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JPRS-SSA-86-097

19 SEPTEMBER 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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19 SEPTEMBER 1986

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IMPACT OF SANCTIONS ON FRONT-LINE STATES WEIGHED

Economic Considerations

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 22 Aug 86 p 12

[Kelly McParland]

[Text]

THE SIX Frontline States whose leaders are meeting in Luanda to discuss sanctions against South Africa are already well-versed in the effects of retaliatory actions by Pretoria.

Zambia and Zimbabwe have approved a list of punitive economic measures agreed at the recent Commonwealth mini-summit in London. They are reportedly hoping to convince the other four - Botswana, Tanzania, Angola and Mozambique - to join in.

Nigeria and Kenya, which are not part of the Frontline group, but have two of the strongest economies in Africa, have also been invited to attend.

Although the six main Frontline nations have been the main victims of an estimated \$10 billion lost through South African destabilisation activities since 1980, they may not be eager to join in formalised sanctions.

It has already been suggested that Zimbabwe and Zambia will not be expected to enforce the measures they agreed to in London, as their own economies would suffer as much damage as Pretoria's.

Commented Malcolm Fraser, former Australian Prime Minister and one of the Commonwealth advisors who recommended the sanc-

tions package: 'There are some things that they can't enforce'.

One of these is the promise to cut air links. Said Fraser: 'They are so vulnerable to South African retaliation that I'd be happy to rest with whatever position those two governments take'.

Few other Frontline states are in a better position.

Botswana gets all its petroleum and most of its other trade goods through its southern neighbour; Mozambique's economy, although already shattered by war, still depends on South Africa for electricity imports and remittances from the estimated 60 000 Mozambicans who are migrant workers there; Angola does little business with South Africa but has delicate relations with the US which must be protected.

Despite their relative weakness next to South Africa's financial might, the six states have the ability to cause Pretoria considerable economic aggravation. South Africa makes a profit of \$1.5 billion a year on trade with its neighbours. It has extensive investments across the border, and profits from transit shipments using South African ports and transportation facilities on the way north.

The loss of exports would be

costly to South Africa. Hardest hit would be the manufacturing industry, which depends on neighbouring countries for its larger export market. The loss of northern markets would increase unemployment, and put additional stress on the struggling economy.

Nonetheless in a real sanctions war, the African countries would be the worst hit. Paul Spray, an economist with the Catholic Institute of International Relations (CIIR) in London, says the Frontline members are more likely to spend their time in Luanda preparing to fend off South Africa's economic retaliation than adding measures of their own.

All six have suffered at Pretoria's hands before. When Pretoria reacted to the Commonwealth sanctions by slowing export traffic headed north, it was a warning the others did not heed. Zambia, at which the recent retaliation was aimed, has suffered similar disruptions three times since 1980.

South Africa controls support industries essential to Zambia's copper industry, which make up 90 percent of its exports. One-third of copper exports are shipped through South African ports.

South Africa has likewise established itself as the quickest

and cheapest source of supply when Zambia's limited stockpiles run out. South African companies allow up to three times as long to pay as other regional suppliers, a crucial benefit for Zambia's strained foreign currency reserves.

Despite this dependency, Zambia is in a better position to withstand a South African blockade than Mozambique or Botswana. Spray said Botswana is the group's most vulnerable member.

'Botswana is not going to do anything if it can avoid it. It's fine for other people to impose sanctions, but the cost for Botswana would be phenomenal'.

Botswana was one of the few African members which refused to boycott the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh. With Lesotho and Swaziland, it is tied directly to South Africa's economy by a customs union which allows the free movement of goods across the border and provides up to 30 percent of Botswana's income.

Botswana gets 85 percent of its imports from South Africa. The mining industry, by far the country's most important, is operated by the giant Anglo American Corporation of South Africa.

Like Zambia, Mozambique suffered for imposing an earlier set of sanctions against Rhodesia in the Seventies, and is still paying the price.

The rebel Renamo army, set up by the Rhodesians and later taken over by South Africa, has helped to bring the economy to its knees. The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) counts Mozambique - as well as Botswana and Angola - among six African countries still facing exceptional food emergencies.

Says Richard Moorsom, Oxford researcher and author of a recent sanctions report: 'You could say the results of the military conflict make it irrelevant whether sanctions are applied or not, because people are already dying anyway'.

Apart from the continued military disruption, which has destroyed roads, bridges, and railways despite a non-aggression pact between Mozambique and South Africa, Pretoria could hob-

ble Mozambique by expelling its migrant mine workers, who sent home 117 million rand in 1983.

Angola has few economic ties to South Africa and Tanzania would suffer least from a trade blockade. It has been in an almost constant state of war with South Africa or South African-backed guerrillas since 1975. Estimates of the damage run into billions of dollars.

Angola's oil wealth, which earned it about \$2.5 billion last year, means it could still afford to join the sanctions list. But Spray suggests Luanda may refuse for fear of endangering its US ties.

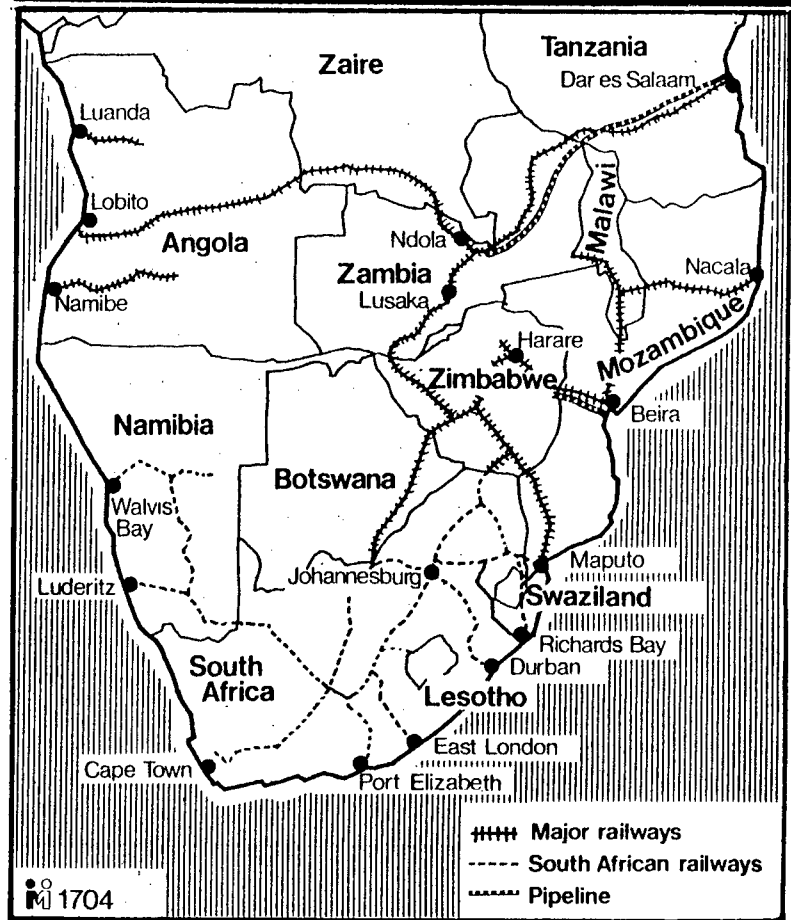
Chevron, the US oil company which is the biggest in Angola, has so far ignored pressure from Washington to pull out. Spray sug-

gested Angola will avoid adding ammunition to Chevron's critics by joining the sanctions team. He commented: 'My guess is that they're going to try and keep their heads down'.

Fraser said there is 'some merit' in maintaining regional air links with South Africa despite the formal ban. If future sanctions block other international carriers from serving South Africa, Pretoria would become dependent on the services of its neighbours.

Said Fraser: 'If every South African getting out of the continent had to go to Harare or Lusaka and get a Zambian or Zimbabwean visa, that does give them some countervailing pressure against South Africa. Maybe small, but something'. - Gemini.

Supply Routes in Southern Africa



Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Aug 86 p 16

[Article by Alastair Matheson]

[Text]

MREYA (Tanzania) — Two slender ribbons of steel, stretching 1 850 km through the African bush, are the focus of attention for many people in Southern Africa since the "sanctions war" began escalating.

These steel ribbons are the single track railway which opened with a fanfare of publicity in 1976 when its Chinese builders christened it The Great Uhuru Railway.

Today it is better known as the Tazara or Tanzam Railway and gives land-locked Zambia access to the sea at the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam.

Not only in Zambia, but also in Zimbabwe, Malawi and even Botswana, people are now hoping for greater things from this backdoor route by which they might avoid some of the more serious hardships if and when the South African Government turns the screws tighter on their trade passing through its territory.

Enormous

Already traffic is piling up because of strict new imports controls and levies imposed by Pretoria.

But, it is doubtful whether this \$230 million railway line, built by 5 000 Chinese labourers and their local counterparts with a loan from Peking, will be able to cope with the enormous strain that is likely to be placed on it.

Today, it can carry only about half the expected capacity of less than a million tons a year.

Its original purpose was to carry Zambia's copper to the sea and make Zambia less dependent upon South African rail and port facilities.

Now, in another decade, copper is no longer the magic metal

it was, giving much prosperity to Zambia. When the line was put to the test it proved inadequate in many respects.

The locomotives were underpowered for hauling mineral trains up the steep escarpments in Southern Tanzania and, during heavy rains, serious washaways halted traffic for long periods.

There was also friction between the two governments over allegations of slow operations — the long turn-around time for wagons sent to Zambia, and the Zambian counter-complaints about laxity in Dar es Salaam.

Now that pressure is building up for the railway to play a much greater role in future, the authorities are taking a fresh look at the situation.

Tanzania's President Hassan Ali Mwinyi has decreed that in future the port facilities at Dar es Salaam will be reserved exclusively for goods to and from neighbouring states, and Tanzanians will have to use the minor ports of Tanga and Mtwara for their requirements.

Powerful

Fortunately, efforts at rehabilitating the troubled railway began last year, and it is expected that when a \$150 million modernisation is completed traffic can be increased to 2,2 million tons annually.

West Germany has already come to the rescue with some powerful new diesel locomotives and China is to strengthen the track in places.

Already security is tight all along the length of the track, the Tanzanians having made the line and strips on either side a prohibited area, following an explosion which wrecked a pumping station on the oil pipeline which runs to Zambia along the

same route.

The Zambians followed suit when a bridge was wrecked on the only road link between the two countries, as this was seen as conclusive proof of South African-inspired sabotage.

For all its weaknesses, the Tazara railway is far more secure than any of the "alternative" rail links which South Africa's neighbours can use instead of shipment through the Republic.

The Benguela Railway, which used to be Zambia's outlet for copper to the Atlantic, as well as for the mines in southern Zaire, has been closed since Unita guerillas captured the central part of the line which passes through Angola before reaching the sea at Lobito.

The situation is no better in the Beira Corridor to the east.

Beira used to be a major trans-shipment point for Zimbabwe's traffic, but now Renamo guerillas hold much of central Mozambique and the railway line leading to Harare is a major target.

Lean times

A large contingent of Zimbabwe troops was sent to keep the rail and road links open to Beira, but about 2 000 of them are now surrounded by Renamo forces.

For Malawi, matters are even worse. It also used to depend on Beira for its overseas trade, but Renamo guerillas now have this rail link under constant siege.

Both Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Zambia's President Kaunda are well aware of the difficulties which could result from their demands for comprehensive sanctions made at the recent Commonwealth mini-summit in London.

Both have warned their people of lean times ahead.

USSR ECONOMIC, MILITARY COMMITMENT ANALYZED

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jul 86 p 10

[Text] The Soviet Union's transformation from a continental power to a world power occurred during Brezhnev's era. Now that the crisis of succession is over and Gorbachev is firmly in power at the Kremlin, what are the future prospects? Can we expect the new, "young" secretary general of the Soviet CP, under the pressure of the requirements of the rigid Soviet economy, to revise its foreign policy, in the sense of limiting its empire and possibly abandoning some of its more onerous foreign involvements, including Angola?

This is one of the most interesting parts of Helene Carrere D'Encausse's analysis, the conclusions of which may be useful for defining Portuguese foreign policy in southern Africa.

In analyzing Soviet conquests and alliances, the dedicated analyst distinguishes between the countries that are basic points of support for the Soviet empire which would never, under any circumstances or at any price, be abandoned, and the rest, the loss of which would not affect the Soviet Union's basic interests and which therefore, in the event of a change in the current balance of power in its disfavor, could be abandoned should the Soviets not want to assume excessive risks in their defense.

The former, which constitute the vital points of support of the empire and are essential to its concept and security, are Vietnam, Afghanistan, Southern Yemen, and Ethiopia. The rest, including Angola and Mozambique, are merely "temporary appendages of the empire" whose usefulness is secondary.

This is why the Soviet Union agreed without any objections to Mozambique's departure from its sphere of influence through the Ncomati agreements, and this is why it would also be willing to accept that some day Angola may also slip out of its control.

In other words, the day the Soviet Union feels that the cost of its presence in Angola has become too high, it will seriously consider leaving the country. And this must obviously have been one of the assumptions underlying the Reagan administration's recent decision to aid Jonas Savimbi's cause by supplying sophisticated materiel. The higher the price of Soviet military involvement in Angola rises, the more the Kremlin will question the advantages of staying there and the more receptive it will be to negotiations leading to Cuban and Soviet withdrawal.

Francis Fukuyama, who was a member of the political planning group in the U.S. Department of State, recently came out with a conclusion apparently--but only apparently--contrary to this thesis in the latest issue of the magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS. (Footnote 1) ("Gorbachev and the Third World" in FOREIGN AFFAIRS, No 4, 1986)

According to his analysis, there are unequivocal signs that serious economic difficulties in the Soviet Union are going to force Gorbachev to alter the foreign policy pursued up to now by reducing military and economic assistance to its numerous allies and clients and, especially, avoiding any new commitments.

However, as far as Angola is concerned, the Soviet Union is convinced that a reduction in its military and economic aid would lead to the MPLA's defeat by UNITA. If this were to happen, it would have an intolerable effect on the prestige of the Soviet Union, to the benefit of the United States. This would represent a political cost that Gorbachev cannot accept, and this is why everything seems to indicate that the Soviet Union will continue its military effort in Angola as it has up to now, despite the extremely heavy cost involved.

This thesis, however, does not contradict Helena Carrere D'Encausse's analysis, in that both agree that Angola is not one of the essential bases of the Soviet empire--as is Ethiopia--but a region from which the Soviet Union could agree to withdraw, if it could do so without losing face.

