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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2843

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RESURGENCE OF TRADE AMONG INDIAN OCEAN NATIONS

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 26 Jul 83 pp 1, 7

[Text] Trade between the islands of the Indian Ocean region--Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, the Seychelles and the Comoros--increased last year over the 1981 level, in terms of the value of exports and imports.

While overall trade declined in 1981 in terms of exports and re-exports (L'EXPRESS of 24 February 1982), a compilation of regional export data shows an upsurge of 17.5 million rupees.

In monetary terms, Mauritian exports to Reunion showed the greatest increase. Whereas exports to Reunion were valued at 57.2 million rupees in 1981, the 1982 figure reached some 68 million rupees.

Goods sent from Mauritius to the other islands in the region also showed an increase in 1982, though the increase was not as sharp as in the case of Reunion.

Officials say this resurgence of activity has primarily affected re-exportation, though it is difficult to get a quantitative breakdown of the statistics. They say the number of firms engaged in re-exportation increased in 1982 and that this expansion has increased since creation of the free service zone.

Officials also point to the political commitment to institutionalize regional relations, especially commercial relations. Liaison officers have been designated to maintain contacts with the other countries and identify needs and possible openings in neighboring markets, with the goal of optimizing participation in those markets.

There was a slight reduction between 1981 and 1982 in the value of goods imported by Mauritius from neighboring countries: nearly 15.4 million rupees worth of articles were imported from Reunion, Madagascar and the Seychelles in 1981, while last year total imports from these countries reached only 11.1 million rupees, according to official sources.

This decline in 1982 primarily affected the Seychelles. Imports from the Comoros are valued at less than 1 million rupees and are not recorded in official trade statistics.

Informed sources say it is expected that the trend toward higher levels of Mauritian exports in the region will continue. A department in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry began issuing export permits to individuals this year even for small quantities of vegetables, beverages and other food commodities produced locally. It should be noted that the export activity monitored in this way is directed primarily toward countries in the region and toward countries where large concentrations of Mauritian immigrants are engaged in retail business.

CHARTS

MAURITIAN EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS

	1980	1981	1982
Reunion	45.9 million rupees	57.2 million rupees	68.2 million rupees
Seychelles	21.8 million rupees	6.3 million rupees	10.3 million rupees
Comoros	13.3 million rupees	11.0 million rupees	12.6 million rupees
Madagascar	4.8 million rupees	4.3 million rupees	5.6 million rupees
TOTAL	85.8 million rupees	78.8 million rupees	96.7 million rupees

MAURITIAN EXPORTS [as printed]

	1981	1982
Reunion	3.4 million rupees	3.9 million rupees
Seychelles	8.4 million rupees	2.3 million rupees
Madagascar	3.6 million rupees	4.9 million rupees
Comoros	-	-
TOTAL	15.4 million rupees	11.1 million rupees

9516
CSO: 3419/1143

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PROJECT FOR AFRICA--Portugal will participate in a large-scale agricultural project, to be initiated in one of the Portuguese-speaking countries. The announcement was made yesterday by Businessman Guedes da Silva, who said our country's participation will primarily involve manpower (with the settlement of several thousands of farmers) together with technical assistance for the venture, whose cost is projected to be 24 million contos. Guedes da Silva was recently in France and the United States for talks designed to interest French and U.S. financial circles in founding an investment corporation to implement the project. Upon his return yesterday the entrepreneur revealed that the capital stock of this corporation--which could serve as a source of financing for other projects to be carried out in the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa--will be formed of contributions from the United States (65 percent) and from France (35 percent). Guedes da Silva reported that he had found his conversational partners to be very receptive to the concept of financing trilateral cooperative projects involving Portugal. The controversial entrepreneur did not fail to mention the Portuguese political situation; he argued that it was necessary to support Mario Soares because Soares' successor would assuredly turn out to be "a colonel, whether bearded or clean-shaven." [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 19 Jul 83 p 13] 10992

CSO: 3442/313

CONFLICT BETWEEN BIYA, AHIDJO EXAMINED

AB270820 Paris AFP in English 0755 GMT 27 Aug 83

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Yaounde, 27 Aug (AFP)--Cameroon's President Paul Biya, buoyed by a wave of popular support after his disclosure this week of an alleged plot against state security, may soon move to consolidate his own authority against lingering influence from his predecessor Ahmadou Ahidjo.

Reliable sources here said Friday that Mr Biya might shortly summon a special congress of the country's only political party, the Cameroon National Union (UNC). Its deliberations would center on the "complete eviction" from the political scene of Mr Ahidjo, the sources said.

Mr Ahidjo is still head of the party, with Mr Biya as deputy. Mr Ahidjo resigned on health grounds last November, after 22 years as head of state, and handed over to Prime Minister Biya in a smooth transition of power.

But he has tried to maintain a "right of inspection" of the new leader's performance and has made frequent interventions, according to authoritative source here.

In June Mr Ahidjo tried to get the UNC Politburo to agree to a constitutional amendment which would entrench party primacy over the government of the day. Mr Biya flatly opposed that.

Mr Ahidjo then immediately asked his fellow northerners in the cabinet to resign. After some hesitation, they declined to do so.

Tension built up, with some military units based in the capital reportedly showing signs of rebelliousness. Other troops moved towards the capital "ready for any eventuality," according to reliable accounts.

President Biya, who is a southerner, held firm and the restlessness died down. But stability remains precarious, as his disclosure on Monday of a plot indicated.

The rapidity with which he informed the country of that danger, in a radio broadcast, seems to have outpaced his political adversaries. There has been a big surge of solidarity, with messages of support streaming in to the president's residence from all quarters of the ex-French and ex-British parts of the country.

In yesterday's CAMEROON TRIBUNE newspaper, a group of businessmen declared themselves to be in a "state of general mobilization" and presented a fierce indictment of economic policies under the Ahidjo regime.

The businessmen said there had been "scandalous favouritism" under Mr Ahidjo. They spoke of "complacent grants of bank credits, fiscal fraud, generalised smuggling." "But Mr Biya's economic recovery programme they supported "unreservedly."

This week Mr Ahidjo, who is living in France, castigated his chosen successor as "a weakling and a swindler." He said yesterday he was thinking of returning to Cameroon in the near future, following a major government shakeup in which Mr Biya has dropped a number of northerners formerly appointed by Mr Ahidjo.

The ex-president also noted that as UNC chief, it was up to him--or two-thirds of the membership--to convene a special party congress.

Cameroonian officials here greeted the ex-president's attack on Mr Biya with "indignation and consternation." One of Mr Ahidjo's accusations was that in his 9 months of rule the new president had "installed a police regime of terror." It was semi-officially pointed out here that Mr Ahidjo had been served by a "pitiless" security force which ran much-reared internment centers. The most notorious was at Tcholire in the north.

Officials conceded that Mr Biya too had a reputation for being "severe," but he was also "deeply liberal," they said. They cited as proof his lifting, as soon as he became president, of censorship on the foreign press.

