a permanent representative in Natal, Gerd Bossen. Inkatha has appealed to U.S. trade unions to finance its trade union, the United Workers' Union of South Africa (UWUSA), established on 1 May 1986 in Durban. Nearly all UWUSA officials have a business background. UWUSA President P. S. Ndlovu was a personnel manager with the giant Tongaat-Hulett group, a subsidiary of Anglo-American. General Secretary Simon Conco is a director of Khulani Holdings. Treasurer Peter Davidson is a hotelier and a director of Khulani Insurance Brokers. UWUSA, and Inkatha generally, is ferociously opposed to other black trade union organisations. There have been vicious street fights between UWUSA supporters and rival trade unionists.

Inkatha may also have secured funds and personnel from Israel to aid in the establishment of a paramilitary wing, including a camp for 'something like ten thousand trainees'. This request was contained in a document that Inkatha Secretary-General Oscar Dhlomo and Women's Brigade Chairperson Abbie Mchunu took on a trip to Israel in 1981. It is not known whether Israel responded to this request. However, Israel is known to have invested heavily in other tribal homelands. The Inkatha Youth Service Corps, for which the money was requested, serves as a security force. KwaZulu controls its own police and has access to vigilantes controlled by local Inkatha officials.

The use of force is a vexed question. Within the last two years there have been numerous clashes between Inkatha and its rivals in Natal, especially the UDF. We have no evidence of a chain of command between Buthelezi and local Inkatha thugs who have terrorised UDF sympathisers in the Durban townships. He does however launch strong verbal attacks on his political opponents, often with a Zulu chauvinist slant. Sometimes Buthelezi praises the actions of Inkatha bosses who have been involved in violence. Even senior Inkatha officials have been directly implicated in violence. For example, Thomas Mandla Shabalala is at present charged with attempted murder and assault, arising from his alleged leadership of an attack on Inkatha opponents. He is a member of the party's central committee. There are substantial allegations that close relationships exist between Inkatha vigilantes, the South African Police, and the KwaZulu police. Inkatha has made considerable use of force in the defence of its interests. Clashes between Inkatha and its opponents at the University of Zululand, of which Buthelezi is chancellor, in 1983 led to the deaths of five people, four of them students. The violence is, of course, mutual. In 1986 a limpet bomb, presumably planted by the ANC, damaged Umlazi's Executive Hotel, a favourite meeting-place of Inkatha leaders which is part-owned by UWUSA Treasurer Peter Davidson. Durban's townships in 1984-5 were the scene of fierce battles between Inkatha and UDF supporters.

South African businessmen in general support the Indaba, the attempt to establish a Buthelezi-led and business-friendly provincial government in Natal. If this succeeds, it will be at the expense of the ANC, the UDF, and autonomous trade unions. Buthelezi will have an avenue into national politics. It will also change the ethnically exclusive nature of Buthelezi's constituency from a handicap into a strength. In effect, an alliance between South

African whites and the largest black group would undercut the ANC and the UDF and fix South African debate on the issue of ethnicity and not social class.

The strength of business support for the so-called Natal option is impressive. The Indaba Support Group is financed by Tongaat-Hulett, which is big in the Natal sugar industry. Tongaat-Hulett chairman Chris Saunders is a leading participant in the Indaba and heads its "image management committee." Although the National Party's Natal boss, Stoffel Botha, has spurned the Indaba's proposals, the Natal option may yet be revived, President P. W. Botha's government is waiting for a new white general election before examining the idea further. The government may also fear that a more powerful Buthelezi, sensitive to accusations of collaboration and radicalising himself as a result, might drive some hard bargains. If Buthelezi becomes boss of a Natal federal government, as he hopes, he will be a permanent force in South African politics. If he fails, he will become what he himself terms a 'has-been politician.' He will have difficulty in preventing mass desertions from an Inkatha which already shows cracks.

/9274

CSO: 3400/839

SOWETO NON-ESSENTIAL SERVICES TO BE CUT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jan 87 p 3

[Text]

THE Soweto Council will see its non-essential services dwindle before it goes bankrupt, town clerk Nico Malan said yesterday.

He was responding to allegations from an unknown "highly placed source" that the council was now bankrupt and new posts advertised had to be frozen as the council sank into deeper financial trouble.

Malan admitted that even an optimistic scenario for rent collection would leave the council R26m short for the year to June 1987.

But he said rent collections for December were up 400% over the previous two months. If rent collection held at the December level, the council's income for the year would total R129m, against expenses of R155m.

But if December was an aberration and rent collection returned to previous low levels, Malan said necessary actions would be taken by the council to avoid bankruptcy.

"We will look at cutting all non-essential services," he said. The large road-maintenance budget would be looked at, as well as upkeep on sidewalks, golf courses and parks.

Malan flatly denied the council was bankrupt. "If the rent collection trend continues, we will meet all obligations."

The council is servicing several large loans taken out after the rent boycott began last July and rent payment levels dropped to 25%-30%.

/9274

CSO. 3400/810

LACK OF EDUCATIONAL SITES FOR RURAL BLACKS IN WHITE AREAS DEPLORED

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 11 Jan 87 p 6

[Article by S' Bu Mngadi]

[Text]

THERE is only one high school in Natal to cater for the province's 300 000 farm labourers and their families, says Natal University's quarterly publication, *The Indicator*.

Writing in the latest edition of the magazine, Natal University's Development Studies Unit research fellow Libby Ardington said most administrative, legislative, educational, social and other facilities provided by the State in farming areas were for the exclusive use of white communities, despite the fact that black people constituted 90% of the farm population.