In support of this argument, reports of informal meetings between representatives of the MPLA and UNITA were recently circulating. And, in recent talks of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Moscow, the Soviet Union advised him to seek an opening in political, economic, and diplomatic fields. In the diplomatic arena, one of the Angolan government's current priorities is to avoid a deterioration in relations with the United States and, later, to initiate a process of normalization. (Footnote 2) (In AFRICA CONFIDENCIAL, May 1986)

The analyses discussed earlier, and the signals arriving from Luanda, show that conditions are ripe to develop productive negotiations in relation to Angola and Namibia.

If Portugal wants to preserve its credibility in the region and in Africa generally, it is in an excellent position to play an important role in these negotiations. But can we really tell what are the irresistible forces that are now forming, in the words of Ortega y Gasset, "the silent seed of the future" of southern Africa?

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CSO: 3442/270

NORTH KOREANS REPORTEDLY TO REPLACE CUBANS

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 18 Jul 86 p 50

[Text] Indications that North Korean troops will replace Cubans in Africa, and especially in Angola and Ethiopia, were reinforced by the recent arrival in Luanda of a large shipment of combat rifles and other arms from North Korea.

The arrival of these weapons seems to confirm earlier information from secret service sources that Cuban leader Fidel Castro had entered into a secret agreement with his North Korean counterpart, Kim Il-song, when he visited Pyongyang in March.

On 11 March, Cuba and North Korea announced that they had signed a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation in the Soviet style, whereby the two parties agreed mutually to defend each other against foreign invasion or threats.

At a speech given at the Pyongyang Sports Palace, Fidel Castro disclosed that the treaty involved a commitment by North Korea to supply Cuba with "100,000 automatic rifles and hundreds of millions of bullets at a reduced price and on favorable terms."

Cuba's commitments in Africa include at present at least 35,000 soldiers in Angola and about 5,000 in Ethiopia. Tired of criticism of his foreign ventures and anxious to encourage South Africa in its promise to hold elections in Namibia if Cuban troops withdraw from Angola, Castro would like to replace his troops by North Koreans.

North Korean combat troops began arriving in Angola in 1983, and by mid-1984 there were already over 3,000 there, plus 1,000 military advisors. They have trained Marxist troops in offensive tactics against UNITA and FNLA forces and, according to FNLA sources, there are now over 8,000 North Koreans in Angola.

The North Korean Armed Forces, totaling 784,500 men out of a population of 19,600,000, do not have a good reputation because of the repressive nature of Kim Il-song's regime and his violent and rough behavior abroad.

In 1987, American soldiers in Panmunjon in the demilitarized zone between the two Koreas were killed by North Korean soldiers wielding machetes. Five times North Korean combat units tried to assassinate the South Korean president. In one of these attempts in 1983, 4 Burmese and 17 South Koreans, including 4 cabinet ministers, were killed by a bomb in Rangoon.

North Korean military forces support terrorist movements throughout the world, training and supplying arms to dozens of groups such as the Irish Republican Army (IRA), the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the Basque ETA, the Japanese Green Army, and Marxist groups in the Middle East, South America, Asia, and South Africa.

In 1981 North Korea sent a team of advisors comprising 160 men to Harare to train the 5th Brigade of Zimbabwe's National Army. The Zimbabwean government announced that the North Koreans had been repatriated in 1982 after the 5th Brigade had become operational. However, Western sources assert that the North Koreans were expelled for having launched the poorly trained troops of the 5th Brigade on a disastrous mission against anti-Marxist rebels in Mozambique.

Western observers also say that the North Koreans encouraged the 5th Brigade to conduct a war of extermination against the Matabele rebel tribe in southern Zimbabwe. Besides engaging in theft, rape, and torture, the brigade massacred 2,000 villagers. The victims of the atrocity called the troops trained by the North Koreans "gukurahundi," which means "the tornade that devastates everything."

In addition, the North Korean soldiers had the reputation for being corrupt in Zimbabwe. In exchange for their support for the dictatorship, North Korean officials lived in colonial mansions, had many servants, swam in swimming pools, and played tennis at the courts of embassies in Harare. The officials earned \$20,000 (3,000,000 escudos) a year, over three times their salary in North Korea.

In July of last year, after a military coup brought down Milton Obote's regime in Uganda, the military announced that about 1,000 North Korean military advisors were being dismissed.

General Basilo Okello, commander of Ugandan forces, said that the North Korean officials that commanded the Ugandan units in their battle against the rebels had incited the soldiers to commit atrocities against the peasants.

Arrogant, brutal and corrupt, the North Korean forces have provided massive support in weapons and terrorist training to various African countries, but have made few friends. Wherever they go, they are preceded by their bad reputation.

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CSO: 3442/270

WAR, DROP IN OIL PRICES IMPAIR CABINDA DEVELOPMENT

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 11 Jul 86 p 51

[Text] The drop in oil prices and the war Angolan authorities are fighting against UNITA forces are seriously hampering development in various parts of the country.

The MPLA Central Committee recently sent an important political commissar to Cabinda to explain to the people why the development plan for that area has not been implemented. This was the first visit by a high party official to Cabinda since UNITA's attack on the palace of the provincial commissar.

The plan included 36 projects, including construction of 250 homes, a modern pediatric facility, a furniture factory, a refrigeration complex for fish, and a new system to supply drinking water to the people, among others.

The special envoy from the committee said that the fall in oil prices has jeopardized everything. Funds available are used to buy war materiel, since Angola's priority is to increase its military capacity to defend the country. He announced that soldiers would be sent by air to Cabinda when new UNITA attacks are expected.

It was discovered that UNITA men had infiltrated the ranks of FAPLA soldiers stationed in Cabinda, and that they participated in the recent attack in that city.

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CSO: 3442/270

INTERNATIONAL AID DETAILED; COCOA PRODUCTION REMAINS PRIORITY

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
1 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] The Ghanaian Government is trying to overcome a severe economic crisis. The development program introduced in 1983 is demanding considerable sacrifice from the people. The economic recovery is making only slow headway, and the measures taken to economize are causing increasing discord among the population. The unions in particular have recently taken a stance against the market economy-oriented course the government has chosen. The reform course, which led to a real increase of approximately 5 percent in the gross national product in 1985, is supported by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Other international organizations and some industrialized nations, including the Federal Republic of Germany, are also supplying a significant amount of development aid. In 1984, Ghana was allocated a total of \$415 million in assistance. In 1985, the figure was \$478 million, and in 1986, \$605.5 million. The largest creditor this year is the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank group, which granted \$206 million in loans for 1986.

High priority is given to increasing cocoa production, in which for a long time Ghana occupied the number one position in the world. Initial success is to be attributed to international aid. Cocoa production, which amounted to 157,000 tons in 1983, is expected to increase to approximately 220,000 tons this year. In the 1960s, almost 600,000 tons of cocoa were produced each year. Cocoa and cocoa products make up about 70 percent of Ghana's exports, and the cocoa industry finances a substantial portion of the federal budget. The decline in cocoa production was due in particular to low manufacturer's prices, mismanagement, inadequate transport facilities, and periods of drought. There has recently been a marked increase in manufacturer's prices. Sufficient rainfall and investments in the transportation sector are also helping to ensure a continuing increase in cocoa production.

Ghana is rich in natural resources that can be used in a number of ways. The first among these is gold, which, after cocoa, is the second most important source of foreign currency. Gold mining operations are handled by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (Ghana) Ltd. (AGC), Obuasi, and the state-run State Gold Mining Corporation (SGMC), Tarkwa. The shareholders in the AGC are the British Lonrho PLC, London, with 45 percent, and the

Ghanaian Government, with 55 percent. The AGC gold mine, which is located in Obuasi, approximately 160 kilometers north of Accra, is currently being modernized and expanded in the framework of a five-year plan. The plan, in which \$158 million are being invested, was initiated in October 1985. Gold production is projected to reach approximately 400,000 ounces a year by 1990. The AGC produced 264,345 ounces of gold in 1985, in comparison to 249,103 in the preceding year, and 216,403 in 1983. The proceeds in foreign currency for total Ghanaian gold production was \$105 million in 1985, as compared to 103.0 million in 1984 and 114.0 million in 1983. The International Finance Corporation of the World Bank group contributed \$55 million toward financing the five-year plan. A bank consortium headed by the Standard Chartered Merchant Bank, London, granted a loan of \$32.5 million. The British company Davy McKee (Stockton) recently received a contract valued at 2.4 million pounds sterling to deliver and install a gold processing facility.

The SGMC operates three gold mines in Tarkwa, Prestea and Dunkwa, and operation is to be resumed at its currently inactive mine in Konongo. The IDA granted a loan of \$30 million for renovating the SGMC gold mines, which are in a deteriorated state. Of this amount, \$13 million will be used to finance a management contract awarded to the Canadian consortium Canada-Ghana Mining. This consortium consists of the three firms--Cominco, Noranda and SNC. In 1985, the SGMC produced only 35,018 fine ounces of gold, in comparison to 37,785 in the preceding year and 60,114 in 1983.

There are also plans to increase the mining of diamonds, bauxite, and manganese ore in Ghana. The Ghana Consolidated Diamond Ltd., the only diamond mining company on an industrial level, expects to increase the number of diamonds mined in 1986 to about a million carats, as it has completed expansion plans in the mining region of Akwatia. In the western part of the country, the Ghana Bauxite Company Ltd. now has the capacity to export 75,000 tons of bauxite a year. This was made possible by the completion of repair work on the railroad that leads from Kumasi to the port city of Takoradi. This also applies to the Ghana National Manganese Corporation, with its mine in Nsuta, which exported 243,262 tons of manganese ore in 1984, followed by an increase to approximately 400,000 tons in 1985.

With respect to the tropical lumber industry, there has recently been a substantial rise in exports of timber and construction lumber. In 1985, the export of timber increased to 150,000 cubic meters at a value of \$10.5 million, as compared to 73,600 cubic meters (\$5.8 million) the preceding year. The export of construction lumber increased to 83,400 cubic meters (\$15.2 million) as compared to 57,200 cubic meters (\$11.3 million) in 1984. The projected value of all exports for 1986 is \$60 million. The revival of the tropic lumber industry can be attributed primarily to international financial assistance. Great Britain provided a loan of seven million pounds sterling; Canada supplied more than five million Canadian dollars; and more than \$28 million came from the World Bank. In the fall of 1985, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, Khartum (Sudan), supplied a loan of \$9 million, which is being

used by two companies, African Timber and Plywood Ltd., Accra, and Gliksten Ghana Ltd., Sefwi-Wiasso.

The infrastructure is being improved particularly through the repair and expansion of the transport network. So far, the railroads in the western part of the country that connect Accra, Kumasi and Takoradi, and which are important for the transport of mining products and tropical timber, have been restored to service. This project was financed with a \$29-million loan from the World Bank as well as a \$13-million loan from the African Development Bank. In March of 1986, the IDA supplied a loan of \$24.5 million to be used to renovate the ports of Takoradi and Tema. The Ghana Ports and Harbour Authority, Tema, is planning to invest \$95.8 million in this project. Financing for this project is also being supplied by the Japanese development authority, OECF, the Saudi Fund and the European Development Fund. The British firm of Sir William Halcrow & Partners, London, has been contracted as consultants. It was recently announced that the GDR will supply 130 passenger railcars as a part of a barter transaction. This will result in a substantial increase in the number of passengers the Ghana Railways Corporation can carry. The first deliveries of the railcars are slated for January 1987.

With the support of the FRG, which initially pledged a loan of 75.2 million DM, and then added another 19.4 million in September 1984, an important transport system for domestic shipping will be created on the lake behind the huge Akosombo dam on the Volta. German companies were involved in contracts for this project. In 1985, the FRG supplied 38.77 million DM in development aid, which was divided into 31.5 million for financial cooperation and 7.27 million for technical assistance. In addition, eight million DM allocated previously were shifted to technical assistance. The new resources will be used primarily to develop the agricultural sector.

As a result of the obsolete production structures, the lack of spare parts, and the insufficient supply of raw materials, Ghana's industrial sector is in a critical situation. This is true particularly for the textile and clothing industry, which is quite well developed, because, due to a shortage of domestic cotton, it cannot adequately use its production capacity. In March 1986, the IDA provided two loans (\$28.5 and \$25.0 million) for adapting the structure of the Ghanaian industry.

In early March 1986, "Indutech 86," Ghana's first industrial exhibition, was held in Accra. The participants included approximately 500 local companies as well as 30 foreign exhibitors from the United States, the FRG, Sweden, Great Britain, the People's Republic of China, Switzerland and South Korea. The state-run Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation (GIHOC), Accra, which includes 16 industrial companies, announced during the exhibition that its subsidiary, GIHOC Paper Conversion Company, Accra, is planning to use domestic lumber in its domestic paper production. Up to now, the supply of paper required to produce packing paper had to be imported from Great Britain and Finland.

Although Ghana has an abundance of potential natural and cultural tourist attractions, there has been hardly any effort to develop them. In November 1986, a specialty fair dubbed "Inter-Tourism" will be held in Accra. The purpose of this tourism fair is to foster interest abroad. The Ghana Tourist Board, which is responsible for the tourism industry in Ghana, is also seeking investors to correct the inadequate lodging capacity. In addition to the construction of new hotels, there is also a pressing need for the renovation and modernization of 12 state-run hotels belonging to the State Hotel Corporation. In March 1986, the French-based Novotel chain assumed the task of renovating a few state-run hotels. Construction will soon be started in Accra on the new Accra City Hotel, which will cost approximately 110 million French francs and is projected for completion in 20 months. The owner is the recently formed Accra City Hotel Company, whose shareholders will include the Novotel chain, the Ghana Tourist Development Company, various banks and other interested parties. The shareholders will supply 30 percent of the financing, while the French Government will supply the remaining 70 percent.

12399/9604

CSO: 3420/48

OFFICIAL SAYS RURAL TELEPHONE LINKS READY NEXT YEAR

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Aug 86 p 10

[Text]

All rural parts of the country will be accessible by telephone by the middle of next year, the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation deputy director, Mr Douglas Mbela, said yesterday.

He said the corporation would install 4,500 payphones in all parts of the country at a cost of Sh200 million.

Mr Mbela was addressing Kenyan Ambassadors and High Commissioners who made a familiarisation tour at the Longonot earth station on Saturday.