CSO: 3400/1837

MINISTRY DENOUNCES U.S.-SOMALI MILITARY EXERCISES

EA271951 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs today stated that Ethiopia condemns the recent military exercises conducted by thousands of U.S. forces in conjunction with the expansionist Mogadishu regime and described these as an act of arrogance and impudence.

The statement pointed out that the U.S. Government is not unaware that the extensive military exercises and training being conducted by the United States in conjunction with the Mogadishu ruling clique, whose expansionist policy has been denounced by the OAU and by peaceloving people in the world, coming at a time when Ethiopia has continually protested against the exercises, are no different from the aggression committed in 1977 in violating socialist Ethiopia's borders and penetrating 700 km inside the country.

The statement declared that if there is anything that these military exercises, codenamed East Wind 83 and conducted inside the area designated as a zone of peace by the United Nations, demonstrate it is the U.S. Government's complete disregard for international law. It added that what is more disappointing is that the Reagan administration has aligned itself as a collaborator with the expansionist regime obsessed with expansionism and the wish to annex parts of a peaceful country's territory.

The statement added that this provocative and bellicose trend cannot stop socialist Ethiopia from following its desired independent path of progress and from foiling Siad Barre's expansionist plans.

The Foreign Ministry statement declared that Socialist Ethiopia, for the sake of peace and security in this troubled part of the continent, again calls on the United States to stop its arrogant military exercises in the Horn of Africa.

CSO: 3400/1836

BRIEFS

SOVIETS AID OAU RADIO--The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has donated over 21,000 dollars to the OAU to help finance the completion of the organizations radio studio under construction. In handing over the donation, Comrade (Mikhail Isnalyev), member of the Presidium for Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, said the OAU can always count on the support and understanding of the Soviet Union in its struggle against colonialism, Neocolonialism and apartheid. The OAU secretary general expressed gratitude for the gesture and added this was yet another proof of the appreciation of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of the aims and objectives of the OAU radio studio under construction. [As heard] [Text] [EA010619 Addis Araba in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 31 Aug 83]

CSO: 3400/1834

MASERU CALLS BCP, PAC 'POLITICAL BROTHERS'

MB251701 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The records of the Ministry of Interior, which is the government agency charged with the duty of administering the welfare of refugees in Lesotho, show that there are some 512 politically affiliated refugees in Lesotho: this means those refugees who have come to Lesotho and registered for asylum under the umbrella of a particular political party involved in the liberation struggle in South Africa. Of these, some 297 are members of the ANC, while 168 are adherents of the PAC, and 47 from the Black Consciousness Movement.

Other than the ANC, the PAC also claims to be involved in a military liberatory struggle in South Africa, and yet none of the PAC refugees in Lesotho appear on any of the demands made by South Africa. It is clear that the South African authorities are not interested in the activities of the PAC in Lesotho or anywhere else.

For those who do not know the history of the PAC in Lesotho, the South African lack of interest in the movement may come as some kind of a surprise, but for those who have followed the history of the PAC in Lesotho the development is not surprising. The PAC were among the very first batch of South African refugees to come to Lesotho during the colonial days. They came soon after the Sharpville shootings in 1960, and they were received by the British colonial administration of the time.

As soon as they came they formed a close political alliance with the Basotho-land Congress Party, PCP, while their respective leaders, Ntsu Mokhetle of the BCP and (Kutlako Leballo), a Lesotho citizen, formed a close personal alliance. The PAC joined the BCP in fighting against the leadership of Dr Leabua Jonathan and the Basotho National Party, BNP. When attempts of overthrowing the government by force were made by the BCP, certain elements of the PAC were known to be active in these acts.

It can be said that the PAC has in fact from time to time engaged in activities that were not compatible with their conditions of asylum. The point,

however, is why South Africa is not interested in the PAC. We think the answer is very simple. Since the BCP and the PAC are political brothers, their policies and strategies must have certain common characteristics, one of which is collaboration with South Africa.

The BCP is in South Africa and operates with the help of the Pretoria regime, which is bent on destabilizing Lesotho. Could it be that the PAC presence in Lesotho suits the interests of the South Africans, with whom the PAC's friends are collaborating? The facts reveal a dangerous trend.

CSO: 3400/1829

JONATHAN REPORTS 26 AUGUST TALKS WITH RSA ON BORDER PROBLEMS

MB291258 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] The prime minister, the right honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that the Lesotho delegation led by the minister of foreign affairs, the honorable E. R. Sekhonyana, on Friday, 26 August held talks with the South African authorities on the current border problems between the two countries.

Addressing a national meeting at Pitsaneng in the Berea District, the prime minister said that Lesotho has always been a country of people and the founder of the Basuto nation, Moshoeshe I, had always pursued peace, but of late the country's peace is being threatened by invasions from outside, deliberately created by South Africa at the borders. Dr Jonathan pointed out that apart from these problems, the arms belonging to Lesotho are still impounded at the South African ports.

Dr Jonathan stressed that violence and confrontation cannot bring about peace. It is only dialogue which can solve problems.

Speaking about his visit to Eastern Europe and Far East, Dr Jonathan said that it was ridiculous that some people think that, by merely visiting these countries, he would turn communist. He reiterated that the purpose of his visit was to establish friendly relations that would benefit Lesotho.

The prime minister further pointed out that South Africa is indignant of the South African refugees in Lesotho and this is another reason why it is creating problems for this country. He stressed that he will never be coerced into accepting the policy of apartheid in spite of all these difficulties.

The people of (Madimonkuwe) constituency presented the prime minister with an amount of 401 maluti as their contribution of the South African defense raid victims' fund. Receiving the money, the prime minister said that apart from the victims of 9 December, the money will be used to assist all victims of similar invasions from South Africa.

CSO: 3400/1834

BRIEFS

38 STUDENTS TO USSR, CUBA--Thirty-eight Basotho students sponsored by the Basotho National Party, BNP, left Lesotho today for study in the Soviet Union and Cuba. Before departure they were addressed by the prime minister, minister of education, and the minister of works and assistant secretary general of the BNP. The prime minister, Dr Jonathan emphasized that they were not expected to imbibe the communist ideology and warned them that this would [be] a betrayal of the confidence the party had in them. They were seen off at the Leabua Jonathan Airport by the minister of works and assistant secretary general of the BNP, Mr Legoane Jonathan, as well as many party cadres. The BNP has dozens of students studying in the USSR, Holland, GDR, Cuba, and other countries as part of its endeavor to solve the country's manpower problem. [Excerpts] [MB251743 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Aug 83]

MURDER, KIDNAP BY INSURGENTS REPORTED--A government spokesman announced today that a group of insurgents kidnapped a resident of Molefi in the Mohaleshoek area and murdered him before a contingent of the Lesotho Mounted Police arrived in the area during the early hours of this morning. The name of the victim will be released when the next of kin have been notified. When the police arrived on the scene, which is near the Lesotho border with South Africa, the insurgents fled into the Republic of South Africa. A similar incident took place in Qacha's Neck last night where a group of insurgents entered from South Africa and attempted an attack on the Lesotho Paramilitary Force base in the town. Two members of the paramilitary force sustained minor injuries, and they were admitted to the Qacha's Neck hospital. Again when they were repelled they fled into the Republic of South Africa. [Text] [MB011206 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Sep 83]

CSO: 3400/1834

DOLLAR'S INCREASE IMPACTS ON FREE ZONE

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 3 Aug 83 p 6

[Text] The rise of the dollar on international currency markets (it was worth Fr. 8.02 on Monday) is of increasing concern to financial and industrial interests, especially to entrepreneurs in the free manufacturing zone.