It was not only that the government provided no schools or clinics for blacks living in white rural areas, in some areas it did not even provide the basic administrative machinery that would enable a retired farm worker to claim the old age pension to which all blacks in South Africa were entitled, she said.

Ardington added that

possibly the clearest illustration of the government's abdication from its social responsibilities towards farm workers and their families was seen in the area of education.

In South Africa, problems were magnified by racial attitudes, legislation and linguistic differences.

It was unlikely that there was a commercial farm in South Africa which, for the education of all its youth, could legally make use of only one school.

The fact that all facilities had to be duplicated for various racial groups widened the area from which children were drawn, thus further increasing educational and travelling costs, said Ardington.

There was no system for educating black youths on farms; there was merely a method for the government to subsidise education, if farmers chose to provide facilities.

The DET did not, and could not, take any steps to initiate the provision of education for the children of farm workers.

The education the farmer may provide, tended to be restricted to primary education and indeed, until recently, it was impossible to get permission for a farm school to go beyond Std Five.

Today, a few "special farm schools" offered Std Six and Seven, she said.

Ardington said there was only one high school in Natal to cater for black children from the province's 7 500 farms. Few farm workers were able to afford the boarding fees or were prepared to send their children so far away.

Where the farm was situated closely to a part of KwaZulu and there was no nearby farm school, a farm worker might send his children to school "across the border".

For most black farm children in Natal, this pro-

vided the only opportunity for a high school education. This, in turn, placed financial burdens upon already overloaded resources of KwaZulu's Educational Department for which it was not compensated, she said.

Ardington added that there was no doubt that black children on commercial farms were "educational cinderellas".

They came from homes which historically were educationally deprived, where salaries were low and where there were few resources to take advantage of the few boarding schools that existed.

Yet to achieve an education, farm youths were required to overcome these hurdles.

A Catch 22 situation existed in that there was little hope of these children being absorbed into their farms' workforce - yet farmers frequently denied them the education that would enable them to get employment elsewhere.

DPSC: MORE CHILDREN BEING DETAINED

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 11 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Sello Seripe]

[Text]

DESPITE the one-month-old "Free the children" call by the Black Sash, 112 minors and 141 adults were reportedly detained under the state of emergency during November and December in the PWV area.

Last month the government admitted that 256 were being held under the emergency regulations and, according to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, 57 people were released during December and were able to spend the Christmas period with their families.

On Christmas Eve 21 people - mostly kids - were released. These included two 11-year-olds - Velaphi Nyembe and Petrus Khambule of Soweto.

But the number of detentions during December could be high as the DPSC has not yet consulted other regional offices to build up a national picture.

The DPSC said some of the detentions reported were from an earlier period, but most were detentions leading up to and including the Christmas period.

The DPSC noted that in spite of the campaign for the release of kids in detention, the number of children being detained "actually increased markedly".

"Our statistics show that over the entire emergency at least 8 800 young people of the ages of 18 and under have been held - about 40% of detainees.

"During the period under review, children of 18 and under number 145 - 59% of the total.

"But we must stress that these figures are necessarily partial as they represent only those cases which have passed through our hands," said DPSC.

The DPSC also released the following figures of detainees reported to its office last month:

Detainees aged 12 - 1;
aged 13 - 1; aged 14 - 15;
aged 15 - 32; aged 16 - 33;
aged 17 - 30.

Detainees aged 18 - 33;
aged 19 - 25; aged 20 and over - 57; and 26 others whose ages are unknown.

In all, said the DPSC, 253 people were detained in December.

COLORED COMMUNITY AT OUKASIE TO BE MOVED

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 11 Jan 87 p 6

[Article by Sol Morathi]

[Text]

THE once united and cheerful Brits Old Location community is gradually being torn apart.

The coloured community, which has been part of this vast settlement for the past 18 years, is also to be resettled.

Though the 120 coloured families living at Noorkamp – a section of Oukasie overlooked by the mountain – are to be moved, no specified place for their resettlement has been announced.

But there is speculation that they will be moved to an open farm area between Elandsrand and Mothotlung – about 5km away.

There has been whispers that the coloured community will remain while hundreds of black people are moved to Letlhabile, a new resettlement area bordering Bophuthatswana.

Noordkamp Labour Party chairman Henry Rietveld disclosed to *City Press* this week that they were informed about their resettlement by the Northern Transvaal Administration Board about two months ago.

Though Rietveld expressed satisfaction at the impending resettlement, he slammed the authorities for letting Oukasie develop into a health hazard through neglect and for refusing to upgrade it.

"It would not have cost them much," he said.

Rietveld said Noordkamp was private land though it has been regarded by many people as part of Oukasie.

"If we don't want to go, we can stay. No one can stop us – except for the owner of this land.

"We will move simply because we don't have enough land – and also because we are tired of staying in such health-risk conditions. Otherwise, we would not budge."

Rietveld said they would call the people to a meeting soon to "officially" inform them about the impending removals.

"We will also get their mandate. If they do not want to move, it's up to them. We do not want to make decisions for them."

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis deproclaimed Oukasie on October 17.

Heunis said "the move followed several years of negotiations with the township's former community council after it had been decided that the poor hygienic conditions there and the astronomic costs involved in upgrading the town did not make its continued use a viable proposition".

Some residents accepted compensation and agreed to be moved to Letlhabile, while others would not leave the township they had stayed in for the last 56 years.