He said the corporation had embarked on an exercise to install payphones at public places such as markets, chiefs' camps, schools and health centres in order to serve the public more effectively.

"We want to bring these essential services to wananchi as near as possible such that the furthest distance one had to cover to make a phone call is not more than 10 kilometres."

Mr Mbela said that the cor-

poration was the pride of the country because through its services, the public could communicate with the rest of the world effectively. He added there were plans to revive some of the services the corporation had discontinued and also initiate new ones.

The deputy director said that Kenya had completed laying out the necessary services for a pan African telecommunications network and welcomed any African country that wished to use the facilities to do so.

The envoys were shown around by the corporation's head of external telecommunications, Mr S. K. Chemai.

Mr Chemai said that in order to provide better external telecommunication services, the corporation had embarked on a programme to install submarine cables at a cost of Sh44.5 million.

The Longonot earth station was put up at a cost of Sh205 million 16 years ago. The second phase of the station was completed in 1981 at a cost of Sh50 million.

It is wholly manned by 104

Kenyans who include technicians, engineers and casual workers, Mr Chemai explained.

The envoys also toured Sulmac Flower farm near Naivasha where they were received by the farm's chief executive, Mr D. N. Gray.

Sulmac Farm is the single largest flower unit in the world and has similar farms in Israel and Colombia. It is owned by Brooke Bond Kenya Limited.

The farm occupies 2,000 hectares with more than 120 hectares under carnations and other types of flowers for export to the major markets in Western Europe, mainly West Germany, France, the United States, Holland and the United Kingdom as well as Japan which is a new market.

The farm exports 180 million flower stems valued at Sh250 million annually. Mr Gray said that this contributed substantially to Kenya's foreign exchange earnings.

The farm employs 250 employees and another 500 casuals.

There are medical and recreational facilities for workers and a nursery school for their children. (KNA)

/9274

CSO: 3400/499

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON THREE OPPOSITION GROUPS IN EXILE

Gweru MOTO in English No 47 [NO DATE] pp 8, 9

[Text]

MALAWI's self-declared President for life, Hastings Kamuzu Banda, is pushing 90 and opposition groups in exile in neighbouring Tanzania are eagerly awaiting an end to his 22-year rule.

"Everybody is looking forward to Banda's exit," said Archibald Kapote Mwakasungura, secretary-general of the Socialist League of Malawi (Lesoma).

A cabinet crisis just two months after Malawi gained independence from Britain in July 1964 ignited dissident movements both inside and outside Malawi.

In 1966, Malawi became a one-party republic and in 1971 Banda named himself President for life.

Three exiled groups — Lesoma, The Malawi Freedom Movement (Mafremo) and Congress for the Second Republic (CSR) — now see the end to Banda's rule in sight.

The constitution makes no provision for succession to the 88-year-old President, and the question of who will succeed Banda cannot be discussed publicly in Malawi. Possible successors often end up imprisoned, exiled or dead.

Aleke Banda (no relation), once considered the President's most likely successor, was expelled from the ruling Malawi Congress Party in 1980 for what was described as "a gross breach of party discipline".

In May 1983, three other possible successors to Banda died in a mysterious car crash. They were secretary-general of the Malawi Congress Party Dick Matenje, Health Minister John Sangala and Aaron Gadama, Minister for the Central Region.

Their deaths left the way open for John Tembo, the controversial former governor of the central bank, who is now a member of the Malawi Congress Party's Central Executive Committee.

But it is widely believed that Tembo is just being used as a front to allow Banda to transfer powers to Tembo's niece Cecilia Kadzamira, the President's personal aide. Banda has been grooming Kadzamira for power for the last 16 years.

Known as the official government hostess, Kadzamira has maintained a close personal as well as political relationship with Banda for 28 years, something no one else has done.

In a bid to build his aide a strong power base, Banda last year set up a scheme aimed at improving the lot of Malawian women, known as the "Chitukuko Ca Amal" (Progress of Women), with Kadzamira at its head.

The organisation, which aims to involve women in collective enterprises, is given wide publicity throughout the country to attract membership from the majority of women, especially from the low-income rural population. But, according to Malawi-watchers here, the opposition to Banda is deep-seated and widespread.

"The relative calm which appears to be in Malawi today is a false one," says John Ngai, a Malawian journalist working in Tanzania who was sentenced in Absentia to death in 1983. "There is a time-bomb underneath it."

Banda's opponents accuse him of maintaining close contact with the white minority regime in South Africa and oppressing and impoverishing his countrymen.

But Malawi with its 6.6 million people has been hailed in the west as a model of stable economic growth. "Banda can fool some of the people some of the time but cannot fool all the people all the time" CSR head Murray William Kanyama Chiume said.

"Shops are full while people have no money to purchase goods and no adequate employment facilities," said Chiume, who has been in exile since Banda expelled him from the cabinet in 1964.

"That country cannot be a showcase to me," he added. Malawi has the highest rates of infant mortality and adult illiteracy in southern and eastern Africa. A recent government survey revealed that a farm labourer cannot afford to buy a bag of maize, a staple food, from a month's pay.

Critics claim the president, who has always retained the ministerial portfolios for agriculture and land, controls a third of the country's economy through his private firm, Press Holding Limited. Banda is also a majority shareholder in the National Bank of Malawi and the Commercial Bank of Malawi. Through his control of land and the banking system, Banda keeps all Malawians indebted to him, critics say.

"The aura of Malawi's success in agriculture and free enterprise is hiding social and economic injustice on the ground," said Lesoma head Mwakasungura. "The peasants are having a raw deal. They work to enrich *Achikumbe*, a landowning class of farmers," he said.

Peasants who grow cash crops like tobacco are compelled to sell their produce at low prices to the *Achikumbe* or branches of the government-run Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC), Banda's opponents say. Finding cash crop cultivation unrewarding, peasants drift into the state farms and estates of the *Achikumbe* as labourers. Banda defuses domestic opposition, by infiltrating peasants with his opponents charge.

South Africa and Israel train Banda's young pioneer movement, which acts against opponents of the regime as though it were above the law, opponents say. Surrounded by three of the six "frontline states" supporting South African nationalist movements, Malawi has for years done Pretoria's bidding in the region, opponents say. "Banda does not believe that the survival of Malawi depends on cooperation with its neighbours. He thinks he is part of the South African regime," said Lesoma's Mwakasungura.

The Malawian leader has "turned the country into an African political leper and an external Bantustan of South Africa."

"Malawi under Banda is a frontline country without being a frontline state. It attends Organisation of African Unity (OAU) meetings with an imperialist dagger in one hand and a neo-colonialist listening gadget in the other," he said.

The former Malawian minister claimed that Banda colluded with white-ruled South Africa and Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, to beat UN sanctions against them by selling their products as though they were from

Malawi.

Chiume added that he believed there existed a secret defence pact which allowed South Africa to use facilities in Malawi, including Lilongwe airport, to mount its onslaught against the frontline states. However, Malawi has recently been making overtures to Tanzania as its transport links with the outside world have been disrupted by unrest in South Africa and rebel activity in Mozambique.

Both states are members of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), which aims to ease the region's economic dependence on South Africa. Communications ministers from the two countries agreed in April to establish an interstate transport system, which began with a highway link.

"One can only interpret this to mean that Banda has realised that the South African Boers whom he thought were invincible have now been reduced to paper tiger by the youths of Soweto and other parts of South Africa," Chiume said.

"Like all opportunists, he was hunting with the hounds, but is now trying to run with the hares," he said. But while sharing hopes of a rosy future for Malawi after Banda, the country's opposition is not united. Members of the three exiled opposition groups came together in May 1983, after the car-crash death of Banda's rivals inside Malawi, by forming the "save Malawi Committee" (SAMACO). But attempts to forge a united front have foundered, largely because of ideological differences.

Lesoma, which wants a socialist transformation of Malawian society, is the most radical of the groups. The movement suffered a big blow with the murder of its then leader Attati Mpakati in the Zimbabwe capital, Harare, in March 1983.

The CSR and MAFREMO leaders are considered Banda's most senior opponents because they took part in the struggle against British colonial rule and were members of Banda's cabinet before the 1964 crisis. Banda's main opponent, Henry Chipembere, who led the splinter group which opposed Banda in 1964, died in exile in the United States.

MAFREMO's chairman former justice Orton Chirwa, is serving a life term in prison in Malawi after being abducted from Zambia in 1983.

Chiume, despite 22 years in exile here as a publisher, journalist and farmer, claims that "all attempts by the Malawi dictatorship to erase my name from the history of the country have only succeeded in fanning more and more support and enthusiasm for our movement."

He adds: "We encourage loyalty to the party and its ideals rather than to individuals. Our party is determined to move away from the personality cult which has bedevilled politics in Malawi". □

CHINA FINANCES WELL-DRILLING PROJECT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] The program to dig 20 wells for the impoundment of underground water which will benefit over 80,000 persons in the districts of Laulane, Costa do Sol, Aeroporto, Triunfo, and Chamanculo, started on Thursday in Laulane district, in Maputo, at a ceremony attended by the political counselor of the Embassy of China in our country. The Mozambican side was represented by the director of the Maputo Water Enterprise, Frederico Martins.

The wells will be distributed among five districts, namely, Laulane and Aeroporto (six wells each), FPLM and Polana-Canico (three each), and Chamancula (two).

The amount of financing for the program from China has been estimated at over \$600 million, with the Mozambican side contributing nearly 40 million meticals.

The project, which can be accomplished in 2 years, will benefit over 80,000 residents of the districts covered in the program, according to an estimate by officials associated with the sector.

There are 16 Chinese technicians and 20 Mozambicans affiliated with the Maputo Water Enterprise and with GEOMOC involved in this work.

This program calls for two phases: the first involves only the digging of wells. The second involves the water supply, including the installation of the necessary equipment (pump and engines) and the construction of a different type of infrastructure inherent in the project.

According to Chinese specialists, there are many wells in the city of Maputo which are not being used; some because they have been damaged, and others because the water extracted from them is brackish. With regard to the first point, the technicians disclosed that they are considering negotiating with the Mozambican authorities for their recovery.

An experimental well dug by this team in front of the primary school in the railroad district of Mahotas is 216 meters deep and has a capacity for 30 cubic meters of water per hour. To date, it is the deepest well existing in the capital.

It is known that two of the wells will be used to supply water to the Chaman-culo general hospital, a unit which has suffered from a water shortage for a long time.

According to sources associated with the Maputo Water Enterprise, the project will have a great social impact, considering the number of people benefiting from the program.

Up until now, the districts covered by this program have been facing water supply problems, because the fountains that have existed in some of those districts since the colonial era are for the most part shut down, lacking in technical assistance, owing to the lack of parts for repairs on the domestic market.

The contract for the digging of the 20 wells for water supplies was signed in November 1985 between the People's Republic of China and our country.

2909

CSO: 3442/300

CHINA FINANCES SHOE FACTORY REHABILITATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] A few days ago, in Maputo, an addendum to the plan for financing the rehabilitation of the "Rhythm Creations" shoe factory located in the nation's capital was signed between the Footwear and Tanning Directorate Unit and the Chinese Government.

The documents for the agreement were signed by the general director of the Footwear and Tanning Directorate Unit, Bernardo Abilio Cumaio, and the representative of the Chinese Embassy in our country, Ma Zhihe, during a ceremony held on the premises of the State Secretariat of Light and Food Industry.

As our reporter learned during the ceremony for the signing of the documents, the project to rehabilitate the "Rhythm" shoe factory is part of the agreement on cooperation that exists between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of China signed in 1975, during President Samora Machel's visit to that Asian country.

The factory, the rehabilitation work on which is scheduled for completion by the end of this year, will have an annual production capacity of nearly 4,000 pairs of shoes, with 35 different styles of shoes for men, women, and children.

According to a source from the Chinese Embassy, 13 Chinese technicians as well as 539 tons of equipment, including machinery and raw material for producing plastic footwear will be arriving shortly.

Speaking during the ceremony for the signing of the agreement, Ma Zhihe said that there would have to be a pooling of efforts on both sides to carry out the project, adding that it would be necessary to export the shoes with a view toward allowing for the purchase of raw material from abroad.

Bernardo Cumalo, in turn, expressed the view that, after the rehabilitation work, the factory would operate properly; something that will minimize the shortage of shoes on the domestic market.

2909

CSO: 3442/299

PEMBA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT TO RECOMMENCE WITH ITALIAN AID

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] With financing from Italy, UNICEF, and other agencies, the resumption of the water supply project for the city of Pemba is now anticipated for this year. On Friday, engineer Miguel Angel, project director, gave our reporter information on "demarches" [steps] initiated since 1978, upon the conception of the undertaking, up until the present phase of the project, and the socio-economic dividends to be enjoyed at the conclusion of the work.

When questioned regarding the basic notion underlying the designation "Pemba water supply," because the city is traversed by an urban system installed during the period preceding the proclamation of national independence, the subject of our interview explained that the project was devised as a means for using the underground water existing in the Muaguide River's alluvial deposits.

The water impounded from Mapuapua will be carried to a collection tank from which the conduction to the provincial capital of Cabo Delgado will begin. Along the conduction line, 50 kilometers in length, there are two sites for the conveyor storage.

He noted that the city's tanks will be located in the vicinity of the airport. The water will be carried to that site by means of two elevator stations, one of which will operate as a "booster."

Engineer Miguel Angel continued the brief, detailed description of the enterprise, indicating the route of the duct system, taking pains to corroborate his statements with topographical charts and technical data. The latter prompted the reporter to infer that, from the tanks located on the outskirts of the airport, the water will be provided to the city of Pemba by means of a distribution line that will include not only the cement area and the suburbs, but also the city's peripheral districts, namely, Wimbe and Alto Gingone.

Our source said that, during a preliminary phase, the distribution line will carry the water to an underground well and a tank existing in the city.

When asked to comment on the beginning of the research for the project and all the information compiled to start the work, Miguel Angel claimed that the studies date back 8 years.

The "demarches" were directed by Eduardo Mondlane University, with a 20-year projection and to serve a population estimated at the time as being 60,000 persons.

According to the study, the latter would be situated in localities which are on the route of the conduction line, namely, Metuge, Mieze, and Morrebue.

Noting the daily volumes of water planned for the two constant phases of the project, Miguel Angel said that the first one, with a 10-year projection, will equip the system to produce the liquid at a rate of 400 cubic meters per hour, representing 9,600 cubic meters per day; and the second, for 670 cubic meters of water, will provide 16,000 cubic meters per day.