In reality, between last January and Monday the dollar appreciated about 10 percent in relation to the Mauritian rupee. The average rate of exchange in January, according to official statistics, was 11 rupees per dollar, but today the rate of exchange used by the various commercial banks and the Bank of Mauritius is one "green dollar" (U.S. dollar) for 12.09 rupees.

Undoubtedly, the economic sector most vulnerable to this increase of the U.S. dollar on the international market is the industrial free zone. The enterprises that will be most affected by this new monetary crisis are those that settle their raw material import bills in dollars and that export their finished products to buyers paying in European currencies.

Official sources are reluctant to put a monetary value on the losses this means for the free manufacturing zone.

The only protection against such fluctuations is the "forward cover" system which the Bank of Mauritius has established, primarily for industrial firms. But one Mauritian industrialist in the affected sector, when questioned by L'EXPRESS, suggested that the "forward cover" system is not being utilized by the free zone industrial firms, because the cost of credit is much greater than the cost of spot currency transactions. The resurgence of the dollar is mainly at the expense of the principal European currencies, namely the French franc, the German Deutschemark and the Belgian franc.

Of the 10 million articles of clothing exported annually from the free manufacturing zone, 25 percent are destined for France and between 10 and 12 percent for the United States.

According to the most recently published official statistics, free manufacturing zone exports to the European Economic Community [EEC] account for 83 percent of the total value of these sales, compared to raw materials imports on the order of 37 percent.

Debt service for external obligations in the fiscal year 1983-84 could balloon if the dollar continues its rise for the remainder of the year. The external debt payable in dollars constitutes 45.98 percent of all Mauritian external debt.

With this rise in the dollar on international exchange markets, the cost of repaying the foreign indebtedness could rise substantially. Meanwhile, in fiscal year 1982-83, the government had to pay out an amount greater than the approximately 1.265 million rupees it had budgeted when the budget was presented in July 1982.

The repercussions of this rise in the dollar will also make themselves felt in terms of the cost of Mauritius' imports. According to statistics published recently by the Bank of Mauritius, about 52 percent of Mauritian imports in fiscal year 1981-82 were payable in dollars, compared to 44.6 percent in fiscal 1980-81.

Sources in high finance circles suggest that imports payable in dollars could well account for half of all imports.

With this steady climb in the value of the dollar, high finance circles are questioning the utility of the new currency basket established on 1 March to protect Mauritian exporters.

They note that the "Trade-Weighted Basket of Currencies" was established to protect Mauritian exporters, primarily against fluctuations in the rate of exchange for the dollar.

Between February and June the dollar appreciated some 4.5 percent against special drawing rights (SDR's), while in the same period it appreciated about 4 percent against a weighted index of currencies.

According to the latest statistics published by the International Monetary Fund [IMF], the dollar remained relatively stable between February and June vis-a-vis the Japanese yen and the Swiss franc. The same figures show, however, that the dollar increased 14.5 percent against the French franc, 7.8 percent against the Italian lira and 4 percent against the German Deutschemark in that period.

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CSO: 3419/1143

JOHANNESBURG COMMENTS ON WESTERN ARMS EMBARGO

MB290826 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "South Africa's Military Position"]

[Text] Two recent reports in overseas publications highlight the situation in which South Africa finds itself militarily. Seen together, they illustrate the fact that militarily South Africa has to keep watch in two directions: to the north, where the buildup of Soviet weapons in neighboring states is of massive proportions, and to the south in its lone responsibility of safeguarding the Cape sea route. This two-fold vigilance is necessitated by a single outside objective: that of the Soviet Union of gaining control of South Africa to substantially further its aims and world domination.

In the latest edition of the authoritative naval publication Janes Fighting Ships, a strong case is made out in favor of lifting arms embargo against South Africa. The editorial, Captain John Moore castigates the West for denying warships to South Africa in defense of the Cape sea route and for subjecting South Africa to a campaign in which double-standards are preeminent.

Despite the Western aim of protecting vital interests against Soviet imperial expansion, he says, the only navy of any pretension in the area is being denied ships, equipment and [word indistrict] facilities at a time when the Soviet Navy is making full use of the waters of South Africa. He charges that, while South Africa is a matter of self-interest to the Western countries, they have failed to take any action to protect their interests. This is because they have ignored the danger of relying too heavily on the Suez Canal, which could be blown up in a day, leaving the West stranded.

As far as the other Soviet-backed threat to South Africa is concerned, the latest edition of the U.S. Defense and Foreign Affairs magazine points out that at such a stage South Africa's sophisticated military force cannot be seriously challenged by any of its neighbors. The level of sophistication of South African weaponry is due to the country's resourcefulness in the development of its own arms industry in the face of an international boycott. This development has to continue because of the escalating Soviet provision of arms and troops for its pawns in Southern Africa, until such time as that West takes action in looking after its own interests, if not those of South Africa.

CSO: 3400/1833

ARMSCOR TO INCREASE DRIVE FOR EXPORT MARKETS

MB311437 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Aug 83 p 11

[By Trevor Jones]

[Text] Armscor [Armaments Development and Production Corporation] is believed to be beefing up its export drive with a worldwide advertising campaign in armaments magazines which is due to start next month.

It is understood that the Armscor advertisements will appear in leading publications such as the International Defence Review and the Jane's series of magazines.

Some advertisements for Armscor products have already appeared in foreign publications but it seems that the latest campaign will be the most intense yet.

Armscor has given a further indication of the countries to which armaments are being marketed. A publication recently released by the corporation, THIS IS ARMSCOR, says battlefield-proved weapons are now being marketed to "approved" countries.

"The climatic conditions and physical features of numerous countries are similar to those of South Africa and Armscor is now focusing its marketing efforts on these countries," says the publication.

There has been much speculation in the International Press that South Africa is trading arms with other "outcast" countries such as Israel, Taiwan and Argentina.

Last year the corporation crashed into the international arms market when its exhibit at an arms show in Greece attracted international attention.

Subsequently Armscor said it was aiming at yearly sales of between R100 million and R150 million and the corporation still feels this is a realistic target.

SALVO, Armscor's house journal, says in its latest issue that several factors have made the export drive an urgent priority.

The requirements of the SADF have been satisfied to a large extent and orders have been reduced, says the magazine.