So far about 1 400 families are still at Oukasie – united in squalor and deprivation – while debate continues on ways and means of saving the township.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

UITENHAGE RESIDENTS FEAR VIGILANTES--Uitenhage residents are living in fear of groups of vigilantes who swept through the townships of Kwanobuhle and Kwalanga on Sunday, leaving two dead and many injured. The group, calling themselves Ama Africa Poqo, urged people "to go to war against 'Amakwenkwe'"--the young boys--who have been "intimidating" people from buying in town, attending school and paying their rent. UDF spokesman and Motor and Component Workers' Union of SA member Mncedisi Stoto this week claimed that over 200 youths were arrested, while many were injured and some were reported missing. [Text] [Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 11 Jan 87 p 2] /9317

ANC LOSSES--Figures released by the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria show that between January and November last year the police caught or killed 160 alleged ANC insurgents. Head of the institute, Prof Mike Hough said there were 228 terror attacks in that period. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Jan 87 p 3] /9274

CSO: 3400/810

CASE FOR ALTERNATIVE REVOLUTION EXPRESSED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 Jan 87 p 19

[Article by Philip Spies, Executive director, Institute for Futures Research, University of Stellenbosch]

[Text]

THERE is little doubt that South Africa is in a very, very late stage of a revolutionary process.

The question is, however, what can we do about it? The answer: create an alternative revolution!

If vision and focus is the power behind a revolutionary force, we should use exactly the same instruments, not to become a *counter* revolutionary but an *alternative* revolutionary.

In South Africa today there can only be revolutionaries because we are in the transformation stage.

We should therefore search for an alternative revolution, a revolution of hope that we can associate ourselves with.

The revolution confronting us is also a revolution of hope for some people — if we disagree with that we must sort out what revolution we want in this country.

The prerequisites for an alternative revolution are:

- Creation of a positive, realistic climate of hope and renewal. Before one has that one cannot play down what the current revolution is doing. We must turn the negative around to become a positive.

One has to apply oneself to the perceptions of people in various ways; one has to start acting constructively in such a way that people really start to believe.

- Identify and promote missionaries ("product champions") of hope.

The missionary concept is an old concept from biblical times, and we can apply it here. There are also missionaries in the business community. In a sense, if one is an entrepreneur one is a missionary.

We do not need wind-blowers, people just talking and making grand pronouncements, criticising this action and criticising that action.

- We should promote democracy and the free market capitalist system to its fullest and logical conclusion.

This country cannot develop, cannot grow, when half of its population lives in poverty. There is a moral content in it, but there is also, from a business point of view, a sound investment content in it.

- Social-political strategies: here one could be critical of some political scientists on their approach to change. In the business community the perception is that structure should follow strategy.

In the political field it seems that there is a tendency towards strategy following structure — first they set up a constitution and then try to implement it.

We should start with the realities of our situation and work towards a political strategy that will make the disenchanted, the outsiders, feel that they are really part of the South African scene.

Then of course there are the strategies aimed at weakening the revolutionary forces.

First, communication and information. It is a pity that one has to go out of this country to read exactly what is going on revolution-wise, but locally we are ignorant about it.

By taking information away from people one removes their ability to develop sound judgment about their own situation.

There is really no substitute in a changing situation for sound communication and information.

To take information away is to give the kiss of death to the capability of the population to develop judgment about the circumstances governing them.

We should explain the underlying processes of change, we should reveal the main actors and the activities of the main actors.

Second, democracy and the free market capitalist system cannot be differentiated — the one is linked to the other.

We therefore need a strategy to promote democracy and the free market system in this country.

This strategy must succeed in explaining what is going on and planned to give benefits to the whole of the population so that they can participate in full in the free market capitalist system.

We also need to de-regulate, but really de-regulate.

We should design strategies aimed at strengthening South Africa's ability to promote an alternative revolution in a logical incremental manner.

Key among these—

● **MILITARY STRATEGIES:**

In these interim stages we cannot let go on the mix of military strategies. If law and order should go in this country now, it would be the end.

We have to contain radicalism from whichever way it may come. But we should think of it in terms of law and order with some compassion!

● **ECONOMIC STRATEGIES:**

These will have to develop around a greater social consciousness. We must accept that the economic policies of the past are of the past — we have to develop new strategies.

The recent government economic policy statement is a total deviation from the type of perceptions the Government had on economic growth (even ten years ago).

This current strategy emphasises job creation and is much more concerned with social upliftment.

● **ALLIANCES OF MODERATES:**

We should support people with a moderate inclination and we should develop a grand alliance of moderates. We are not talking about "ja-broers", but about people

who may differ from us significantly.

We should develop an alliance of moderates in South Africa (we also have moderates in the radical area) who will work together in a constructive way towards the future for the whole of the country.

● **RESPONSIVE POLITICAL SYSTEM:**

We should develop a responsible political system that will respond to the need for change in South Africa.

● **SYMBOLS AND IMAGES:**

We should also look at the symbols and images that can consolidate the new South Africa.

What about "Nkosi Sikelel'i Afrika" as a national anthem?

Not that it must be that, but we should think in terms of symbols that can unify. Would "The Stern of South Africa" be the collective call for a new South Africa? One has to answer this oneself.

● **INCREASED VIGILANCE AND COMMITMENT TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT:**

We should not end up in this process of change by being a lot of jellyfish.

This is not proposing pigheadedness but saying that if one goes into a changed situation and becomes totally fluid one gets nowhere. We must have backbone.

Increased vigilance and commitment to preserve and protect is a function of the strength of the vision of the new South Africa.

We must clarify to ourselves what are we at, where we are going.