Description of the Participants

In response to a question about the current phase of the negotiations started by Mozambican government agencies, national and foreign companies, and international agencies, NOTICIAS' interviewee claimed that part of the work began in 1980, when GEOMOC dug six wells.

"Later, this project started up with native investments and capacities," remarked the project director. As he explained, difficulties of various types not dissociated from the national socioeconomic situation hampered the work which, "a priori," already had the approval of the political and governmental entities on the most varied levels.

He went on to say that it was then opted to contact agencies of the widest variety in order to accrue dividends from the agreements on international cooperation for the main component that existed, the financing for the project to supply water to the city of Pemba.

So, the Italian Government, through the Joint Italy-Mozambique Commission for Cooperation pledged that it would finance the project and create conditions for its execution. For example, Italy provided its amount in convertible currency, which is one of the components of the foreign share for equipment and materials for the construction and installation, and technical guidance for the project contractor.

The subject of our interview focused in detail on the various alternatives available for the contracting and inspection of the work. The Ministry of Construction and Water is represented by the National Water Directorate.

The Cabo Delgado Integral Construction enterprise (CICAD) and the Major Engineering Construction enterprise (CETA) are the contractors for the project, and the inspection will be incumbent on the National Water Directorate itself. The technical-administrative assistance will be provided by Italian cooperants integrated into the Muratori & Cementisti Cooperative (CMC) of Ravenna, who will reinforce CICAD and CETA. Another external component in the project is the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which is also a coparticipant in the project.

The director of the project for the Pemba water supply remarked: "It is thought that the ceremony for signing the protocol on the agreement between the DNA and the CMC will take place soon, because, to date, great progress has been made in the talks between the two. We also have information on the making of a contract in the near future, the signers of which will be the CMC and the International Department for Cooperation from Italy (DIPCO)."

Moreover, although it has not yet been formally signed, a document that might be considered an "agreement" between the DNA and the general contractors (CICAD and CETA) and these two enterprises already working on the project exists, making the status of the work excellent; because it is thought that these transactions will soon be made official.

"Hence, we are confident that the work will start this year," assured Miguel Angel, adding that, at present, the infrastructural projects for the project are still being executed in Pemba, aimed at building the workshop (camp), housing, various types of dwellings, offices, etc. The plan anticipates 2 years as the period for the completion of the work to supply water to the city of Pemba.

Socioeconomic Profile

With respect to the socioeconomic implications of the project, our source noted that they are extensive in scope; because the system supplying water to Pemba has been equipped for four subsystems, namely: Metuge, Mize, Morrebue, and the peripheral districts of Alto Gingone and Wimbe, all located along the line.

These subsystems are intended to benefit a population of nearly 40,000 persons, with a 20-year projection. Later, by the year 2005, the population growth will prompt a doubling of the current system.

This means that, according to our interviewee, it will be necessary to take advantage of electrification to be installed along the water supply line, both for schools, hospitals, recreational centers, and arts and crafts industry, etc.

Recalling the example of a school in Mize which operates only by day because there is no lighting at night, he said that, since the electrified line passes through the population group's community, it will now be possible to have night-time classes, provided the local agencies request of whoever is authorized a "drop" in the line for the educational establishment.

With regard to health, Miguel Angel predicted that the local health station will now be able to provide infant delivery services at night, and the drinking water for the residents will reach their houses quickly, with greater stringency in the biological, chemical, and bacteriological analyses; because it is for the city's population in the peripheral districts and localities along the water conduits that the project will be constructed.

Furthermore, it will be possible to note an increase in the region's agricultural and livestock activities, because the producer will benefit from the power for the electric pump, the pump and engine, etc.

The marble or blackwood craftsman will observe his industry progress with the electrification of his working tools, and the recreation centers will be equipped to provide diversion for the residents until sunrise.

Strictness in Selecting Cadres

From the standpoint of the recruitment and specialization of the Mozambican workers associated with the project, Miguel Angel expressed the opinion that, "A water supply system is complex, owing to the configuration in terms of operation, maintenance, and management."

Following its completion, the enterprise will come under the responsibility of the future Pemba Water Enterprise. It has become obvious that, to take full advantage of the enterprise, it will have to have trained specialists in order to meet the technical-administrative requirements resulting from the system's operation.

To overcome the meagerness and lack of training among cadres to be assigned to those duties, the DNA intends to select workers who have, in their respective records, the requirements essential for their training to gradually assimilate the material pertaining to their future tasks.

In this way, our source explained to us that the training of specialists would include two periods: monitoring the project during its execution, and technical-occupational training. It will be during these two phases that an analysis will be made of the work profile of the future operators of elevator stations, electricians and mechanics for electrical-mechanical equipment, and specialized personnel for the maintenance of the conduction line and for administrative work.

Our source declared: "The staff will begin its instruction during the execution of the project, receiving information on the structure of the system in all its details and specifications, which cannot be dissociated from their training; in short, a gamut of details useful to qualify them."

Miguel Angel also explained that the workshop's final facilities will be used for the future Pemba Water Enterprise.

More Backing From the Logistical Base

To date, the FRELIMO Party and the government of Cabo Delgado Province have expressed great concern and multifarious desires to accommodate all the requests submitted for the project.

Miguel Angel acknowledges: "The decisive role played by the provincial directorate in all the areas required by the companies participating in the project is praiseworthy."

Obviously, the implementation of the program that has been devised is not contingent only on those entities but, primarily, on other sectors of social and economic life indirectly associated with the project, which constitute its logistical base; as in the case of transportation, enterprises supplying construction materials, communications, and others, so that the undertaking will be completed within the time period stipulated in the agreements.

2909

CSO: 3442/299

WELL-PRODUCING WORKSHOP IN INHAMBANE INAUGURATED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Last Saturday, in the town of Maxixe, in Inhambane, a sanitary workshop was opened with a capacity to produce 80 wells per year, the construction of which has been financed by UNICEF and the Canadian non-governmental organization CUSO-SUCO, which undertook to provide cement, iron, and metal trusses, as well as shop tools and equipment to be used to install and recover manual water impounding pumps and pump and engines. Moreover, the provincial government of Inhambane made available a sum amounting to approximately 3,975 contos for the construction of the workshop, which will also be used to train well operators and pump assistants.

The enterprise now opened will be used jointly by CUSO-SUCO, UNICEF, and Community Aid Abroad, which have financed the activities for the rural water supply in the central and southern sections of Inhambane Province with a sum totaling \$1,992,600.

CUSO-SUCO has also assigned its personnel to render technical assistance in the work to be carried out at the sanitary workshop.

The opening ceremony was headed by Governor Jose Pascoal Zandamela, and was attended by other members of the provincial government and representatives from CUSO-SUCO, UNICEF, and NDAAS.

After cutting the ribbon, Jose Pascoal Zandamela visited the workshop facilities, receiving explanations regarding the activities to be carried out in them.

He later went to the Chambone district, where a manual pump is installed with a capacity to impound 13 cubic meters per hour, and which is supplying nearly 5,000 families. In view of the critical situation that certain districts of Maxixe have been experiencing with their water supply, the governor of Inhambane instructed the Provincial Directorate of Construction and Water to provide for this town with the installation of more manual pumps.

Moreover, that party and state leader stressed the need to explain to the residents of the Chambone district the correct use of the pump installed there, so as to ensure its greater durability.

Jose Pascoal Zandamela also visited the operations room of the Provincial Directorate of Construction and Water, where he was given explanations of the various types of manual pumps used to supply water to the rural sections of the province, as well as the pump and engines used in certain systems providing this liquid to the district headquarters. He was told that, in view of the backing that has been provided by UNICEF for the sector, a vast program is under way in the southern part of the province to dig wells and ditches to improve the water supply to the population.

In their remarks concerning the opening of the sanitary workshop, the representatives of CUSO-SUCO, UNICEF, and UDAAS underscored the need for the provincial government and the Provincial Directorate of Construction and Water to pool efforts to raise the installed capacity of the enterprise, so as to mitigate the problems of water shortages for the rural area population.

The UNICEF representative also expressed his complete satisfaction over the fact that the financing provided by his agency would be totally channeled to serve the purpose for which it was allocated.

The governor of Inhambane, Jose Pascoal Zandamela, conveyed in his remarks appreciation for the understanding shown by CUSO-SUCO and UNICEF toward the problems being experienced by our country, particularly in the area of this province's water supply.

He promised that no efforts would be spared by the provincial government to make total use of the installed capacity in the sanitary workshop.

Addressing the workers from the water sector, Governor Jose Pascoal Zandamela declared that there must be a greater sense of responsibility among the brigades involved in digging wells and ditches, so that the assistance provided by the international organizations would be given a suitable response.

Also on the same day, the governor of Inhambane visited the two vessels of the Inhambane Transmaritime Enterprise which are shut down in Maxixe. In a brief dialogue with some workers from the enterprise, Jose Pascoal Zandamela expressed the concern of the provincial government over the status of the crossing from Inhambane and Maxixe, and vice versa, because of the fact that, at present, only the ship "Mutamba" is operating to carry passengers between the two towns.

In view of the problem involving the lack of lumber and some tools for the carpenters engaged in recovering the two stalled vessels, Governor Jose Pascoal Zandamela decided to allocate a truck and a tractor to MADEMO by the end of this year. These transportation facilities are to be used to ensure the removal of the lumber essential for the rapid recovery of the ships which are out of service. He also guaranteed that some missing tools would be provided, for the same purpose.

The governor of Inhambane instructed the management of the Transmaritime Enterprise to require greater responsibility of its workers, so as to make proper use of the enterprise's ships.

INHAMBANE'S EFFORTS TO RECOVER FROM DROUGHT RECOUNTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] For the past 5 years, Inhambane Province has been stricken by drought, with particular severity in the districts of Govuro, Vilanculo, Massinga, Mabote, Funhalouro, and Panda. This natural disaster reached a critical phase during 1982 and 1983, a period wherein the victimized population was estimated at 800,000 persons.

During that period, the scourge of the drought resulted in the loss of thousands of human lives. There were adults, youths, and children who succumbed every day as a result of malnutrition. The situation was worsened by the activity of the armed bandits, who looted the few possessions that the population still held.

The national and international assistance given to the areas stricken by the drought scourge since that time has made it possible to gradually provide the population affected with nutritional rehabilitation. That aid, concurrently with the battle that the Armed Forces of Mozambique have waged in the area against the armed bandits, resulted in a considerable improvement in the districts stricken by drought since 1984.

The battle against the armed bandits cannot be dissociated from the improvement in the situation, not only in the stricken regions, but also in the province as a whole; if we consider the fact that their activity prompted the movement of the population from its places of origin to safer locations. This movement did not allow the population to engage in any activity. In many instances, the bandits' action prevented the marketing of products intended for the drought victims in the affected regions.

Whereas, during the 1984-85 campaign, it was impossible to find substantial results from the harvests, despite the provision of production means and factors, during the current harvest the prospects are better.

In Vilanculo, where there had been tragic situations caused by the drought during the critical period, the latest information indicates that the population has managed to plant various crops, specifically, corn, sorghum, cassava, plums, and peanuts, over an area exceeding 86,000 hectares. There is every

indication that moderate crops will be achieved, because of the fact that steady rainfall has occurred during the campaign. Moreover, the fact that every family in the district has planted at least 2 hectares with cassava is significant, because this is a crop recently introduced into the region and resistant to drought, and its production had not been customary among the local populace. This crop has also been planted in Govuro, Mabote, and Inhassoro.

In Govuro, the prospects for harvests from the crops planted over an area of 3,000 hectares are similarly encouraging, particularly with regard to corn, sorghum, and plums.

Nevertheless, in the other stricken districts, such as Mobote and Inhassoro, the situation is different, because, in the former, owing to the late arrival of seed, it was only possible to send it to three of the eight localities. In Inhassoro, although the planned area of 15,000 hectares was exceeded, the irregular rainfall caused the loss of the crops during their germination period, and there are gloomy prospects regarding the harvests.

The assistance that has been concentrated by the international community in the northern section of the province, with a view toward the population's self-sufficiency in food, is an encouraging indication that the specter of famine will be overcome if the weather conditions during the forthcoming agricultural campaigns are not adverse.

This aid, granted primarily by the European Economic Community and the Italian Government, has been reflected in the implementation of an integrated development project, with a sum amounting to \$14.5 million. This undertaking, the execution of which is still in the initial phase, is intended to introduce basic techniques in the area of family farming to improve the production yields. It is an experiment that is being tried at present in Vilanculo, with prospects of extending it to other districts during a subsequent phase. Although it is impossible now to evaluate the first results from the experiment, the fact is that it constitutes a wager on the future of agricultural production in the region.

The project has as other areas of activity the water supply, health assistance, and the rehabilitation of fishing activity. In this sector, the first results have already started to be evident from the implementation of the undertaking, with a rise in fish production during the first 5 months of this year in Vilanculo. According to this district's administrator, the fish production rate that has been attained is higher than those during recent years.

All the assistance that has been and is being rendered to the districts affected constitutes the main factor causing the reduction in the number of people stricken by the drought. But the situation still warrants caution, because the number of people stricken is quite large. At present, it is estimated at nearly 310,000, based on the latest official data. This number represents about 28 percent of the residents of Inhambane Province, in contrast to the 80 percent during the period 1982-83.

There is every indication that the drought situation will be surmounted, because of the fact that the action undertaken has been in the proper direction, namely, the rehabilitation of all economic activity in the stricken regions. However, the effort of the population affected by the drought in that activity has been a deciding factor in the current situation because, without it, all the assistance given would not have been able to provide the desired results. This battle will not be won until the present food shortages have been compensated

2909

CSO: 3442/299

SOFALA EXPERIMENTAL STATION TO STUDY NEW RICE CULTIVATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] The first agricultural research on rice cultivation in Sofala Province will take place this year at the Rice Experimental Station located in Munhava, in the vicinity of the city of Beira. Meanwhile, the family sector's involvement in opening new farms, as part of the program to utilize arable land, on the outskirts of Beira, has increased positively during recent times.

The introduction of a new type of seed for rice cultivation in the family sector, which brought positive results this year, has created an interest among the rural extension technicians cooperating with the Maputo Agronomical Institute in rice cultivation research, aimed at determining the potential of the varieties of rice grown in Mozambique and the imported varieties.

Although it is known that, to date, the imported varieties, such as the C 4-63 seed, known to the population as "Cuban seed," have shown productivity rates higher than the typical ones, the agricultural potential of the latter is not yet known.