"But it is Armscor's task to maintain its ability--a task which is nearly impossible without a demand for production," says SALVO.

"The export market was seen as the only alternative and a marketing department was started. A marketing policy, which stipulated that armaments would be sold only to friendly countries, was formulated."

In the current financial year there are still big stumbling blocks in the way of meaningful penetration of the export market, the journal says.

To overcome these, better productivity will have to be achieved, political resistance will have to be overcome and still better foreign representation will have to be established.

CSO: 3400/1833

JOHANNESBURG RADIO ON ANGOLAN ROLE IN NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT

MB241628 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "The Angolan Factor in the South-West African Settlement"]

[Text] It is becoming increasingly evident that developments in Angola are crucial to the independence of South-West Africa. In these developments the UNITA factor can no longer be ignored. This has been underlined in a letter handed to the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, in Cape Town yesterday by the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha. The letter urges the secretary general to send a mission to western Angola to investigate allegations that South African aircraft bombed the town of Cangamba is beyond the range of one of the type of South African aircraft said to have been used in the attack, and states that it was the forces of UNITA, and not South Africa, which captured the town.

The note also refers to a Cuban and FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] military buildup in southern Angola, which includes the deployment of Russian-made SAM-8 missiles, and contains a warning that South Africa cannot and will not permit the area to be used as a springboard for attacks against South-West Africa in support of SWAPO terrorists.

UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi has emphasized that the latest offensive south of the Benguela Railway line, which bisects Angola, will be unrelenting and will cease only when the MPLA government enters into direct negotiations with UNITA, leading to the formation of a government of national unity in Angola, and which will be able to help with paving the way for independence in Namibia.

UNITA's offensive has nothing to do with reconnaissance flights South Africa is undertaking in the south of Angola. The chief of the SADF General Viljoen, is adamant that such flights are undertaken because of the MPLA government's active support of SWAPO aggression from MPLA-Controlled territory. The reconnaissance flights are necessary to monitor the buildup of FAPLA and Cuban forces.

In recent months UNITA's increasing strength has become widely recognized, even by the Cuban Government, whose analysts have pointed out that the MPLA government is being threatened by UNITA as never before.

It is clear, therefore, that the South-West African independence question cannot be seen in isolation from the situation in Angola. The link is clearly defined and cannot be brushed aside by the assertion from SWAPO, the MPLA, and the Soviet Union that it does not exist.

CSO: 3400/1829

JOHANNESBURG RADIO ON ANGOLA'S 'SELF-DESTABILIZATION'

MB311551 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "Angola in the Grip of Self-Destabilization"]

[Text] When resistance movements in Southern Africa gain notable successes the first cry to be heard is the monotonous Marxist-inspired one that South Africa is behind it. So it is with Angola, where the MPLA government is being threatened by UNITA as never before. SADF spokesmen have already reached the stage where they decline to comment ad nauseum on the MPLA government's claim that South Africa is actively supporting UNITA.

UNITA's stepped-up offensive has nothing to do with reconnaissance flights undertaken by South Africa in the south of Angola. These flights are necessary to monitor the movements of SWAPO terrorists, who receive training and material aid from Cuban and Angolan Government forces.

The overriding fact of the Angolan situation is that the country is still beset by civil war, which independence from Portugal 8 years ago did nothing to alleviate. On the contrary, the war has raged on with the Cuban presence in the country, imported at the behest of the Soviet Union to prop up the MPLA government, adding a new dimension.

Angola, held up at the time of independence as a future bright light on the continent, has yet to emerge from the economic chaos it was plunged into when nearly a half million Portuguese, representing almost the entire skilled manpower force, fled in 1975-76. As the civil war continues, Angolans now seem more interested in food than revolution. British journalist (Richard Dargon) reports in THE TIMES that the situation in Luanda is chaotic, with long queues outside shops because of the shortage of food, clothing and other essentials.

Angola's woes are destined to continue and to become worse, until accommodation is reached between the MPLA government and UNITA. But this is unlikely to come about while the Cubans remain in Angola. Their presence in the strife-torn country has become central not only to Angola's internal situation, but also to the independence plan for South-West Africa/Namibia. While they stay, nothing will change for the better.

Eventually, Angola will have to decide between the plans the Soviet Union has for it, and the economic aid which will flow from resumed relations with the United States.

UNITA's declared intent is to force the MPLA government towards the latter course and to claim its rightful share of power in the country.

CSO: 3400/1833

OPPOSITION LEADER SAYS PFP POLICIES MAY LEAD TO BLACK GOVERNMENT

MB261409 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] The leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, has admitted that the policy of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] could put a black government in power in South Africa. Dr Slabbert's point of view concerning a majority black government came to light at a meeting in Cape Town to which the PFP had invited newsmen to show them a preview of a video interview the party intends using in its referendum campaign.

Dr Slabbert was interviewed by television personality Pat Rogers in a 30-minute question-and-answer session. In reply to questions by Mr Rogers on the PFP's alternative for the government's constitution, Dr Slabbert said he believed that all interested groups among blacks, whites, coloreds and Asians should participate in the process of constitutional change. He said he would have no fears if the majority of a community took part in the government of that community. What he did fear, Dr Slabbert said, was when one group in particular tried to dominate or force its will to the exclusion of all the other political organizations.

Dr Slabbert said even in a confederal situation the majority of people would be black and in time in the proposed tricameral system of government the majority of people would not be white. He said the only constitutional solution worth working towards was one where all the people of South Africa could be included without one group dominating another. This attitude was nothing new and was adopted as PFP policy in 1979. This policy provided for built-in checks and balances, such as a minority veto.

Dr Slabbert admitted that the end result of his policy could well result in a situation where the majority of people taking part in a democratic government were black. He said this would not be as a result of his policy, but of the composition of the population. Dr Slabbert said the heart of the matter was not to prevent black domination as a replacement for white domination. The opposition leader added that he did not propagate a black government, just as he was not making any propaganda for a white government. He said he did not want his party to be looked upon as one that favored a racial government, but one that stood for nonracial democracy in South Africa.

CSO: 3400/1833

OPPOSITION ARGUMENTS IN REFORM BILL DEBATE

MB261453 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Dr van Zyl Slabbert, the leader of the official opposition, the Progressive Federal party [PFP], says everyone in South Africa wishes to avoid conflict, but he believes that a source of conflict is being built into the new constitution. He was speaking in the assembly during debate on the clause in the government's proposed constitution reform bill providing for each group to handle its own affairs separately.

Dr Slabbert said there is potential for conflict, because the groups are to be determined on a racial basis, and this is to be enforced by laws imposed by a white parliament. He said the PFP believes that the concept of group identity in a constitution can succeed only if those groups adhere to this voluntarily.

In the same debate, Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, said his party sees no reason why group determination should not be on a racial basis, as long as there is no unnecessary discrimination. His party believes that a specific group, such as the whites, has the right to maintain its own exclusivity. He said the Conservative Party does not see the whites in South Africa as belonging to the same nation as the coloreds and the Indians. There is a growing self-awareness among the colored people, and they cannot be considered as an appendage of any other population group.