Let me give some examples of initial actions to defuse tension: job creation programmes; commitment to social responsibilities; public programmes aimed at creating new perspectives, increasing understanding and developing a communal spirit; law and order with compassion; conflict resolution exercises and the development of a commitment to job creation and to social responsibility in this country.

Social responsibility is not just a moral responsibility. To emphasise again — if 50 percent of the people in this country live in abysmal poverty we cannot talk of stability, of market development. We cannot talk of becoming a creative nation, a superior nation.

Social responsibility, therefore, is a long-term investment in the future of the country (not just looking at making a fast buck this year).

Hopefully we can get some alternative to the Sullivan Code. It's foreign to our needs and a very poor type of guideline for development in this country. It's a busybody type of structure.

We should develop a "Hippocratic Oath" for the business community which binds itself in a behavioural pattern and can be constructive in developing the new South Africa.

The strategy for public programmes aimed to create new perspectives needs artful planning and subtlety.

It must be planned in such a way that it picks up on the socio-economic momentum of the country and builds on it.

We need law and order with real compassion, and we need the type of conflict resolution exercises that the University of Cape Town started in the Western Cape.

We must start to get people talking, to see one another's point of view and to allow the dynamics of interchange to develop and build a new reality and perspective.

It's not a one-plus-one-makes-two equation. It is a one-plus-one-equals-12 or a one-plus-one-equals-100 equation. The dynamics of change are not predictable.

● *Extract from an address delivered to the Action-Plan seminar presented by Ogilvy & Mather, Rightford, Searle-Tripp & Makin.*

NATIONAL PARTY TO FACE TOUGH OPPOSITION FROM LEFT, RIGHT

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 11 Jan 87 p 13

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

THE Conservative Party — with or without its other Right-wing allies — is to become the first white opposition party in more than 25 years to put enough candidates in the field to be able to win a General Election.

Not since the days of strong United Party opposition in the late 1950s and early 1960s has any opposition party put up enough candidates to win an election. The National Party won the last five elections even before a vote was cast.

But 1987 will be different, according to highly placed CP sources.

They told The Sunday Star this week the party would go "full out" to win the election and that obviously meant fielding enough candidates.

"There is no question about it. We will be going for this," the CP spokesman said.

Negotiations between the CP and Herstigte Nasionale Party of Mr Jaap Marais on an election pact were going ahead this week and the CP source said no formal nominations would be made before February 7.

The coming election is shaping up to be Government's toughest since coming to power in 1948 and the National Party will face a united opposition on both the Right and Left if developments this week are anything to go by.

On its Right wing, the HNP said an election pact with the Conservative Party was still on — despite the fact that in virtually the same breath HNP leader Mr Marais accused the CP of "an act of hostility" against the HNP leadership.

That a clearly angry Mr Marais — just hours after he had heard of a direct CP appeal over his head to his party's members — did not throw all election-pact speculation out of the Network studio window on Wednesday night bodes ill for the National Party.

CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht would not reply to the HNP allegations of "hostility" and Mr Marais said he was still hoping for an election pact. Both men were obviously determined to push ahead with the agreement — despite significant personal and policy differences.

A CP spokesman this week described Right-wing party differences as "petty" and did not expect them to prevent at least a short-term agreement.

A highly respected man in both Right-wing camps — Professor Carel Boshoff of the Afrikaner Volkswag — is to make a determined effort to get the two parties together.

"I won't be acting as mediator but with the coming election, unity has become a matter of urgency for us," Professor Boshoff said this week.

On the other side of the political spectrum the picture does not look any brighter for a National Party whose grassroots election-winning machine has been severely damaged by defections to the Right.

On Friday the Progressive Federal Party and the New Republic Party emerged from a long meeting with an election agreement.

The two leaders — Mr Colin Eglin and Mr Bill Sutton — said in a joint statement afterwards:

"It was agreed that it was imperative that in the coming election there should be the largest number of reform-minded representatives returned to Parliament.

"We realised that this would not be achieved if the NRP and PFP were opposing each other in a number of constituencies which should be opposition seats."

Based on the last election results such a pact makes a number of Nat-held seats marginal and — if the trend of the last election continues — both East

London City and East London North will certainly fall to the NRP/PFP alliance with a few other distinct possibilities.

According to senior PFP MP Peter Soal it is in Natal that the pact should have its greatest impact.

"We believe that because the PFP and the NRP will not be tearing at each other's throats, the agreement will take at least four seats away from the National Party.

"There seems to be nothing that can stop a PFP/NRP alliance from taking control of Natal.

"I believe the Indaba issue is going to hurt the Nats in Natal. It is Indaba country and the National Party's views on what the Indaba produced can only harm them in the province," Mr Soal said.

CP MP Mr S P Barnard said he was of the opinion that an election pact on the Left would certainly hurt the National Party and that such an agreement on the Right was bound to do so.

"I think the Nats are in for a very rude shock," Mr Barnard said.

● The state of the parties in the 177 seat House of Assembly are as follows:

National Party: 127 (Tvl 52; Cape 42; OFS 13; Natal 10; Nominated 10). **Progressive Federal Party:** 26 (Tvl 9; Cape 10; Natal 6; Nominated 1). **Conservative Party:** 18 (Tvl 15; Cape 2; Nominated 1). **New Republic Party:** 5 (Natal 4; Cape 1). **Herstigte Nasionale Party:** 1 (OFS 1).

/9317

CSO: 3400/794

ANALYSIS OF P.W. BOTHA REGIME

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 11 Jan 87 p 14

[Commentary by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

TOMORROW exactly 71 years ago a son was born to the house of Botha at Paul Roux in the Free State and named Pieter Willem.