"The research to be carried out at the Rice Experimental Station will be based on a comparison of the productivity and vegetative cycle of each variety of rice seed," as our reporter was told by Antonio Manuel Cossa, head of that station.

This research will undertake a detailed study of the frequency of fertilization for the imported seeds and others of local origin, that official emphasized.

Meanwhile, as the arrival of seed from the Maputo Agronomical Institute is awaited, seed which, according to Antonio Cossa, was promised by an engineer in the field during her visit to that part of the country to collect samples of this crop, in Sofala the preliminary work is continuing on the research, specifically, the ploughing and leveling of the land in that location.

New Farms Opened

In the meantime, the family sector's involvement in the opening of new farms, as part of the program to utilize arable land in the Beira green belt, has increased positively, as the population has been settling in the areas which have not been cultivated for some time.

These are, specifically, areas of Estoril, where hundreds of hectares of land for farming have been found and, recently, they have undergone intensive preparation by scores of citizens residing in the neighboring districts, recruited into the battle against hunger.

Contacts made with those peasants made it possible to learn that many of those currently engaged in agricultural work joined this movement within a very short time, particularly during this season for green vegetables combined with the sweet potato crop.

Maria Fonseca Avelina, a resident of the Beira cement area, who traveled there with the intention of producing, so as to minimize the food shortage for her family, remarked: "We are tired of buying these products at speculative prices in the markets, while we have hands for producing."

Furthermore, it has been learned that, in the near future, that section of Estoril will benefit from drainage ditches similar to those built in Macurrungo.

2909

CSO: 3442/299

MANICA POPULATION SATISFIED WITH NEW TRANSPORTATION FIRM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] The provincial director of transportation and communications in Manica, Eugenio Matsinhe, recently declared in Chimolo that the goals sought at the time of the creation of the Manica Highway Transportation enterprise (TRM) have been attained, because, since it came into existence, countless problems affecting the workers and the population as a whole have been solved. Another problem considered to be solved now by the founding of the new passenger transportation firm is that of the TRM workers' back pay.

The new transportation enterprise in Manica Province was created by a merger of three others, namely, Automotive Trucking, Central Mozambique Highway (ROMOC), and Urban Public Transport. This merger resulted from the need to solve financial problems and to ensure its economic profitability.

According to our correspondent in that part of the country, the headquarters of the new enterprise is operating in the facilities of the former Automotive Trucking firm because, according to the director of Manica transportation and communications, it has large shops that will make it possible to do good maintenance work on the rolling stock.

With a total fleet of 14 vehicles at its disposal, including passenger and freight transport units, for inside and outside of the province, TRM also charges the rate of 50 centavos per km/passenger, a schedule that has been in effect since the colonial era.

Rate Not Compensatory

Our interviewee claimed that a proposal has already been prepared to raise the rate to 1 metical and 50 centavos per km/passenger.

Eugenio Matsinhe explained: "The current prices are not at all compensatory for us. The rate charged now dates back to the colonial era. Today, one need only observe the cost of spare parts, fuel, and lubricating oil for vehicles, as well as payment for the maintenance work. For this reason, we are proposing new prices to our overseeing agency, and we hope to be enacting new rates within the next few months."

Status of the Equipment

Of the 14 vehicles comprising the Manica Highway Transportation fleet, only three buses can be considered to be in perfect condition. The freight trucks, all with many years of use, are subject to constant breakdowns, and all the more because there are no parts on the domestic market for replacement.

"Moreover, the specialized mechanics that we had previously have left the three merged companies because of wage problems. If our proposal for new rates is approved, then we shall review the enterprise's wage scale and try at all costs to bring in qualified mechanics capable of doing a good maintenance job," he remarked.

Concurrently with these considerations, shop work is under way to recover at least two mobile units.

From the standpoint of difficulties typical of a newly formed company, the lack of fuel that could ensure the regular circulation of the rolling stock is prominent, not to mention the lack of lubricating oil and accessories.

Another problem is related to the lack of a "first aid" vehicle in the enterprise to render assistance to vehicles which break down in the middle of the highway.

Inchope Delay: Solution in Sight?

The Beira-Chimolo route is covered by the Sofala and Manica fleets, respectively, from the standpoint of passenger transportation. However, for some time, the population has been deprived of traveling to Beira, because the Sofala buses have ended their run at Inchope, the area demarcating the two provinces.

That official subsequently stated: "Sofala Province raised its rates without the knowledge of its Manica counterpart, because they did not inform us. And the local population refused to pay a larger amount. For this reason, ROMOC-Beira preferred to end its runs at Inchope, because they have already made their trip in their own province."

"I admit that we have delayed somewhat in making proposals for the new rates. But the problem will be solved soon, because we have already sent our rate proposal for approval by the central authorities. Our proposal is the same as that of Beira, namely, 1 metical and 50 centavos per km/passenger. After it has been approved, the Beira buses will no longer stop at Inchope, but will do so in the town of Chimoio," commented the director of Manica transportation and communications, in conclusion.

2909

CSO: 3442/300

BRIEFS

DEBT RENEGOTIATION AGREEMENT--The Council of Ministers meeting today approved the text of an agreement to be entered into immediately with the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique with a view to a renegotiation of that country's external debt to Portugal, an agreement which would make it possible to settle, once and for all, an issue that has been lingering for several years. [Text] [Lisbon International Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 28 Aug 86 LD] /8309

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH NORWAY--Yesterday afternoon, a general agreement on cooperation was signed to promote the socioeconomic development of Mozambique, by the governments of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Kingdom of Norway. The document was signed by Jacinto Veloso, minister of cooperation, on behalf of Mozambique, and by Arthur Sydnes, resident representative of NORAD (Norwegian Authority on Cooperation for Development-Ministry of Cooperation and Development), on behalf of Norway. The agreement now signed is valid for 5 years, and will serve as a basis for all the existing cooperation, and to establish between the two countries, within the next 5 years (primarily in the areas of financial assistance) projects for development, backing for the balance of payments, technical assistance, and consulting services. It should be noted that the previous general agreement was signed on 7 October 1978, and expired on 7 October 1983. Since then, the effective period of this agreement has been extended until the conclusion of the agreement signed now. The cooperation between Mozambique and Norway has increased throughout the years, and Norway currently holds an importation position among Mozambique's leading donors. The cooperation that is under way includes the following areas, among others: energy (technical assistance and consulting services, Niassa electrification program by means of hydroelectric power plants, and supplies); merchant marine (assistance to the Nautical Training School, technical assistance to NAVIQUE, and assistance for hydrography and the rehabilitation of the Maputo coastal shipping dock); fishing (fishing resources research project, and anchovy fishing experimental project); health (program to combat tuberculosis, and backing to the balance of payments). The level of annual cooperation between Mozambique and Norway fluctuates at about 152 million Norwegian kroner. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Aug 86 p 1] 2909

CSO: 3442/300

SWAPO SAID TO BOUNCE BACK: 10,000 ATTEND RALLY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Aug 86 p 10

[Article by Brendan Seery]

[Text] Surrounded by a sea of people raising their fists skyward in the Black Power salute, Swapo's secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Nico Bessinger, was elated.

"This is a milestone in the struggle for Namibian independence," he roared at an emotional crowd of about 10 000 people jammed on to a dusty sports field in Windhoek's Katutura township.

That was the scene at the weekend when Swapo held its first legal meeting in the territory in the past five years. The organisation drew one of the biggest crowds yet seen in Windhoek.

The gathering also lured Swapo supporters out from their closets where they have been keeping a low profile. Assured that the police and security forces would not intervene, people openly paraded their support for Swapo, wearing the organisation's colours of red, green and blue on a variety of scarves, berets, T-shirts, sweaters and dresses.

Although a newspaper report gave prominence to allegations of intimidation, there was no evidence that large sections of the crowd had been press-ganged into attending.

On the contrary, most people applauded speakers enthusiastically, and joined in the singing of Swapo songs. In some groups, there was spirited dancing to the amplified sound of local band Heroes, which provided the Soul beat for the occasion.

There was little doubt in the minds of the journalists present that the people of Katutura were giving an unqualified "yes" to Swapo and that the organisation is still the unchallenged frontrunner in any genuine independence election.

For the past five years, Swapo inside Namibia has been relatively inactive, largely because it had been unable to hold public meetings.

Under the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act, as well as the Riotous Assemblies Act, the authorities consistently refused to grant the organisation permission to hold political rallies.

On many occasions, there were confrontations between diehard Swapo supporters and police ordered in to break up the gatherings. A number of court cases were brought against Swapo members and the organisation's local leadership following some of the incidents.

At the start of July, however, the Supreme Court in Windhoek ruled that charges against a number of Swapo officials under the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act be withdrawn.

The judgment stated that the terms of the Act applied only to those organisations which have as their "sole purpose" the violent overthrow of the existing government. This was not true in the case of Swapo, the court decided.

A further ruling by the court — that Swapo needs only to notify a magistrate 24 hours in advance of future meetings — opened the way for the weekend's massive turnout, which was a significant propaganda victory for the organisation.

But Swapo could very well find it difficult to translate the wave of support at Katutura into solid results.

Mr. Bessinger and other members of the executive have a long way to go before the excited shouts of "AK 47" and "Bazooka" at Katutura can be welded into something so powerful it will, in his own words, "destroy the Boers".

Namibians have often been criticised for their apparent lack of commitment to their own struggle and their lack of radicalism compared with that of South Africa's township dwellers.

Earlier this year, Swapo pledged an intensification of the campaign against the authorities and hinted at school and consumer boycotts. Little materialised, however, to threaten the South African-appointed Transitional Government in Windhoek.

However, the Supreme Court ruling and the success of the Katutura rally must have considerably boosted morale among members and may have given their bravery a boost when it comes to defying and tackling the authorities.

Conversely, the ruling may seriously hamper attempts by the Transitional Government to keep the organisation under its thumb and out of the public limelight.

Certainly, if Swapo and its allies can "get their act together" as they did in Katutura over the weekend, they can give those in authority up at the Tintenpalast some very anxious moments indeed.

/13046

CSO: 3400/406

PARENTS COMMITTEE SEEKS INVITATION TO SWAPO 'CAMPS'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Aug 86 p 5

[Text]

Open letter to churches in Namibia

It has come to our notice that the leaders of different churches in Namibia have received invitations to visit so-called Swapo camps in Zambia in order to ascertain whether the allegations about atrocities committed by Swapo against its own members are true or not.

For several years now family and friends of Namibians who have joined Swapo have requested church leaders to help them to determine the whereabouts and the lot of their kin. More recently the increasing number of reports and messages about atrocities committed by Swapo against its own members caused the founding of the Parent Committee.

This committee has done everything possible to enlist the aid of Swapo, wellknown political figures and especially church leaders to establish the truth about these allegations, namely that hundreds if not thousands of relatives and friends from Namibia are being detained under the most abhorrent conditions in camps under Swapo's supervision in Zambia and Angola without apparent reason and certainly without any recourse to a fair trial or hearing.

Initially the church leaders promised to look into these allegations. After pressure by the Parent Committee for answers from these "sympathetic" church leaders about the fate of their relatives and friends in Swapo camps, a vendetta was started against those who requested nothing but the truth.

Members of the Parent Committee and other relatives searching to find out where their next of kin are and what Swapo has done to them were not only victimized but also intimidated, threatened and discriminated against.

It became obvious that the church leaders on whom we pinned our hope to gather the truth were not prepared to honestly and bravely question Swapo about the fate of those great numbers of Namibians in those prison camps in Zambia and Angola. The Parent Committee was accused of members of waging propaganda against Swapo.

Church leaders refused to talk to members of the PC, even after they were reminded that they solemnly promised to find out the true facts about the ever increasing allegations against Swapo. Lately those church leaders openly attack

the PC and spread lies about these members only to cover up the atrocities being committed and acknowledged by Swapo. (100 "spies" being imprisoned by Swapo and no trial or any other news as yet from those victims.)

Now these church leaders are invited to inspect these camps and report on their findings. If there is no truth in these allegations against Swapo which are substantiated by several reports, letters and eye-witnesses, why is it necessary to send a third group of people to investigate these camps? (First the Greens, then "only Elvi Surmund and Rolf Lahusen" of Initiative 435-Namibia, thirdly church leaders from Namibia).

Why have neither Swapo nor the Zambian or Angolan governments, after several direct and indirect requests, refused members of the PC and concerned parents of Namibians in the hands of Swapo permission to visit these camps or at least make contact with their relatives and friends?

It was the Parent Committee who started to draw national and international attention to the allegations against Swapo that many Namibians who have joined this movement are being held in prison camps under the most appalling, inhumane and un-Christian conditions.

If these allegations are unfounded then it is the Parent Committee who should be invited to visit these camps and the Namibians being held

there. The PC has undertaken to many parents, relatives and friends of those thousands of Namibians who have joined Swapo to find the truth about their fate. It is therefore the Parent Committee who should get the opportunity to ascertain the truth.

The Parent Committee herewith requests the church leaders who have been invited to visit these camps under Swapo's care, to demand the inclusion of members and or representatives of the PC into their party. These church leaders are hereby also requested to unconditionally undertake in public that they will inspect these camps and report their findings honestly and without any prejudice. The Parent Committee on behalf of those many other relatives and friends of missing Namibians under Swapo's responsibility demands a public report-back by those church leaders who visit the prison camps of Swapo.

If, as is anticipated, the Parent Committee is not invited to visit these camps in Zambia and Angola, the church leaders should refuse to become part of a distortion of the truth by Swapo and should decline the invitation sent to them and demand an independent investigation by the churches and the Parent Committee into the alleged atrocities being committed against Namibians in exile.

**T Schmidt and S Boois for the
PARENT COMMITTEE.**

VOTERS SHOULD BE CONSULTED ON CHANGE, SAYS OFFICIAL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] **NOT ONLY the leaders of second tier authorities, but their voters should be consulted in the attempts to replace Proclamation AG 8, according to Administrator-General Louis Pienaar.**

Opening the 13th session of the second legislative assembly of the Whites in Windhoek yesterday he said it was not for him to suggest or prescribe how Namibians should write their constitution.

However, there was one aspect of the debate on replacing the representative authorities which had been under-emphasised and could not be ignored.

"Plans to replace the existing constitutional structure are not carried out in democratic communities without the proper consultation with those affected."

Mr Pienaar said he was not only referring to the leaders or office bearers but to the voters as well.

Most of the second tier authorities were elected in one way or another.