The leader of the New Republic Party [NRP], Mr Vause Raw, said his party favors the clause because the NRP believes that each group should handle its own affairs, while those matters of mutual concern must be dealt with thorough cooperation. He said the clause protects groups rights.

CSO: 3400/1833

JOHANNESBURG RADIO ANALYZES DE CUELLAR VISIT

MB261652 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Aug 83

["Spotlight" program: "The Visit of the UN Secretary General to Southern Africa"]

[Text] When it was announced that the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, was to visit Cape Town and Windhoek in a renewed bid to settle the South-West African question the reaction was one of general skepticism. A headline which announced "Mission Impossible" was typical.

However, now that Dr Perez de Cuellar has this week come and gone, the predictions would seem to have been unduly pessimistic. His visit has done much to clarify the total situation. Contentious issues have been significantly reduced, and, in fact, within the terms of the secretary general's mandate, his negotiations with the South African Government were a notable success.

Common ground was firmly established on all provisions of the Security Council's settlement Resolution 435. There is now agreement on the composition of the UN force which will supervise South-West Africa's transition to independence, on the manner of determining the electoral system for the independence poll, and on the position of detainees.

The vexed question of UN bias in favor of SWAPO was thrashed out, and Dr Perez de Cuellar gave an absolute assurance that all parties would be treated evenly by him and his personnel.

There is cause for satisfaction in these developments. Before leaving Cape Town the secretary general himself reported substantial progress, and he added:

I have found my talks, both formal and informal, with the prime minister, the foreign minister, the minister of defense, and their colleagues, most useful. I believe it is essential to have these direct contacts in order to establish better understanding of our various problems. Such is the outcome of his mission as seen by Dr Perez de Cuellar. He can now report to the Security Council that he has succeeded in settling all outstanding issues regarding Resolution 435, and that was the mandate given to him.

So far, so good. However, the remaining obstacle is that the secretary general's mandate did not go far enough. It excluded two all-important factors. The first is the presence of the 20,000 Cuban troops in Angola, 8 years after they intervened in the Angolan civil war and installed the Marxist MPLA government. Pretoria's view here is abundantly clear. It is that there can be no free and fair elections in South-West Africa while one of the parties, SWAPO, is backed in Angola--where it is headquartered--by this foreign military force. Accordingly, the South African Government will in no circumstances agree to the implementation of Resolution 435 until the withdrawal of the Cubans is arranged.

It is a view that is shared--indeed, was first expressed--by the Reagan administration. Washington sees the Cubans in Angola as an integral part of the Soviet Union's strategy of Third World destabilization.

However, Dr Perez de Cuellar was precluded from dealing with this decisive issue, as also with the related one of Dr Jonas Savimbi and his UNITA resistance movement. UNITA today controls most of the wide area from the South-West African border to Luanda, and week by week it gets stronger. The Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES puts it this way: Dr Perez de Cuellar's quest lies not in Windhoek, Cape Town, or even Luanda, but in the growing tract of land in southern Angola which Dr Savimbi calls home, and from where he calls the shots. And those shots will tear apart any hope of a South-West African settlement unless Dr Savimbi, who is a key part of the problem, is made also a key part of the solution.

But Dr Perez de Cuellar was not empowered to talk to Dr Savimbi. The position after the secretary general's mission is that agreement has been reached with the South African Government on all provisions of Resolution 435. But South Africa will not consider putting them into operation until the Cubans are removed. And the MPLA cannot be expected to approve their removal while it feels threatened by UNITA.

The next move towards a settlement in South-West Africa and the region at large has thus now been identified as reconciliation between UNITA and the MPLA. Any move must be identified before it can be made, and in this respect also the secretary general's visit has been useful.

CSO: 3400/1833

SOUTH AFRICAN PAPER HOPES UDF ABLE TO COMPROMISE

MB241619 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Aug 83 p 10

[Editorial: "UDF: What Room for Compromise?"]

[Text] For nearly a quarter of a century South African politics has carried on as if a cohesive internal black opposition did not exist. Since the banning of the ANC and PAC in 1960, black dissent has surfaced only in forms which were illegal, fragmented, or easy to ignore. Yet the undercurrents were always there. They have now surfaced, planting themselves openly on the political map through the launching of the United Democratic Front. Representing some 400 national and community organisations across the land with perhaps 1 million followers, the successful inaugural meeting in the Cape at the week-end injects a new factor which cannot be ignored.

The UDF has the support of some key names and movements in current extra-parliamentary dissident and links them directly with some of the most potent figureheads from the Fifties--Nelson Mandela, Helen Joseph, Mrs Albertina Sisulu and others. Its manifesto pledges itself to a "single, non-racial and unfragmented South Africa."

No one can quarrel with that statement as a broad and long-term ideal, but as shorthand for a unitary state in which a mass vote gives black nationalism instant and total power, the manifesto loses much of its professed moderation, or at least its potential for unity and some broad consensus. There ought to be room for compromise. Yet no thinking South African can argue about some of the specific targets mentioned: The divisive new constitution, Group Areas, racial fragmentation, migratory labour, the "Koornhof Bills." The problems are unlikely to arise with how uncompromisingly the new movement interprets its one-man, one-vote ideals.

Will it reject the support of Inkatha and Chief Buthelezi (conspicuous among the non-invited) because they choose to work from within the present system? Will it spurn white moderates, such as the PFP, who see a solution in terms of a federally structured South Africa? Will it ignore hundreds of thousands of truly moderate coloured and Indian citizens? If the UDF does not leave itself room for compromise it will cut off support from several areas. Moderate whites are likely to be scared away from supporting it (and perhaps driven to support Mr P. W. Botha's plans as a "lesser evil") and moderate blacks may be pushed into conflict with it. Instead of fostering its ideals of unity and non-racialism, the new movement might end up driving the country towards even greater division and polarisation. Its next move ought to be a far-reaching assessment of immediate objectives.

ANC CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR CISKEI CONSULATE-GENERAL EXPLOSION

MB280835 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[By Rehana Loonat, Savvas Georgiades and Niel Hooper]

[Excerpts] A large black car which sped away from the scene of Friday's explosion at the Ciskei Consul-General's office may hold a further clue to the identity of the people who placed the bomb.

Police said the blast, in Johannesburg's Carlton Center's office tower, was caused by a limpet mine, a device often used by the ANC in sabotage attacks.

One man was slightly injured.

Yesterday, the ANC, through its Lusaka office, claimed the attack had been carried out by a unit of its armed wing, "Umkhonto We Siwe" (Spear of the Nation).

The text of the Lusaka statement may not be published in South Africa because the ANC is a banned organisation in terms of security legislation.

At a press conference, Major-General Frans Steenkamp, head of South Africa's Security Branch, said that police have established that there was only one explosion on Friday evening.