That small-town boy, who ran barefoot through the dry winter stubble, has today reached a position of enormous power where he controls the daily lives of millions of people.

Three-score years and 11 later, P W Botha is State President of South Africa — but his hands on the reins of this troubled country are looking a little shaky.

Rumours of retirement persist, but President Botha seems determined to lead the National Party he joined more than 50 years ago for another couple of summers, at least.

For the moment, visions of the "old man" in a rocking chair telling tales of his undoubtedly interesting life in politics to grandchildren born of his five offspring appear to be premature.

The Constitution Amendment Act of 1983 gave near-dictatorial powers to the State President and Mr Botha has not hesitated to use them.

In the time between his last birthday and this one, President Botha has exercised those powers to the extent that little of what is happening in South Africa — especially with regard to the widespread black unrest — is now allowed out in the open.

Described by one of his chief adversaries in Parliament — Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert — as a "mix-

ture of sentimentality and intolerance", the State President has never tried to hide the fact that he has little patience with complicated economic and constitutional affairs.

No one can accuse him of having adopted the soft approach when a tough one would do; during his 12 years as Minister of Defence and the next nine as head of the Government he demonstrated that on more than one occasion.

In 1975 Mr Botha, then Minister of Defence, ordered South African troops into Angola to assist Unita in its struggle to wrest control of the country from the Marxist MPLA.

Professor Deon Geldenhuys writes in his book "The Diplomacy of Isolation" that the decision was taken after consultation with the State Security Council, and the Cabinet was only informed of the move hours after the troops had already been on the move.

Under President Botha's leadership the Security Council has worked its way into an ever-increasing position of power and influence — to the point where political analysts believe that members of this council, and not the Cabinet, actually run the country.

The past year was not a happy one for the State President. South Africa lived under a State of Emergency which became tougher virtually with each passing day. Analysts have said that the country's economic policy was characterised mainly by the fact that there did not seem to be one.

None of this has prevented President Botha from taking public swipes at anyone or anything he believes is not in the interests of South Africa or the National Party — and not necessarily in that order.

Blunt and undiplomatic would probably be the kindest way to describe the style of a man who seems unable to come to terms with the modern media demands of political leaders — such as smiling, not scowling.

He has not improved much with age and the country's Western allies — especially the United States — have been treated with exactly the same finger-wagging defiance that most nations reserve for their enemies.

It has earned him the reputation of being an "old bull in a political china shop".

Yet President Botha is a man of undeniable courage as far as alterations to South Africa's domestic policies are concerned. Some would call it foolhardy, but no one can deny that President Botha has done much to alter the face of South Africa.

Under his leadership — and since his last birthday — apartheid legislation has been removed from the statute books with hardly a glance over his Right shoulder.

Facing an election in his 72nd year those glances are bound to become more frequent. But President Botha is going to need every bit of his considerable ability to avoid committing himself to a course of action which would clearly spell out in which direction he intends to take South Africa.

Whatever he does he knows it will be too much for some and too little for others.

And so, at an age when most others have swopped the pressures of work for the pleasures of grandchildren, President Botha prepares to celebrate his birthday with the knowledge that he — and only he — has the key to the future of all South Africa's grandchildren.

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CSO: 3400/794

SOVIET EXPERT PROPOSES NONREVOLUTIONARY SOLUTIONS FOR NATION

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 9-15 Jan 87 p 16

[Article by Phillip van Niekerk]

[Text]

A LEADING Soviet analyst on Southern Africa has advocated a minority veto for whites not dissimilar to the plan recently hatched by the KwaNatal Indaba.

Gleb Starushenko, of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in a report presented to the Second Soviet-African Conference "for peace, co-operation and social progress" last year, proposed a two-chamber parliament.

The first chamber, he said, could be formed on the basis of proportional representation.

The other, "possessing the right of minority veto", could operate on the basis of "equal representation of the four communities".

Starushenko's report — "Problems of Struggle Against Racism, Apartheid and Colonialism in South Africa" — would confound the prevailing "evil Soviet designs" dogma put about by the government, hack academics and Citizen letters page writers.

While not official Soviet policy, the paper provides a fascinating insight into Soviet academic thinking on South Africa.

Putting the "ruling white minority" under the microscope, Starushenko discovers that the white bourgeoisie are not tied to the "chariot of apartheid", and appears to be inclined to enter into negotiations with the ANC.

On the other hand, "the middle and lower strata of the white community facing the possibility of losing their privileges tend to support the more reactionary parties, more rightist than even the ruling National Party".

He advocates "widening the cleavage" and suggests, in a remarkable departure for a socialist,

the "programmes of the anti-racist forces do not advance plans for a broad nationalisation of capitalist property as an indispensable condition and are willing to give the bourgeoisie the corresponding guarantee."

He points out that not all whites would like to die in the "last ditch defending the camp", and would prefer compromise.

"Already today the ANC might work out comprehensive guarantees for the white population which could be implemented after the elimination of the regime of apartheid.

"Such guarantees would suit both the liberals and the pragmatists from the white community, neutralising at the same time the die-hards."

Starushenko points to the examples of Kenya and Zimbabwe where "the white minority feel absolutely safe".

Commenting on the South African Communist Party, Starushenko says that "proceeding from the objective laws of social development, the communists do not advance at the present stage of social development any other but general democratic slogans.

"They believe that the restructuring of South African society along socialist lines is a matter of the future and will be possible only after the necessary conditions are ripened.