The immediate predecessors of some authorities already existed during the formulation of Resolution 435, and their continued existence as representative local authorities was generally accepted.

Also, their election or appointment in terms of Proclamation AG 8 did not detrimentally affect South Africa's obligations in terms of Resolution 435.

Mr Pienaar said that in the debate over AG 8 he wanted to hear how consultations with those concerned should take place.

"Silence over this creates the uncomfortable impression that existing legal machinery will be used to take decisions regarding rights of fellow citizens who are not represented in the Transitional Government"

Mr Pienaar pointed out that the concept of 'consociationalism' had established itself as a viable constitutional model for plural, non-homogeneous societies.

He was not advocating consociationalism as a model for Namibia and he had no right or inclination to make even suggestions in this regard.

"However, I am saying that experience has shown that the disregard of ethnic and cultural differences and their non-accommodation in constitutional structures leads to mistrust, disloyalty to the majority-dominated constitution and conflict.

"Finding ways and means of protecting minority interests while simultaneously promoting effective government is one of the most stimulating challenges before your constitution writers," Mr Pienaar said.

/13046
CSO: 3400/483

WHITE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY RESTRAINS SPENDING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] **A BUDGET of more than R200 million was tabled in the White Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Member of the Executive Committee responsible for Finance, Mr Jannie de Wet.**

And the White Administration has again responded to the Central Government request to stand on its own feet by returning its allocations of about R55 million and meeting its obligation purely out of own revenue.

Income for the 1986/87 financial year is estimated at R163 288 000 million which is R28 million less than for the previous year.

Mr De Wet said the reduced income could be ascribed to the lifting of the 10% tax levy on individuals and the introduction of a 10% cost surcharge by the Receiver of Revenue on taxes collected on behalf of representative authorities.

A sharp decrease from R33,6 million to R22 million was expected in earnings from interest.

The main reasons were the much lower interest rates recently and far less surplus funds being available for investment.

The budget provides for expenditure of R202 715 500,

which appeared to be about R50,5 million less than the original estimate for the previous financial year.

However one-time grants such as R40 million to the Central Government for development aid, R32 762 000 for loan funds to the Swavleis Corporation and funds allocated to creating office space after the Administration vacated the Tintenpalast did not occur again in the present budget.

The deficit of about R39,4 million would be met from the the Administrations's accumulated reserves of R163 million.

Mr De Wet pointed out that the Administration for Whites, at the request of the Cabinet, would again refund the contribution of R30,3 million made by the Central Government.

The Administration would also refund its allocation of R16,7 million received from the Central Government for education.

This meant the Administration for Whites financed its en-

tire education function out of its own funds.

The estimated expenditure on the education vote was R49,4 million.

The Administration would also refund to the Central Government its allocation of R4,8 million for health services and R2,7 million for welfare and social pensions.

Mr De Wet said more than 90% of the R34,2 million allocated for works would go out on tender to the private sector.

Regarding the Administration's accumulated reserves, Mr De Wet said they had stood at R226,7 million in March last year.

Due to grants to the Central Government, and loans to the meat industry and enforced one-time spending, these reserves had dropped to about R163 million.

Once the budget deficit had been met they would be reduced further to about R124 million by the end of the new financial year.

MAJORITY SAID TO FAVOR ELECTING GOVERNMENT

Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 22 Aug 86 p 10

[Article by Gwen Lister in the "Political Perspective" column]

[Text]

WHAT HAS BECOME known as the 'numbers game' is now a popular 'sport' among Namibians of different political persuasions. On virtually every day of the week, one can open the Afrikaans language mouthpiece of the interim government and find, among the abundance of disinformation and propaganda, references to the number of people who attended the Swapo gathering some weeks ago.

And still they get their numbers wrong, despite the expense of a plane hired at the cost of the taxpayer, in an attempt to bolster their claim that a meagre 4000 people attended the meeting.

On Sunday Swapo will be holding a Namibia Day rally, and I presume once again the pro-interim government groupings, such as the army, police, SWABC and other government mouthpieces, will club together for 'aerial surveillance' of the gathering. Why they don't just save the taxpayer the expense and attend the meeting themselves, is beyond comprehension.

THE 'NUMBERS GAME' WILL CONTINUE NEXT WEEK

BUT THERE is no doubt that the 'numbers game' will continue next week after the Swapo meeting has been held.

Mr Dirk Mudge, DTA Chairman, recently held up an aerial photograph (taken incidentally in the early hours of the afternoon when the last Swapo rally was held, and before the whole crowd had assembled) at a meeting in Gobabis, to 'prove' to his audience that the number who attended was 4000.

One wonders why the DTA, and Mr Mudge in particular, bothers to go to such lengths when in their opinion, Swapo does not enjoy majority support in this country.

And he would have looked foolish if Swapo speakers held up a photograph of the attendance at that same meeting he addressed in Gobabis.

And if 'the numbers game' is so important to the DTA, then why don't they hold another rally in Katutura, so that comparisons between the attendance at their rallies, and those of Swapo, can be drawn?

'PULLING THE WOOL OVER THEIR EYES'

ALL THAT Mr Mudge and his colleagues succeed in doing, in spreading such disinformation, is lulling the 'whites' and other conservative groups, into a false sense of security.

By pretending to them that Swapo has no standing in Namibia, is not going to alter the fact that the majority in this country support the movement.

Surely the 'numbers game' is of little importance. A meeting or rally is either 'well-attended' or 'not well-attended' and there is little doubt, that by Namibian standards and population statistics, the attendance at the last Swapo rally was good.

And since the security police (in over-abundance at such meetings, painstakingly photographing every face in the crowd, some of them badly disguised as journalists) have little else to do, since their tape-recorders and cameras do the job for them, they could start counting and provide the interim government mouthpiece with the number of those in attendance.

MAKE THE PEOPLE AWARE OF THE TRUE SITUATION

INSTEAD OF trying to give the 'whites' in particular, and the country as a whole' the impression that Swapo's support is minimal inside Namibia, Mr Mudge and other propagandists of the interim government should make people aware of the true situation.

Their credibility as a 'government' in any case, is minimal, and everyone is aware that they were appointed and not elected. It is therefore unfortunate that they, in positions of influence due to the good graces of the South African State President, should choose to abuse such positions. Instead of attempting to better the situation of the Namibian people, they use their government offices to propagate their own 'cause' (if they have one) and discredit their political opponents.

And the realities, to those whose heads are not addled with an over-abundance of pro-interim government propaganda and other disinformation, are not as the DTA or other parties in that government, would have them appear to be.

This reality is that the majority of the people of this country are disenchanted with the interim government (and we refer in particular to the black community, although we believe a large portion of the 'white' community shares these sentiments) and the majority are in favour of electing the government of their own choice.

At the risk of becoming boring, I have to emphasise once again, that it is not up to politicians to determine which group or groups, should govern Namibians. It is up to Namibians themselves to decide.

If Mr Mudge and all other pro-interim government forces were honest with themselves and with the electorate as a whole, they would stop trying to pretend their opposition is minimal, and concede to the fact that the majority of people in this country want elections in terms of Security Council Resolution 435. This is the reality of the situation in Namibia, and not whether 4000 or 1500 people attend a Swapo rally.

It is time they get their priorities straight.

/9274

CSO: 3400/500

LAGOS IMAM REPORTED AS OPPOSING OIC MEMBERSHIP

Eid-El-Kabir Message

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Aug 86 pp 1, 12

[Text]

THERE is no justification for Nigeria's membership of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), the Chief Imam of Lagos, Alhaji Mohammed Liadi Ibrahim, said yesterday.

Delivering his Eid-El-Kabir message at the Obalende praying ground in Lagos, Alhaji Ibrahim said the OIC controversy "is threatening the unity of our dear nation".

He asked the congregation: "How do we justify the full membership of Nigeria in OIC, when all Nigerians, as we all know, are not moslems?"

Alhaji Ibrahim said that religious and economic intolerance, was threatening Nigeria's unity.

An example of religious intolerance, the Chief Imam said, was the demand by the University of Ibadan moslem community for the removal of a 32-year-old cross. It is a threat to peaceful co-existence, he said.

He called on moslems to "peacefully explore an objective, honest and mutually beneficial solution with their christian neighbours to the issue "for a conventional peaceful co-existence at the university and in Nigeria at large".

Islam, as a religion, he said, does not preach force as a way of life.

On economic intolerance, which he described as another bane of the nation, Alhaji Ibrahim condemned wealthy Nigerians for being insensitive to the plight of their less fortunate brothers.

"Wealth, like all the other blessings of Allah, should be considered by the wealthy as being held in trust by them for the goodwill of mankind.

"The wealthy should not use his wealth to dehumanise others that may be around him," he said.

He said that all our problems emanated from "our loss of faith in Allah and our non-submission to his will.

"We cannot rightfully point an accusing finger at any state or even the Federal Government," he said.

The Chief Imam urged all Nigerians and moslems, in particular, to learn to do good always "so that your end may be good."

He prayed for Allah's infinite mercy and guidance for "our leaders to enable them manage our national affairs effectively".

Imam's Denial

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Chief Imam of Lagos, Alhaji Liadi Alade Ibrahim, said yesterday that he supported Nigeria's membership of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

He was refuting Press reports that he questioned the justification of Nigeria's membership of OIC.

Below is the text of the press statement he issued yesterday.

"May I request you to please publish the following denial of a statement on the O.I.C. credited to me by the media last Saturday; giving this denial as much prominence as was given to the alleged statement.

"I refer to the release headed "The 1986 Eid-El-Kabir message" alleged to have been delivered by me at the Obalende praying grounds last Friday, the 15th day of August, 1986, and which has been given wide publicity by our national newspapers in respect of a portion referring to Nigeria's membership of the O.I.C.

"I deny reading the alleged message at the praying grounds or anywhere else and I state further that I made no reference to the O.I.C. issue in my sermon on the occasion or in any of my various statements to the Press at various interviews before and on that day as I consider the Federal Government handling of the matter satisfactory.

"I stand solidly by any original support of our membership of the O.I.C."

Editor's Note: The DAILY TIMES stands by its story.

/13046

CSO: 3400/462

PORTS AUTHORITY OPERATING AT BELOW 50 PERCENT OF CAPACITY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 Aug 86 p 32

[Article by Martins Nwanne]

[Text]

THE Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA), is operating at below 50 per cent capacity, a situation that has been going on for over a year now.

This is as a result of the Federal Government's squeeze on import licence allocations, occasioned by scarce resources and the global economic downturn.

The administrator of the Apapa Port Complex, Lagos, Mr. Sagir Mohammed in an interview said that since many factories in the country were operating below installed capacities, the ports could not be expected to be operating in full swing.

Mr. Mohammed said big companies that use the ports such as the Flour Mills, Peugeot Automobile and Lever

Brothers are not operating at full capacity.

He mentioned as an example, the current closure of the Omo plant of Lever Brothers as a result of lack of raw materials.

The administrator said that the NPA is looking forward to the expected trade boom (import and export) that the implementation of the second tier market may generate.

He said that the Authority's four out of six tug boats were lying idle and can be reactivated at any given time, adding that at all times, "the other two tugs are at the ready for port operations."

He said that the spare parts ordered by the NPA have started to arrive adding that "we have up to 20 loaded containers of marine, tyres, tubes and mechanical spare parts to

reactivate our plants."

On the question of security at the ports, the administrator said that the Ports Police Command has been beefed up in terms of equipment and other necessary materials.

"If the need arises, the mobile police may be invited to supplement the efforts of the command to ensure effective and all-round security at the port."

He said past port congestions caused by lack of planning and co-operation of port users, had been checked by the introduction of Ships' Entry Notice (SEN).

Mr. Mohammed said NPA has a staff strength of 2,000 officers and 19,500 other members of staff, adding that the authority was not considering retrenchment "at least for now."

/13046

CSO: 3400/462

NEW PORT CHARGES SYSTEM INCREASES INCOME

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Aug 86 p 24

[Article by Martins Nwanne]

[Text]

MORE than 28 million dollars have been realised by the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA), since the introduction six months ago of a new system of payment of certain port charges by ships that call at the Nigerian ports.

The new system which took effect from February 1, provides that all ships, including Nigerian owned vessels which call at the country's ports, would pay selected port charges in convertible currency, this time in dollars.

Confirming these in an exclusive interview in Lagos, the chairman of the NPA, Brigadier Mohammed Balarabe Haladu said that although the official date the new measures took effect was February 1, the actual operation of the scheme started at about the middle of that month.

He said that certain interest groups and individuals who felt that their personal and selfish interests were threatened by the implementation of the scheme, tried to frustrate the efforts of the NPA in that direction.

Brigadier Haladu declared: "I am happy that the scheme finally took off, inspite of desperate efforts made by those who felt that their selfish interests would be threatened by the moves we made.

"The foreign ship owners had all along been paying these dues and port charges in foreign currency but their Nigerian agents prefer to pay the NPA in naira, for selfish reasons and their over-riding personal interests.

"The point has been made that certain payments due to the NPA, should be made in convertible currency as obtains in maritime trade in other countries of the world. I am happy that we have achieved success in that direction".

He said that between February and May, such payments yielded 10.6 million dollars. This, he said, "has now increased to a little over 28 million dollars".

He hoped that the operation of the Second Tier Market would be smoothly implemented to revitalise the operations at the ports once more.

/13046

CSO: 3400/462

MONEY SUPPLY DROPPED SHARPLY IN APRIL

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Aug 86 p 12

[Text]

MONEY supply in April dropped sharply by N1,800,000 or 13.7 per cent to N11.2 billion from the March level, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) has reported.

According to the current CBN monthly report, the supply in April contracted with an increase of N634,200,000 or 5.1 per cent recorded in March and the N260,100,000 or 2.3 per cent in April last year.

The bank attributed the contraction in supply to the declines in bank credit to the domestic economy and foreign assets of the banking system as well as over-subscription to the Federal Government's N 3 0 0 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0 development stock.

Aggregate bank credit, the report said, declined substantially by N2.1 billion or 6.4 per cent to N31 billion, with the government accounting for 98 per cent of the decline.

It said the drop of N2 billion in government net borrowings from the banking system resulted from decreases in bank holdings of development stocks and ways and means advances from the Central Bank, adding that the drop was mainly from the increase of N1.7 billion

in government deposits with the system.

The bank further stated that foreign assets of the banking system declined by N113,600,000 or 6.9 per cent to N1.5 billion in April, and attributed the deterioration to increased outflow of funds and diminished inflow.