"The explosion occurred at 6:50 pm, and as far as we have established only one person was injured," he said.

Police say a limpet mine, containing about 1 kg of explosives, was placed in a waste paper bin outside Ciskei's Consul-General's office.

A slight indentation in the concrete floor marked the spot where the bomb exploded.

The blast destroyed office partitions, the ceiling and shattered all the windows in the corner where the Ciskeian offices are.

"We are satisfied that the explosion was caused by a Russian type of limpet mine.

"We have found various parts of the mine as well as the timing device," Maj-Gen Steenkamp said.

CSO: 3400/1833

CISKEI PRESIDENT ALLEGES ASSASSINATION PLOT

MB291305 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Aug 83 p 1

[MAIL correspondent]

[Text] Zwelitsha--The president of Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, said in Zwelitsha yesterday there had been plans to assassinate him on 16 June by members of the security forces.

President Sebe said he was asked to address a youth rally on that day and a disturbance would be created among the students and he was going to be shot in the commotion.

He was speaking at a meeting of the Zwelitsha region of the ruling Ciskei National Independence Party attended by hundreds of people from all over Ciskei. Several members of the Ciskei Cabinet were also present.

President Sebe said he became aware of the plot and decided not to attend although he had told the organisers he would be there. In the meantime he organised the army.

The plot was too amateurish to be called a coup, he said.

"Do you think you can organise a coup in an office?" he said. "It would have been better if it had been planned in the bush. There was no attempted coup in Ciskei but just boys planning to attack men. Why make it big by calling it a coup?"

Part of the coup plan was that his two sons, Major Kwane Sebe and Mr Lolo Sebe, were to be waylaid.

He attacked the editorial on Ciskei in yesterday's SUNDAY TRIBUNE. He said the paper had published his worst picture.

It had also published in bold print a story about the bomb blast at the Ciskei Consulate offices at the Carlton Centre, Johannesburg, and called Ciskei a small country with starving people.

The minister of public works, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, called for unity among party members. He asked why party members were quiet when people insulted the Ciskei Government.

People should not keep quiet when the government was insulted. He said it appeared that some people were waiting to join another party.

The Ciskei Government had roots and would not "disappear." He paid tribute to the "green berets," a vigilante group formed in the seventies. He said he had great respect for the group and that they had served the government well before they were disbanded.

CSO: 3400/1833

BISHOP TUTU MEETS PRESS ON RETURN FROM ABROAD

MB270928 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0855 GMT 27 Aug 83

[Text] Johannesburg, 27 Aug, SAPA--Racism remained an issue which troubled the consciences of people abroad, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Tutu, said in Johannesburg today. Bishop Tutu was speaking at a media conference on his return from a 3-week visit to Canada, the United States and New Zealand, where he met church leaders, diplomats and an executive of the African National Council.

The bishop likened his journey to "a bird being let out of its cage." It was his first trip abroad since his passport was withdrawn by the government more than 2 years ago. The SACC secretary general said his talks with the political secretary of the ANC, Mr Thabu Mbeki in North America, were friendly. The bishop said there was no discussion on his offer to act as a mediator between the South African Government and the ANC. Before this trip Bishop Tutu said the ANC would probably down arms if the government met them at a conference table and that he was prepared to stand as a go-between.

Bishop Tutu was issued temporary travel documents last month to enable him to attend the World Council of Churches Assembly in Vancouver, Canada, a church conference at Oregon in the United States and to visit New Zealand as a guest of the National Council of Churches. Bishop Tutu also met the New Zealand minister of foreign affairs, Mr Warren Cooper. "In New Zealand I was able to gather more information about the demonstrations during the Springbok rugby tour of 1981, he said. "That demonstrations were staged by irresponsible youths and lunatic fringe political activists is not true. Among the demonstrators were church people, professionals and grey-haired men and women. The issue of apartheid was of prime importance to people in New Zealand." The bishop also met officials of the halt apartheid rugby tours organisations in New Zealand.

He complained of not being able to contact his family while travelling abroad. He said his home telephone had been engaged even at the most unlikely times and that mail, including gifts and letters from his daughter had been intercepted. "I do not have a dark and suspicious mind but some strange things were happening when I tried to communicate with my family in South Africa. Whoever has the presents and letters should give them to me now," the bishop said.

Bishop Tutu said the WCC assembly was concerned mainly with the worship and that South African issues were not the absorbing obsession as many had expected.

He told people in the countries he visited that the prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, was courageous in risking the unity of his people in admitting that South Africa's future lay not only with whites. "However, I said because he was stopped short of including blacks in the constitutional proposals, they were a monumental hoax."

He said the security police had tampered with the positive new labour dispensation introduced by the minister of manpower and labour, Mr Fanie Botha. The security police were continually harassing trade unions.

The news that the United Democratic Front--a new political group claiming 400 organisations--has been launched successfully on a national level was "exhilarating" the bishop said. He was not aware of the explosion at the Carlton centre in Johannesburg last night until told by the press this morning, but said he condemned any violence which might be directed to reform.

CSO: 3400/1833

ARMS INDUSTRY READY TO PRODUCE COMBAT HELICOPTERS

Air Superiority in South-West Africa

MB291451 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] South Africa has the technological means and know-how to build combat helicopters and maintain air superiority in the operational area in South-West Africa. A spokesman for the Armaments Corporation of South Africa has confirmed in Pretoria that the South African armaments industry, and the Atlas Corporation in particular, are being organized to build the helicopters.

Leading strategists have said that the disclosure is one of the biggest technological achievements of the South African arms industry. Professor (Dion Fourie), an associate professor in strategic studies at the University of South Africa, has pointed out that the South African aviation industry is small and any steps to build combat helicopters will give it a boost. He said the building of combat helicopters would make South Africa self-sufficient in this respect, which is one of the most significant points of the development.

Arms Procurement

MB311419 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Aug 83 p 11

[By Trevor Jones]

[Excerpts] Ever since the arms boycott began in earnest in 1977, South Africa has been periodically treated to the fanfare which accompanies the launch of another locally developed piece of weaponry.

The latest "breakthrough" was the Armscor [Armaments Development and Production Corporation] announcement yesterday that South Africa had the technological means and know-how to build combat helicopters.

A document drawn up by Armscor and the SADF entitled "policy and procedure for the procurement of material" sheds some light on how South Africa has gone about making itself self-sufficient in arms production

The document was reproduced in a magazine recently put out by Armscor which describes the corporation's background, organisation and achievements.

The requirement for new weapons is based on the SADF's interpretation of the threat against the country and on its future strategy and tactics. Armscor's technical divisions help the Defence Force define its needs clearly and accurately.

This phase is followed by a project study in which possible solutions are analysed by a team of Defense Force and Armscor representatives. This team makes recommendations on which the final decision is based.

If the "solution"--the piece of weaponry--is complex or very expensive, a development phase is undertaken. This involves technical design and often the building of a prototype by an Armscor subsidiary or a private contractor.