"Being internationalists as they are, the South African communists take a firm stand against adventurist plans of all kinds of leftist organisations and movements of the so-called black consciousness."

These organisations which "convincingly show their reactionary nature", he says, include the Pan Africanist Congress, the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the National Forum.

Starushenko rejects attempts by "Western politologists" to predict that the United Democratic Front could enhance its prestige at the expense of the ANC.

"These amalgamations are not rivals, they are acting in one direction," he says, but then adds a word of caution about the UDF.

"In the view of Soviet analysts, the strengthening of understanding between the ANC and the UDF is dictated by the need to improve the organisation of the anti-racist actions.

"The UDF, which is not infrequently their initiator and direct organiser, still represents an amorphous amalgamation, some members of which are not even willing to participate in mass campaigns."

Starushenko's condemnation of the "regime in South Africa" makes strident reading.

South Africa is "the most evil and despicable capitalism of the imperialist stage — superexploitation, militarism, contempt of any human being that does not belong to the elite.

"Being doomed by history for this reason alone, this regime, anachronistic as it is, drags on preserving colonialism and racism in the form of apartheid and depending on them for its existence.

"These two institutions, like slavery, have been rejected and outlawed by all states.

"The regime that sponsors them is basically anomalous in the modern world and must be eliminated without delay."

Finally, you may ask, what about the workers? Starushenko is silent on this point. His report says not a word about the existence, never mind the role, of trade unions.

ACADEMICS STUDY POLICE BEHAVIOR

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 9-15 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Carmel Rickard]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT pay-outs to the public in compensation for injuries allegedly inflicted by police have soared to almost R4,5-million over 13 years.

Writing in the latest South African Journal on Human Rights, Don Foster, Professor of Psychology at Cape Town University and Clifford Luyt, law lecturer at the Cape Town Technikon, say compensation in 1970 was R990 compared to R4,5-million in 1983.

The two academics compare claims by Louis le Grange (then Law and Order Minister), that unlawful action by police officers is not tolerated, with records of court cases for evidence that the policy outlined by the Minister is being carried out.

From the cases they conclude that far from being penalised, officers who have "ill treated detainees have not only escaped punishment, but have been promoted in spite of their records".

Foster and Luyt then look at the number of people killed each year by police — official figures put deaths at 54 in 1970 and at 798 in 1985, while the number of injured people rose from 230 to 2 571. The authors compare these figures with those of

Canada and the United States, and calculate that the South African police "killing rate" is roughly 7,1 times greater than that of Canada and 2,1 times greater than the USA. They comment: "This throws into question the standard mythology which views the USA as a more violent police society than South Africa."

Possibly even more alarming are the figures for annual convictions of police for violent crime: usually 200, they show 250 convictions. And a substantial proportion of those convicted, 10 to 15 percent, already had previous convictions.

"What is done by the authorities (about) this serious situation? On average, only about 10 percent of those police convicted of violent crimes are eventually discharged from the force (and) only a minority of those with *previous convictions* are subsequently discharged ... where details are given, it is apparent that the majority of those with previous convictions hold them for similar violent crimes. (This) points to the conclusion that the police are not too diligent in policing themselves nor in dealing in any serious fashion with their own infringements of the law."

They say that this view, that few restraints are placed on the police, is

confirmed by examining "the amounts paid by the Minister of Law and Order to members of the public as compensation for injuries resulting from police assaults". While most of these payments were by way of out of court settlements rather than by finalised court actions, "it is clear that if there were no evidence of assault, settlements would hardly be effected".

But while there have been many civil cases involving police treatment of detainees, attempts to bring criminal proceedings have not been so successful.

For example, in 1984, of the 50 charges of assault involving detainees held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, the attorney-general refused to prosecute in 41 cases.

While the Minister appears to believe these figures indicate there is little evidence that detainees are tortured, the two authors have a different view. They agree with the findings of a report by the Association of Law Societies, that complaints of assault by detainees are not investigated by police officers of high enough rank, nor are the investigations sufficiently quick, thorough or independent.

"The problem lies, as usual, in the lack of independence of investigation."

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CSO: 3400/813

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY SEES VINDICATION IN MACHEL INQUIRY FINDINGS

MB240927 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Station commentary: "False Allegations After the Death of President Samora Machel"]

[Text] For weeks after the death of former President Samora Machel of Mozambique in an air crash in October last year, the blame was laid at South Africa's door. The most scurrilous accusations, including direct involvement by means of shooting down the aircraft, came from many quarters. There was not the slightest attempt at restraint by South Africa's accusers. Two of the more deplorable accusations were that South Africa had lured the aircraft to its destruction by means of a false beacon and that President Machel had died because he had not been treated timely by South African medical personnel.

These are two of the false charges which have been thoroughly discredited by an international board of inquiry into the accident being held in the Rand Supreme Court in Johannesburg. The hearing was told that with a false beacon it might have been possible to lead the ill-fated plane off course, but it could not have led it to disaster. The only beacon which in the circumstances could have led the plane off course would have been a radio beam [words indistinct]. The use of such a beacon, according to Sir Edward Eveleigh, a British lord justice of appeal, would have been a pretty poor effort by any party wishing to ensure the aircraft's destruction. Sir Eveleigh is one of three international experts on the 6-man board of inquiry.

Evidence before the board, in the words of another overseas expert, Colonel Frank Borman, an American spaceship commander, pointed to incredibly poor crew performance as a cause of the plane's crash.