"It could reasonably be deduced that payment arrears accumulated in the quarter of 1985 were increasingly being settled in the new year, the reduction in the rate of foreign exchange earning notwithstanding," it explained.

The CBN report said that currency in circulation fell marginally by N11,500,000 or 0.2 per cent to N5.249 billion in the month under review.

The decline of N79,100,000 in cash outside banks was responsible for the contraction in the volume of currency in circulation as cash in banks vaults is increased by N67,600,000 or 20.3 per cent the Central Bank said.

According to the report, commercial banks deposit liabilities declined further by 1.0 per cent to N18,035.5 million, with demand and time deposits contributing mainly to the decline.

/13046

CSO: 3400/462

PRODUCTION OF OWN MILITARY VEHICLES PLANNED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 May 86 pp 1, 13

[Article by Frank Akinola]

[Text]

A JOINT production of military vehicles will soon begin with the Steyr Motor Company, based in Bauchi.

An agreement to this effect has been reached and would become operative before long, Minister of Defence and Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Major General Domkat Bali said in an interview in Lagos.

He said at the moment the company had begun the production of armoured personnel carriers for the Armed Forces.

When fully operational, the military vehicles would be produced not only for local use but also for export.

On the Defence Industries Corporation (DIC) in Kaduna, General Bali stated that there had been problems with the organisation because of lack of funds and neglect by successive governments.

"The tendency like in most cases in Nigeria when there was money, is to import; and we were importing things".

He said the problem at the moment was money "and this is hampering our desire to make it more productive."

"At the moment, we

produce small arms like the 7.62 mm rifles and we do produce ammunitions that go along with it. So we produce what we call MM series of rifles and ammunitions that have to go with the same calibre.

"We intend to expand the range of ammunition which we are producing and we should be able to produce not just the 7.62 mm but also ammunitions for mortars, artillery and tanks and hopefully, in future ammunitions for guns on ships" he said.

He said there were plans to produce explosives, especially military explosives, which are the ingredients for ammunition making. And we should be also able to make mortars as well as medium sized weapons".

/13046

CSO: 3400/462

BRIEFS

BAN ON HIDES EXPORT--Federal Government has banned the exportation of leather, hides and skin from the country, the monthly Business and Economic Digest of the United Bank for Africa (UBA) said in its latest edition. The Digest also said to ensure effectiveness of the measure, the Export Licence Issuance Committee in the Federal Ministry of Trade had been instructed to stop further issuance of export licences to leather exporters. It is said the directive became very necessary following an official protest from leather goods manufacturers, calling for a ban on leather export. The Digest said the volume of official export licences already issued for leather export in the second quarter of this year was put at 10 million Naira. Recently, Bata Nigeria Limited, a leading footwear manufacturing company in the country, said at its annual general meeting that one of the problems facing the shoe industry in the country was the export of leather, hides and skin. The company advised the Federal Government to take more stringent measures against the exportation of the commodity. It wondered why Nigeria should be exporting leather when we did not have enough for our local use. The Digest noted that the government had put a stringent control on leather export but in a bid to attain its target of 1.5 billion Naira from non-oil exports this year, control on most of the products hitherto barred from export were removed. It said such trend spurred on some merchants to start exporting leather officially from the country to Brazil, Britain, Italy, France and the U.S.A. [By Ola Jones] [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Aug 86 pp 1, 3] /13046

GHANA OIL PURCHASES--Ghana, which pays for the crude oil it purchases from Nigeria through the Standard Chartered Bank of London, has proposed a direct payment system for future purchases. According to the latest edition of the United Bank for Africa, (UBA) monthly Business and Economic Digest, Ghana is the largest customer of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) in West Africa. In 1984, Ghana lifted 6.2 million barrels from Nigeria at a cost of ₦140.2 million, while in 1983, it lifted only two million barrels owing to payment difficulties, the report said. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Aug 86 p 1] /13046

BAUCHI DAM PROJECT--The Gongola Jama' are River Basin Development Authority has secured a ₦15 million loan from the Union Bank of Nigeria for the completion of the multi-purpose Dadin Kowa dam in Bauchi, its general manager Alhaji Abubaker Hashidu, has said. In a progress report made available to the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Dadin Kowa, Bauchi on Wednesday, Alhaji Abubaker

said that lack of funds had delayed the construction of the project, originally scheduled for completion in April. He said that the Union Bank loan would enable the authority to ensure the completion of the dam before the end of this year. The general manager said that 95 per cent of the civil works on the dam had been completed. The dam is designed to irrigate 44,000 hectares in Borno, Bauchi and Gongola, states, he added. According to Alhaji Abubakar, the dam would also generate 34 megawatts of electricity, fetching a yearly revenue of over ₦5 million, adding that arrangements had been completed with NEPA for the purchase of the power that would be generated from the dam. He said that the authority last year realised over ₦5 million from a total of 13,945 tonnes of grains. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Aug 86 p 16] /13046

COMBAT OF OIL SPILLS--The eleven oil-producing companies operating in the country have formed an association to fight major oil spillages. The new body known as Clean Nigeria Associates (CNA) is set up with a total capital outlay of 15 million dollars (₦25 million) for equipment purchases and personnel. Speaking to the press in Warri, Bendel State during the equipment loading exercise, the vice-chairman of the association, Mr. Oluyomi Adeyemi of Mobil Nigeria Ltd said that the body was set up principally to stop as well as contain oil spill in any oil producing areas. He said that the CNA operates both in Escravos and Forcados (both in Warri and Bonny oil producing area in Rivers State but added, however, that the activities of the associates would not be limited to only these two areas. Mr. Adeyemi said that the services would be extended to other oil producing areas which may encounter oil spillage and disclosed that the activities of the associates would be co-ordinated by another firm--Halliburton Nigeria Limited for the first three-year period. He explained that, Halliburton is a renowned expert in oil spillage matters with activities mostly in the vast and rich oil producing areas of south-western states of the United States of America. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 Aug 86 p 13] /13046

ONDO OIL EXPLORATION--The Gulf Oil Company is to embark on extensive oil exploration in Ondo State by September. This was revealed by the zonal superintendent of the company for Escravos, Mr. O.A. Omotayo, during a chat at the Escravos near Warri in Bendel State. He said that there were regulations from the Nigeria National Petroleum Company (NNPC) which had to be adhered to by the oil-producing companies on oil exploration. Mr. Omotayo said that there had been some searching going on before but extensive exploration would start in September. Governor Mike Akhigbe of Ondo State said recently that the estimated oil reserve in the state has not yet been disclosed. He, however, expressed satisfaction with the approval given by the Federal Government and hoped that the long-standing controversy on whether the state governments should be paid royalty on off-shore operations would be resolved soon. Governor Akhigbe further expressed the wish that his government would soon benefit from the 1.5 per cent oil derivation revenue accruable to all the producing states from the federation account. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Aug 86 p 12] /13046

BUMPER HARVEST IN KADUNA--A bumper harvest is in the offing in most parts of Kaduna State this year, following well-paced and adequate rainfall and massive cultivation, a Daily Times state-wide investigation has shown. Already, some farmers in Zongon Aya and Farakwai villages in the state have harvested their millet, about 40 days ahead of the normal harvesting time. The Daily Times discovered that crops such as millet, onions and tomatoes in other areas of the state are ripe and ready for harvesting, which farmers said they would do after Eid-el Kadir. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Aug 86 p 3] /13046

INCREASE IN POLICE STRENGTH--Three thousand more men are to be recruited soon to strengthen the police, the Commissioner in charge of Administration, Force Headquarters, Lagos, Mr. Abdullahi Shettima, has said. Mr. Shettima, who was testifying in Abuja, before the Babalakin Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the defunct FEDECO, said that approval to this effect had been given, adding that more persons would be recruited and trained when the country's economy improved. The commissioner, who was in charge of the territory during the 1983 general elections, said that the command had a strength of 397 men to cater for 564 polling stations, provide security for FEDECO officials, VIPs, presidential candidates and carry out routine assignments. Mr. Shettima said that in spite of the manpower problem, there were no reported cases of discrepancies in election figures even though there was a case of misconduct involving supporters of the proscribed NPP and NPN. He said that N193,984 was allocated to his command to carry out election assignments. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Aug 86 p 1] /13046

REASONS FOR EMIR REMOVAL--The Gongola State Governor, Col. Yohanna Madaki, said on Wednesday in Yola that he removed Alhaji Abba Tukur, the Emir of Muri, because of "insubordination and disrespect to government directives. Col. Madaki said on an NTA, Yola, interview programme that the Emir's removal had nothing to do with the suit the emir filed against the state government. He said that the emir's insolence to constituted authorities and flagrant violation of government directives dated back to 1976, when Gongola was under the defunct North-Eastern State. Col. Madaki also cited some instances when the emir under the present administration, travelled outside the state without permission from the state government. He said that he once invited the emir for a "chat" in Yola but that the emir refused to honour the invitation, adding that "this is the greatest contempt to authority by any public servant. Alhaji Abba was deposed on Tuesday by the Governor. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Aug 86 p 24] /13046

OIL DRILLING ACTIVITY--Drilling activities in the country increased by 42.85 per cent from the seven rigs mobilised by the NNPC and the oil companies in March to 10 rigs in May, according to the "Nigerian Petroleum News". Out of the 10 rigs, Shell Petroleum mobilised four, while the NNPC, Ashland, Elf, Gulf Oil, Mobil and Nigerian Agip operated one rig each. In May, Shell alone fielded six seismic parties, NNPC four, while Ashland, Elf, Gulf, Mobil and Agip had one party each. During the intervening month of April, 15 seismic parties were fielded, 10 rigs mobilised and more than 1,200 km of line data acquired. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Aug 86 p 24] /13046

AIRPORT SURCHARGE ON FREIGHT--The Managing Director of the Nigerian Airport Authority (NAA), Group Captain Mobolaji Davies, has said that all export and unaccompanied goods passing through the country's airports will now attract a surcharge of one kobo per kilogramme. He told newsmen at the Port Harcourt International Airport on Tuesday, that the measure was to improve the authority's revenue generation, saying that time time had come for the authority to look inward for revenue, while reducing areas of waste. The managing director, who was on tour of facilities at the airport, said that improved revenue would enable the authority to maintain and improve its facilities. He said that the authority planned to change most of the underground cables used for electricity supply at the airport. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Aug 86 p 3] /13046

INDIAN URGES WEAPONS SELF-RELIANCE--Nigeria should, by all means, avoid over dependence on the developed countries for its military weapons, an Indian Army General has advised. Lt.-General Hamut Singh of the Indian Army who was chatting with the Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Ibrahim Alfa in Lagos said this was one "long, agonising mistake of history India made years past. He was at the head of a six-man military delegation that called on the chief of air staff, according to the latest edition of the "Wing Tips," a monthly journal of the Nigerian Air force. He said the Nigerian Air Force should consider setting up an aircraft service plant in the country rather than the current practice of seeking such services abroad. General Singh pointed out that the advantages of setting up the servicing plant in Nigeria far outweighed its disadvantages in view of the expertise which could be acquired by local personnel. Responding, Air Vice-Marshal Alfa explained that the Nigerian Air Force considered a lot of options available to it. He said Nigeria and India had long-standing co-operation in various military fields. He revealed that the Nigerian Air Force was expecting four helicopter pilots from India soon. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Aug 86 p 1] /13046

CSO: 3400/462

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH RWANDA PLEDGED

Dar Es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Peter Masebu]

[Text]

Kigali, Sunday.
TANZANIA and Rwanda have pledged to work together to rehabilitate and complete infrastructure linking the two countries.

The pledge is contained in a joint communique signed here today at the end of President Mwinyi's three-day state visit at the invitation of President Juvenal Habyarimana.

The two Presidents signed the communique which also expressed their desire to work for the maintenance of peace, security and stability within the region and to promote co-operation based on the policy of good neighbourliness.

They also expressed the importance they attached to the promotion and development of commercial exchanges between the two countries and recognized the need to regulate border trade transactions for the mutual benefit of their peoples.

On immigration matters, the two Presidents said ways and means had to be found to facilitate free movement of their peoples.

The two Heads of State expressed their commitment to strengthen regional and sub-regional institutions as directed in the Lagos Plan of Action.

"In particular, they stressed the importance of strengthening the Kagera Basin Organisation (KBO) and the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern Africa", the communique added.

The two leaders expressed their commitment to the promotion and strengthening of South-South co-operation in order to bring about a new

international economic order based on more equitable and balanced relations.

They welcomed the progressive awareness shown by OAU member states regarding the plight of African countries and developing countries in general as a rule of the prevailing international economic crisis.

On Southern Africam they stated that South Africa's destabilisation against neighbouring states and its apartheid policy were causing deterioration of the region's security situation.

They reaffirmed their support to the struggling Namibian masses under SWAPO and rejected the linkage between Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The two Presidents called on the international community to impose effective economic mandatory sanctions against the regime as the only peaceful means to bring it to the negotiating table.

On Western Sahara, the two Presidents called for the effective implementation of the relevant United Nations and OAU resolutions in order to enable the Sahrawi people enjoy their right.

During his visit here President Mwinyi and his delegation joined the Rwandese people in yesterday's tripple celebrations to mark the country's 24 years of independence, the 11th anniversary of Rwanda's ruling political Party (MRND) and the second Republic's 13th anniversary.

PLANS OUTLINED TO MAKE COUNTRY SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FOOD

Dar Es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text]

THE MINISTRY of Agriculture and Livestock Development yesterday outlined plans to make the country self-sufficient in food by 1995 and to boost cash crop production under the economic recovery programme.

Presenting the 1986/87 estimates, the Minister, Ndugu Paul Bomani, told the National Assembly in Dar es Salaam that 336,500 tonnes of food would be produced during the year compared to 278,058 tonnes harvested in 1985/86.

He said most parts of the country would get good food harvest next season except Iringa North, which has been hit by drought, as well as Mpwapwa, Dodoma, Kilosa South, Same, Mwanga, Shinyanga East, Maswa West and Igunga North, which received inadequate rains.

He told the House that his Ministry proposed to spend 2.3bn/- on development projects during 1986/87, over 50 per cent of which would finance irrigation farming, seed and livestock breeding, pest control, provision of food storage facilities, food processing and research and a chicken grand parent stock project.

The Minister said production of sisal, cashewnut, cotton, coffee and other cash crops

would be increased. Coffee production would level at 49,000 tonnes this season compared to 53,400 tonnes last season because of pesticides shortage.