Then comes the procurement study. A product specification is drawn up after evaluating tests on the prototype. This includes an estimate of finance that will be required.

When the defence force has approved the specifications and cost estimates, it authorises Armscor to place the order for the equipment.

The corporation spends R, 1500 million a year on armaments for South Africa, accounting for a substantial portion of the defence budget.

This system has been used to supply the SADF with equipment from tents and water bottles to guided missiles and computer systems. The Armscor magazine, THIS IS ARMSCOR, lists almost two dozen production highlights--including navy strike craft, impala jets and radar systems for the air force and artillery and troop carriers for the army.

CSO: 3400/1833

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY QUOTA SYSTEM LIFTED--The government has decided not to apply the quota system regulating the registration of black students at certain universities. The minister of national education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said after consultations with both the English and Afrikaans universities he had come to the conclusion that the selection policies of the universities would achieve the same ends as the government had had in mind with the quota system. The position would be closely watched, he said, and would be reviewed annually. If there was any change the quota system would be made applicable. [Text] [MB301315 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 30 Aug 83]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS BOYCOTT CLASSES--Two thousand students at Fort Hare University at Alice are boycotting classes. University authorities say the students staged a mass walkout this morning. Public relations officer Norman Holiday says student leaders have not yet told university authorities why they are boycotting classes. The boycott follows an apparent attempt to burn down a new staff tea lounge in the early hours of this morning. Security guards rushed to the scene and found students stoning the burning complex. The students ran away before they could be caught. Damage was caused to the interior of the building. [Text] [MB261547 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 26 Aug 83]

HIGHER UNIVERSITY FEES PROTESTED--Fort Hare students at Alice in the Ciskei say they are boycotting classes in protest against increases in university fees. The fees are reportedly to go up by 300 rand next year. Earlier, university authorities said that they did not know why the 2,000 Fort Hare students had walked out of classes this morning. Observers say there is little chance of talks between authorities and students. [Text] [MB261857 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1800 GMT 26 Aug 83]

LABOR UNIONS DECLINE UDF MEMBERSHIP--The United Democratic Front [UDF] has suffered a setback. Four leading trade union groupings have decided at this stage not to join the UDF or any other groups campaigning against the constitutional plan. But the groupings have reiterated their support for all progressive organizations opposed to the new constitution and to apartheid. They are the Federation of South African Trade Unions [FOSATU], the General Workers Union [GWU], the African Food and Canning Workers Union [AFCWU], and the Cape Town Municipal Workers Association. General secretary of FOSATU, (Joe Foster), says their unions have members who support a large number of political organizations and to join one would divide FOSATU's membership. He said the big tasks ahead for FOSATU were trade union unity and the development of working

class leadership. Representatives of the GWU, AFCWU and FCWU said their first priority at this stage was to form a new trade union federation. [Text] [MB301225 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 30 Aug 83]

PROGRESS IN WARSHIP DESIGN CAPABILITIES--The chairman of the Armaments Development and Production Corporation, Commandant Piet Marais, says good progress is being made with the establishment of local designing capacities for warships. In his review for 1982-83, which appeared in the latest edition of (SALVO) Commandant Marais said the ability to design warships was of utmost importance to make the navy and the shipbuilding industry in the country self-sufficient. As far as the air force was concerned Commandant Marais said the Impalá construction program had been completed. In future the emphasis will be on the production of components for aircraft spares and the modification of existing aircraft. [Text] [MB261437 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 26 Aug 83]

ACADEMICS OPPOSE CONSTITUTIONAL DISPENSATION--A group of 148 academics at 8 Afrikaans universities and colleges have issued a statement in Pretoria rejecting the proposed new constitution. Describing the new constitution as academically, constitutionally, politically and culturally unacceptable, the statement said the new dispensation will lead to conflict because of inadequate cultural protection for the various race groups. The statement adds that in the eyes of the blacks the new dispensation was merely an attempt to form an alliance between whites, Indians and coloreds, against them which could lead to destabilization in South Africa. The statement was issued on behalf of the academics by Professor (P. S. Dreyer) of the department of philosophy at the University of Pretoria. The statement has been signed by academics from the universities of Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Port Elizabeth, the Free State, the Rand Afrikaans University, the University of South Africa, Pretoria Teacher Training College and the Pretoria Normal College. Their statement follows support for the new constitution by the rectors of the Afrikaans universities and various academics at Stellenbosch. [Text] [MB291345 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 29 Aug 83]

VOTERS REGISTER IN KWAZULU--About 800,000 Zulus have registered to take part in the general election in Kwazulu next week. Only four of the 26 constituencies are to be contested. In them, candidates nominated by the Inkatha Movement will be opposed by independent candidates. [Text] [MB011218 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 Sep 83]

SECURITY FORCES KILL THREE INFILTRATORS--Three terrorists have been shot dead by Venda Security Forces. An announcement by the Venda Joint Security Forces' headquarters in Thohoyandou said a group of five terrorists had infiltrated northern Venda on Monday. It said three infiltrators had been killed during follow-up operations and that equipment including AK-47 rifles, hand grenades and rocket launchers had been captured. [Text] [MB010925 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 1 Sep 83]

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL COMMAND SPLIT--The chief of the army, Lieutenant General Geldenhuis, says the division of Northern Transvaal Command into three separate commands will entail few staff transfers and the cost involved will be comparatively small. He was speaking in Pretoria at a meeting of military correspondents. He said that with the division of Northern Transvaal Command,

and Eastern Transvaal Command, only the headquarters and not the units would be moved. [Text] [MB311737 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 31 Aug 83]

SHAKAVILLE RETAINED FOR BLACKS--The government has decided that Shakaville near Durban is to be retained for occupation by blacks and that the future of Chesterville in Durban will be reinvestigated. Addressing a news conference and development, Dr Koornhof, said that in Shakaville the home ownership scheme in terms of the 99-year leasehold system will be introduced as soon as possible. He said the township's boundaries would remain and no expansion would be allowed. The surplus population will be able to establish themselves in a proposed township in the (Groutville) area. Turning to Chesterville, Dr Koornhof said that his department and the Port Natal Administration Board have been requested to conduct a thorough investigation into the township's future as a matter of urgency. He pointed out that the retention of Lamontville as a township for blacks was decided some time ago. It was also envisaged, subject to parliamentary approval, that Lamontville was to be incorporated into Kwazulu. A decision of the future of (St Wendelan's Ridge) would be reached soon. [Text] [MB311525 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 31 Aug 83]

OFFICIALS OPPOSE KWAZULU INCORPORATIONS--There has been angry reaction to the announcement that the Durban townships of Lamontville and Hambanathi are to be incorporated into Kwazulu. This report from Carmen Richard: [Richard] At a news conference this morning the deputy minister of cooperation and development, George Morrison, said that Hambanathi was to be included into Kwazulu because, in his words, the community council there had requested it. This has been angrily denied by the former chairperson of the council, (Enon Khize), who led the council until his resignation in June, and by (Isaac Nxumalo), his successor. Both say it is quite untrue they requested incorporation. They say the attitude of councillors has been strongly opposed to it but that it has never been formally discussed by them. Reaction from Lamontville has also been angry. An executive member of the Joint Rent Action Committee, Lamontville's Anglican priest (Cebisi Pondo) says that people of the area have already expressed their refusal to be incorporated into Kwazulu, and he predicts general anger by the people there. [Text] [MB311521 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 31 Aug 83]