Medical evidence is that President Machel had been killed instantly. From the gruesome details presented to the inquiry about his injuries, there is no way that he could have survived the crash. His mutilated body had been identified at the scene of the crash only by the gold fillings in his teeth. As the evidence accumulates, South Africa's accusers are being exposed by reasoned logic and considered opinion, qualities which they so obviously lack.

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CSO: 3400/903

CONFLICT SURROUNDING CINEMA DESEGREGATION DESCRIBED

Assault on Whites-Only Cinemas

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 11 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Sarah Sussens]

[Text]

CONSERVATIVE strongholds on the Reef are being rocked once more as anti-apartheid screws tighten.

The latest assault is on whites-only cinemas.

The popular song "Ag pleez daddy, won't you take us to the drive-in ..." is taking on a new meaning as Right-wing elements resist opening their doors to all race groups.

American film distributors have issued an ultimatum: only multiracial cinemas and drive-ins will get their popular American movies. Columbia Pictures has given cinemas until May 1 to desegregate.

This has led to a showdown between the owners of local cinemas and reluctant town councils who stand to lose their cinemas if they don't cooperate.

"We have never attempted to be threatening but if they don't comply with the conditions,

we won't have products to show at their movie-houses," said Mr Anthony Salisbury, managing director of Satbel, the holding company for Ster-Kinekor outlets.

According to figures from the two biggest theatre outlets, Metro and Ster-Kinekor, Transvaal is the only province lagging behind in their multiracial drive with about total of 16 cinemas and five drive-ins still earmarked for whites only. These are mainly in Pretoria, Alberton, Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, Vereeniging, and Roodepoort.

Desegregated cinemas in other areas are running without a hitch according to the owners.

Although city councils do not have the final say they are asked for a recommendation. The Government intends allowing all businesses — including cinemas — to desegregate.

In Krugersdorp, the drama is at its most intense — the council has

been given until the end of this month to open their two cinemas to all races or face closure.

But the irony is that while councillors earnestly discuss the issue, local black residents are sitting side by side with whites in the controversial cinemas.

The owners of the theatre complex have a policy of not refusing entry to blacks — at the risk of prosecution. And, according to local management there have been no problems.

Said Mr Grant Bushby of Ster-Kinekor: "We have been having ongoing negotiations with municipalities and so far it has been quite fruitful — with the exception of Krugersdorp.

"They have turned down our application twice and for this reason we have given them a deadline — the others will have more time."

In Krugersdorp, says

councillor Gert Visser, it is not a "virtue to be 'verkramp', it is a religion".

Mr Visser, who voted for a multiracial cinema, said it was time the council stopped bringing Krugersdorp into disrepute by allowing racism and petty prejudices.

The issue of desegregation will be discussed at a council meeting on January 26.

On the East Rand the Alberton town council have made their position clear: they would rather shut their cinemas than admit blacks.

Their two Metro cinemas each seat less than 100 and the whites fear an invasion of blacks if they open their doors to all groups.

"Quite frankly, if we open our cinemas, we won't have the use of them," said Mr Johann van der Merwe, chairman of the management committee.

Pietersburg Patrons Push for Open Cinemas

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 11 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Dirk Nel]

[Text]

CINEMA owner Mr Sidney Segal has been inundated with phone calls encouraging him to go ahead with his petition to the Pietersburg Town Council to allow him to open his premises officially to all races.

Many callers have asked for signature lists, while others have undertaken to write to the council.

It was reported this week that Mr Segal had started the petition in a desperate attempt to save his business, which has been owned and managed by the family since it was established in 1941.

Mr Segal admits that there have been some abusive responses. But he says these have been in the minority.

A notice was put up in the cinemas's foyer this week stating that it would be closed down unless the council reversed its whites-only attitude.

Film distributors have threatened to cease supplying white-only cinemas.

Already there are signs that the matter could blow up into a major election issue in Pietersburg.

Moves are afoot to defuse the row.

The Pietersburg Town Council is controlled by a marginal majority of Conservative Party members.

Cinemas 'Must Be Open to All'

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 11 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Guy Jepson]

[Text]

DESEGREGATING Krugersdorp's two cinemas is a matter of life and death for the town, according to Mr Bill Greyvenstein, chairman of Krugersdorp's management committee.

Mr Greyvenstein will take this message to a crucial council meeting on January 26 which will decide whether the cinemas will be opened to all or shut down.

On Monday a management committee meeting — called to discuss Ster-Kinekor's threat to close its two outlets at the Krugerrand Centre unless they were opened to all races by the end of the month — reached a deadlock.

Mr Greyvenstein believes that if the cinemas are closed several businesses in the Krugerrand complex will suffer devastating financial losses.

"Imagine the situation where our cinemas have been shut because of a handful of conservatives making lots of noise.

"You can't keep children away from the movies, so they'll go to Roodepoort which is 15 minutes away.

"Krugersdorp will lose out and we simply cannot afford this right now.

Mr Greyvenstein said he was also in favour of desegregating the cinemas because he believed people of all races had a right to watch the same films in the same cinemas.

"The way I see it, the different peoples of South Africa are growing towards each other. We've got to learn to come to terms with this trend and consult with each other.

"Blacks were in fact allowed into the Krugerrand cinemas on an informal basis until one clever guy — a very prominent Krugersdorp citizen — complained to the police.

"I was really disappointed because there were never any problems."

He added that he had been to multi-racial cinemas in Johannesburg, Randburg and Pretoria and found that there was "nothing to worry about".

"Some people have this fear that whites will be overrun but my experiences tell me that this is simply not happening," he said.

"At bottom, the argument against multi-racial cinemas is really no argu-

ment at all. The Krugersdorp drive-in is five minutes away — and it is open to people of all races. Westgate Centre is close-by and is also multi-racial. People are going to go to these venues anyway if our cinemas closedown."

He added that although the opponents of open cinemas in Krugersdorp's Town Council pretended that their point of view was not a political one "you only have to look at their names to see that they are on the right of the political spectrum".

"What amuses me is the fact that although I frequently watch movies at Krugerrand, I have never seen any of these guys there."

Pretoria City Council Recommendations

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 11 Jan 87 p 4

[Text]

PRETORIA Management Committee members are non-committal about the possible opening of city cinemas to all races.

At the end of June last year the City Council recommended that 12 Pretoria cinemas — Ster-Kinekor's eight Sterland theatres and Zwartkops drive-in theatre as well as CIC's three cinemas at Menlyn Park — be opened to all races. This was approved by the Government.

Still segregated are Ster-Kinekor's three Sunnypark theatres, Transvalia theatre and Fountains, Uitspan and Won-

derboom drive-in theatres, and CIC's Oscar, Metro and Village 1 and 2 theatres in Sunnyside.

A City Council spokesman said this week the Management Committee would consider the written ultimatum by Ster-Kinekor.

He could not say when this would happen, but pointed out that the Management Committee's first meeting of the year would take place on January 15.

A Ster-Kinekor spokesman yesterday described black support for the Sterland cinemas as small but consistent with three or four people attending every day.

'Krugersdorp Cinemas for Whites'

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 11 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Guy Jepson]

[Text]

STER-KINEKOR must not send Krugersdorp whites ultimatums when it comes to "bioscopes".

This is the message from town councillor Mr Izak Nel who this week stressed that his voters would find it preferable for Krugersdorp's Krugerrand cinema complex to close down rather than be shared by all races.

"Krugersdorp is a white residential area — why should township people come and watch films here?" he asked.

"The people who voted for me want the Krugerrand Centre to close down rather than have it opened to all races."

"They told me they are not going to bend over backwards for bioscopes."

Councillor Nel pointed out that "the Krugersdorp drive-in is multi-racial anyway — and the bioscopes were licenced for whites only".

Mr Nel said he had no personal objections to sitting in the same cinema as blacks. He said it was only fair that township residents be allowed to

work and shop in Krugersdorp but that it was better for everyone if they were entertained in their own areas.

Asked whether he would go to the Krugerrand Centre if it was opened to all races, Councillor Nel said he didn't "go to cinemas anyway".

"Ster-Kinekor are trying to twist our arms," he said.

"Although we are prepared to help them, they must not send us ultimatums we cannot carry out."

Mr Nel likened the Ster-Kinekor move to sanctions.

"But if all the bioscopes close down we will not lose anything. If a motor vehicle manufacturer pulled out of South Africa it would hit us hard but if the bioscopes closed down we would all work a lot harder."

Asked whether the other businesses in the Krugerrand complex would lose money if the cinemas were to close, Mr Nel said "most of the businesses are not open at night".

Ster-Kinekor Company Move

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 11 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Guy Jepson]

[Text]

IN an unprecedented move, Ster-Kinekor this week became the first South African company to use sanctions pressure as a force for political change.

Managing director Mr David Isaacs, however, dismissed the suggestion that Ster-Kinekor's ultimatum to some city councils to desegregate cinemas amounted to sanctions.

"We have come under pressure from American film companies in the last few months," he said, adding that Columbia Pictures had publically stated that unless all Ster-Kinekor's outlets were desegregated by May 1 they would stop supplying.

Mr Isaacs stressed that Ster-Kinekor had petitioned the Government for permission to open its cinemas to all South Africans long before the American film companies threatened sanctions.

"We managed to get multiracial status for a couple of drive-ins 10 years ago," he said. "We've always anticipated that we'd open to all races. In fact, the major

expansion plans we are implementing at the moment have been on the drawing-board for years."

He said negotiations with the Krugersdorp local authorities had been going on since November 1985.

"We had been negotiating with the Krugersdorp local authorities for 14 months when we finally decided we were getting nowhere," he said.

Krugersdorp Town Clerk Mr Kobus Niewoudt said it had been decided to refer the issue to a full town council meeting scheduled for the 26th of this month.

Mr Niewoudt told The Sunday Star that he did not regard Mr Isaac's statements as "an ultimatum".

"Ster-Kinekor just want to carry on doing business in Krugersdorp — we don't feel as if we are being pressured into anything," he said.

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CSO: 3400/766

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

PFP/NRP ALLIANCE ENDORSED--Our political news staff reports that the federal executive of the PFP has endorsed the alliance agreement at a provincial level with the New Republic Party [NRP] and has decided to suspend the nomination procedure for candidates in the Randburg constituency. In the constituency, the NP MP, Mr Wynand Malan, has decided to stand as an independent. Tomorrow the NRP executive will discuss election alliances at the provincial level between the PFP and the NRP. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 25 Jan 87 MB] /9738

LABOR PARTY CAUCUS SUPPORTS HENDRICKSE--Cape Town, 27 Jan (SAPA)--The caucus of the Labor Party has pledged its support for its leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse. In a short statement, the caucus chairman, Mr Jac Rabie, said a normal meeting of the caucus was held today at which various party and parliamentary matters were discussed. "The caucus stands united in the support of the leader, Mr Allan Hendrickse." The Labor Party also held a joint caucus meeting with the National People's Party today at which it was agreed that further meetings would be held to "determine strategies" in the interests of the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1815 GMT 27 Jan 87 MB] /9738

CSO: 3400/903

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