LAMONTVILLE INCORPORATED INTO KWAZULU--The Durban township of Lamontville is to be incorporated into Kwazulu. This has been announced in Durban by deputy minister of cooperation and development, George Morrison. Here is Carmen Ricard: [Ricard] Morrison made this announcement at the offices of the Port Natal Administration Board this morning. He said that the chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, had welcomed the news. The decision had been made following an investigation by a commission of the department of cooperation and development. Morrison said he did not know who had been consulted by the commission. However, it emerged during the news conference that the Lamontville community councillors had not been officially consulted. Residents of Lamontville have stated repeatedly during the unrest over rentals during the last few months that they oppose incorporation. Morrison also announced that residents of the historic village of Shakaville are to be allowed to remain where they are. Carmen Richard, Capital News, Durban. [Text] [MB311514 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 31 Aug 83]

MINISTER WARNS OF SOVIET THREAT--The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says that South Africa faces a military challenge that threatens, with the support of the Soviet Union and its satellite states, to destroy everything which has been built up in an orderly fashion since 1652. Speaking at a colors parade at Potgietersrus he said it was hardly necessary to speculate about the consequences of a victory by South Africa's foes; the Communist Party, and its accomplices such as the ANC and SWAPO. One could simply consider the political, social and economic disorder in those African countries where Soviet imperialism has been the driving force behind a so-called independence. Since the first shots in this onslaught on South Africa 17 years ago the conflict had worsened into a war in the true sense of the word, and there could no longer be any doubt about the extent of the threat posed by this war. An unmistakable evidence of this was to be found in the bomb attack in Pretoria and other acts of terrorism in South Africa and South-West Africa. Gen Malan said there could similarly be no doubt about the outcome, as the will to win would triumph, and in this regard there was no (?lack) on the part of the people of South Africa. [Text] [MB271220 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 27 Aug 83]

KWANDEBELE PROPOSALS ACCEPTED--Dr Koornhof has announced that the consolidation proposals for Kwandebele have been accepted by a select parliamentary committee. These proposals must now be considered by parliament, but in the light of the important debate on the new constitution the proposals may have to stand over until next year for consideration. Legislation for the incorporation of Thaba Nchu into Bophuthatswana must also still be approved by parliament. Dr Koornhof said it was also most unlikely that the draft bill on the development of black communities would be tabled in parliament this year. He said that the election of black local managements, however, would go ahead in November as had originally been planned. [Text] [MB251441 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Aug 82]

CSO: 3400/1829

'THOUSANDS' CROSS OVER TO UGANDA PEOPLES CONGRESS

EA262201 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Thousands of staunch supporters of DP [Democratic Party] and other opposition parties today crossed to the Uganda Peoples Congress [UPC] in Mpigi district and commended President Milton Obote for his untiring efforts towards the development of Uganda. They also declared that there is no other party in the country that can unite all Ugandans apart from the UPC.

In messages handed to Vice President Paulo Muwanga at rallies held at Ngando and Buwama, in Mpigi district, the new party members said they had decided to join the UPC because they had failed to achieve the unity they desired in the parties they had been supporting as compared to the unity and cooperation found in UPC. They also said they had no better demonstrated to thank President Milton Obote for his increase of cash-cro prices and workers salaries other than rallying behind him.

In their memoranda they also pledged to fight side by side with the government to eradicate banditry from their areas and other parts of the country. In addition, they categorically affirmed their determination to mobilize those who are still lagging behind in joining UPC in the spirit of national unity and national development.

Welcoming them into the UPC, the vice president thanked them for the timely decision they had taken and assured them that in the UPC all members enjoy equal treatment, regardless of when one became a member. He cautioned them of the heavy responsibility ahead of them in promoting the party's image both during the bad and good days. The vice president told them that the party needs humble and obedient supporters whose faith in it cannot be mixed with other interests contrary to the aims and objectives of the party.

He called the people of Mpigi district to continue resisting acts of banditry. He advised them to always be on the alert so that they are never taken unawares. He appealed to chiefs to go to the people in their respective areas to solicit their support and cooperation so that suspects are reported immediately to the authorities. Mr Muwanga also called for cooperation between civilians and members of the armed forces which, he said, helped to combat banditry easily.

Commenting on the work of the youth in Mpigi district, the vice president promised to allocate them some coffee shambas now lying idle in the country if they are interested in farming.

The rallies were attended, among others, by the district commissioner, Mr (Benson Ogwang); the commanding officer, Masaka: Capt (Nambale); and other senior government officials.

Earlier, the vice president addressed a public rally at (Jinja-Kaloli), where he urged the people to launch a massive fight against banditry. He also called upon the residents of the area to start their own self-defense system. He assured them of the necessary support.

CSO: 3400/1835

BRIEFS

LUWERO BANDIT ISSUE--A team of medical personnel from the German Committee of Emergency Doctors has arrived in Uganda to deal mainly with the displaced people in Luwero. Their work in Luwero will include the rehabilitation of Nakaseke Hospital. This morning, members of the team met Vice-President Paulo Muwanga who said the government welcomes them with open hands. He assured them that they will be given all the necessary assistance and cooperation from the ministries concerned to make their work a success. He further assured them that the Luwero issue will soon be resolved. He said the people in the affected areas are determined to see to it that bandits don't encroach on their areas again. Most people, he added, don't support banditry and would like to go about growing their cash and food crops peacefully. The West German charge d'affaires, who accompanied the team to the meeting, Mr (Henrik) [name indistinct], observed that Uganda is now peaceful. During the 8 months he has been in Uganda, Mr [name indistinct] said he visited various parts of Uganda where he saw (?serious) people working hard in their shambas [farms]. He said if Ugandans maintain that pace at which they are working, they would soon get out of the economic misery they suffered during the last (?10) years. [Text] [EA302359 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 30 Aug 83]

PRC NEWS AGENCY SERVICE--The minister of information and broadcasting, Dr David Anyoti, has received the Chinese charge d'affaires in Uganda, Mr (Chang He) to review discussions he held in Beijing recently with the Chinese minister of radio and television during a stopover there on his way from the DPRK [as heard]. The two ministers discussed the production of documentary films, training of Ugandan graphic artists, radio personnel and the media as a whole. They also discussed the possibility of receiving news direct from the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY. At yesterday's meeting, Dr Anyoti suggested that a memorandum of understanding be worked out to implement these proposals while waiting for the renewal of the economic, technical and cultural agreements between the two countries which have just expired. [Text] [EA010639 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1040 GMT 31 Aug 83]

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