Ndugu Bomani said adequate funds had been set aside to buy pesticides for the 1986/87 season. He said the Government was constructing coffee curing plants in Mbinga in Ruvuma and Mbozi in Mbeya to avoid transportation of the crop for curing in Moshi.

The Minister told MPs that the World Bank, which is financing a coffee improvement programme, had shown interest in the development of cotton whose production fell to 200,000 bales in 1985/86 from 286,610 bales the previous year.

He said 19,700 hectares of sisal estates had so far been planted with a fresh crop to replace aged plants. Another 5,000 hectares would be rejuvenated in 1986/87, he added.

Ndugu Bomani said nine sisal estates have been sold to private farmers and three others were handed over to villages facing land shortage.

Eight other estates on sale, would be floated to tenderers once again, he added.

He said the Tanzania Sisal Authority (TSA) would be restructured to reduce bureaucracy which was impeding the

development of the crop.

He explained that tobacco production declined to 12,500 tonnes in 1985/86 compared to 13,440 tonnes the previous year because of delays in the distribution of fertilizer and because of fuelwood shortage.

The Ministry and the Tobacco Marketing Board would improve fertilizer distribution and the supply of fuelwood. Research was underway to introduce the use of coal in tobacco curing, the Minister said.

Ndugu Bomani told the House that seed requirements for the coming season were estimated at 23,000 tonnes, of which 10,452 tonnes would be produced by the Tanzania Seed Company.

The balance would be obtained from regional seed farms, he said.

Fertilizer demand during 1986/87 would be 180,000 tonnes against an estimated supply of 181,500 tonnes.

"This means that we have enough fertilizer to meet national demand... What is required is a smooth distribution system," pointed out.

The Minister said 2.1 million hand hoes, 1,800 tractors, 54,000 ox-ploughs and 420,000 plough shares would be required in 1986/87.

He said 30 million gunny bags

were needed for the coming season of which only 9.8 million would be produced locally. Plans were underway to import the rest.

Ndugu Bomani said his Ministry had designated 24 folk development colleges throughout the country to train farmers in modern techniques. He said 12 colleges had been provided with farm implements for practical training.

The Ministry was also running four Farmers Training Centres (FTC) at Msolwa, Bihawana, Ichenga and Buhemba.

Ndugu Bomani said Tanzania had 450,000 hectares of irrigable land which was being underutilized. Some 50,000 hectares of the Rufiji Valley would be brought under irrigation farming in a joint venture between Tanzania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), he explained.

The first phase of the project involving 15,000 hectares would produce maize, paddy, soya beans and cotton.

Ndugu Bomani asked the House to approve 1,090,891,200/- and 2,367,044,000/- for his Ministry's recurrent and development expenditure, respectively.

He said 1,465,322,000/- of the development budget would be in foreign exchange.

/13046

CSO: 3400/484

BID MADE TO IMPROVE NATION'S EDUCATION STANDARDS

Measures Announced in Assembly

Dar Es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] PRIMARY and secondary school examinations and the involvement of local authorities in providing school materials are among the steps the government will take to improve the education standard in the country.

The measure, which include the reintroduction of Class Four exams and continuation of Form Two exams announced by the Government last year, also include the strengthening of adult education.

Announcing the measures in the National Assembly over the weekend, the Minister for Education, Ndugu Jackson Makweta, said apart from assessing students, the examinations were also aimed at weeding out the weak ones.

Ndugu Makweta told the House that Standard Four examinations would be set by the National Board of Examinations. The local authorities would pay for the examinations, he said.

Ndugu Makweta said effective this year, local authorities would be required to provide desks to schools.

"From now on town and district councils have been directed to provide their schools with enough forms and desks for pupils and tables for teachers in every classroom", he said.

Another progressive change in the ministry is the formation of a division to deal with "specialised education" for the disabled persons.

Ndugu Makweta said formation of the division would

make it easier for his ministry to assess and supervise the education for disabled persons.

He told the House that his ministry had fulfilled the promise made last year to build day secondary schools. So far, five had been built.

The day secondary schools are Kinjekitile in Kilwa District, Saba Saba in Mtwara District, Ifakara in Kilombero District, Ngoreme in Serengeti District and Mwangaza in Mpanda District.

"I would like to thank all who contributed towards the success of this project. Such a spirit of self-reliance should continue in conformity with the directive of the Ministry of Education on such schools", he stressed.

Kibiti Secondary School is nearing completion. The school now takes all the students as planned, he said.

Four girls secondary schools with dormitories and double streams each were opened early this year. These are in Kondo, Maswa, Mpanda and Kibondo.

The secondary schools were built with assistance from DANIDA and SIDA. He thanked the two international organisation for their assistance.

He said other secondary schools would be expanded. They include Msalato, Same, Korogwe, Kilakala, Tambaza, Rugambwa. Expansion of Nganza and Ilboru Secondary schools would start this year.

Government secondary schools have been increased from 85 to 95 with the annual intake doubled from 42,892 last

year to 43,911 this year, he said.

The ministry had until last year registered 107 private secondary schools, including seminaries. They have a total intake of 45,703 out of which 19,325 or 42.3 per cent are girls.

"Therefore, the number of students in all secondary schools in the country this year is 89,814 out of which 34,164 or 38 per cent are girls", Ndugu Makweta said.

On Form Two examinations introduced last year, he said the ministry studied the results and solved some of the problems concerning examinations.

Ndugu Makweta said the results of the examinations would enable students to choose subjects in which they will specialise.

He said the ministry trained 762 teachers for secondary schools and colleges this year. A total of 2,449 Grade 'A' and 640 Grade 'C' teachers were trained for primary schools.

The ministry would effective this year train more technical teachers, particularly in agriculture. This would enable the students to participate fully in agriculture after academic education.

The department of inspectorate would also be strengthened to ensure that teachers at all levels maintained the set standards of education.

The literacy education campaign would also be strengthened. Students attendance has risen from 14,452 to 15,672. Those studying

through postal tuition have risen from 20,866 to 28,152 students, he said.

Intakes for technical colleges in Dar es Salaam and Arusha have been increased by 5.7 per cent from 1,145 in 1984-85 to 1,210 last year. Another technical college was under construction in Mbeya.

The Minister asked the National Assembly to approve his ministry's estimates of expenditure amounting to 2,812,700,400/- for the 1986/87 financial year. The estimates include 2,315,431,400/- recurrent and 497,269,000/- for development expenditure.

MP's Stress Need

Dar Es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] MEMBERS of Parliament have stressed the need to improve teaching facilities in primary and secondary schools to raise the standard of education.

Debating the 1986/87 estimates for the Ministry of Education on Saturday, the MPs were unanimous that the quality of education as well as the standard of English spoken by school leavers and college graduates were below form.

Ndugu Bakari Mbonde (Rufiji) and Abel Mwanga (Musoma Urban) suggested re-introduction of English as a medium of instruction in schools to promote usage of the language.

Ndugu Mwanga told the House that he was alarmed by research findings that 91 per cent of primary school leavers did not understand English while only one per cent of Forms One and Four pupils could understand subjects taught in English.

He said a mere 17 per cent of Forms Five and Six pupils grasped lectures in English, according to the study. The MP said it was an open secret that even university graduates had difficulty communicating in English.

The MP recommended introduction of a six-month intensive English course for pupils joining secondary schools. A course in language skills should be taught in Forms Five and Six, he added.

Ndugu Mwanga said the Government should provide adequate English language text books to support the improvement programme, which should include oral examinations in secondary school.

The University of Dar es Salaam should introduce a post graduate diploma course in English teaching.

The MP for Lushoto, Ndugu Raphael Shempemba, supported Ministry plans to introduce a national Standard Four Examination, to be funded by local governments, but was unhappy with the huge cost entailed in the exercise.

The money could be put to better use in improving the standard of education, he said. Standard Four examinations should be administered internally by each school.

Ndugu Shempemba commended plans by the Ministry to introduce day secondary schools in each region but cautioned that the expansion of

secondary education must avoid mistakes committed under the Universal Primary Education (UPE) Programme.

The current shortage of teaching facilities in primary schools was the result of rapid expansion under UPE, which was not matched with the supply of school materials, he explained.

The MP urged the Ministry to provide the necessary equipment and working facilities to the Institute of Education which, he said, was the hub of the education sector.

The Government should consider making the institute a full fledged publishing house to speed up publication of text books, he suggested.

Ndugu Aidan Living (Ruungwa) said the campaign to improve English usage should cover teachers and pupils with emphasis on the former.

He said many of the English teachers were not good in the language and it was miraculous to expect their pupils to do better.

Ndugu Livigha supported the introduction of Standard Four and Form Two examinations and stressed that failures should be dropped out.

The MP for Ngara, Ndugu Jared Ghachocha, called on the Ministry of issue a circular instructing local governments to pay teachers' salary arrears amounting 99m/-. The councils also owed primary school

teachers another 5.3m/- in miscellaneous benefits, he said.

He told the House that failure by the councils to pay teachers demoralised them and contributed to the poor standard of education.

Ndugu Mbegu Malipula (Kibaha) expressed dissatisfaction over the imbalance in the distribution of secondary schools and other education institutions in the country.

He told the House that the uneven development based on the colonial past might be sustained by the proposal to open day secondary schools on self-help basis because regions with low income will take long to build such schools. They should get financial support from the Central Government, he suggested.

Ndugu Malipula observed that primary school leavers, most of whom were not selected for further education, were too young to engage in productive work.

He suggested the Ministry should raise the primary school entry age or extend primary education to 10 years. If the present entry age is retained, vocational centres should be opened throughout the country to prepare the young school leavers for self-reliance.

The education estimates were also debated by Ndugu George Nhigula (Kwimba), Alfani Kihyo (Korogwe) and Paulo Makolo (Kishapu). The debate will resume tomorrow.

Minister Defends System

Dar Es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] THE Minister for Education, Ndugu Jackson Makweta yesterday cautioned Members of Parliament (MPs) against making blanket criticisms about the education sector when there was ample evidence of impressive successes in the sector since the country attained its independence over two decades ago.

The Minister, who was winding up the debate on his Ministry's estimates for the 1986/87 financial year, expressed concern over the manner in which some MPs had regarded the country's education problems during the debate as if nothing good had been done by the Government.

Since independence, he maintained, education — both formal and the literacy campaigns — had helped in broadening the outlook of the masses, strengthened democracy, political leadership and inculcated a sense of political awareness.

He said these attitudes, forged by the kind of education evolved in the country, were very much lacking in other parts of the world. He said for one to understand the stride attained by Tanzania in the education sector, he or she should visit some neighbouring countries for comparison.

Ndugu Makweta, while conceding that the sector, like many others, was facing problems stemming from the country's economic constraints, said he was encouraged that during the past four years his Ministry had not grappled with any students' unrest.

He said in many boarding schools, students have had to go without meat, beans and other foods because of numerous economic problems but it was encouraging that they (students) understood the situation the country was facing and behaved as mature persons.

The Minister paid glowing tribute to Sweden for the assistance it has extended over the years to the Government through provision of papers, vehicles and other educational equipment and materials.

He said the country's success in the education sector was to a great extent due to the Swedish Government's assistance. Sweden had been providing almost 90 per cent of paper used for educational purposes in the country, he added.

On charges about falling education standards in the country, Ndugu Makweta said it was difficult to substantiate them not so much because the Ministry was being defensive, but because criteria had to be established for any meaningful criticism.

He said the Ministry agreed only with criticism that "we have not attained our target" because of lack of teaching facilities including equipment and desks.

However, if the fall in education standards is pegged on English language, then that was another case altogether, he argued.

However, the Minister said studies had shown that English taught from Form One to Form Three was the best and had surpassed that which used to be taught during any other period many have tried to compare to whenever they spoke of falling standards of English.

Ndugu Makweta told the House that starting November this year, experts will come in the country to conduct special English courses for teachers who will be teaching in secondary schools and colleges ready for full fledged English lessons for all secondary schools beginning January, next year.

He said as a nation, Tanzania cannot escape responsibility to teach English in her schools. "For English is not colonialism nor is it a property of one nation", he said.

The country's problem was basically that of development and this could be attained by learning English and other

Ndugu Makweta commended teachers for persevering in their jobs despite the many problems they faced. He slated those who seemed to see nothing good from the teachers and were quick at only finding faults. He suggested that teachers needed assistance and not undue criticism.

On suggestions that the school-age should be raised to ten years so that by the time a child completed Standard One should be old enough to embark on agricultural work when not selected for secondary education, the Minister said that was unacceptable as the child's formative years were between zero and eight years.

The Ministry's estimates — 2,315,431,400/- for recurrent and 497,269,000/- for development expenditure — were passed by the House.

Dar Es Salaam TANZANIA DAILY NEWS in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

EVERY year at this time of the year, the Minister for Education is subjected to a lot of questioning by Members of Parliament about how our education system is adapted to the kind of society we are trying to build.

And quite often, the MPs questioning may not be wholly rational, but all the same the question of education in our society cannot be set aside.

It is sensitive, because from start we have recognized that the foundation for our society must be laid in the schools. To this end, we launched in 1967 the Education for Self-Reliance policy.

Briefly, Education for Self-Reliance is part and parcel of a wider education revolution to make schools particularly relevant to most of our primary school pupils who will not be selected for secondary education.

Education for Self-Reliance, for example, states: "On a school farm, pupils can learn by doing. The important place of the hoe and other simple tools can be demonstrated;

"The advantages of improved seeds, of simple ox-ploughs, and of proper

husbandry can become obvious; and the pupils can learn by practice how to use these things to the best advantage."

This was the lofty ideal. Nineteen years later, the still very pertinent question is: How much of this has been translated into reality?

The answer became obvious as early as the first five years of launching the Self-Reliance policy. Students of our education experience, and there were many, noted a number of snags.

Many of the ideals set in Education for Self-Reliance, they observed, had fallen by the wayside in the very first years of explosive educational expansion. It is on this basis that adjustments have had to be made whenever necessary.

Considering that there were much less school-age children in our primary schools during the first half of the 1970s, one can visualise the difficulties in our education today when 100 per cent of all school-age children are in schools following the 1977 Universal Primary Education (UPE) Programme.

This advance into UPE, is certainly a part of the crowning success of the country's social services sector, and indeed all the more the reason to work for the implementation of Education for Self-Reliance.

Unfortunately, things have not worked that way. The rapid expansion has had its toll on the teaching standards as well as facilities required to advance pupils to either complete primary education or qualification into secondary education for the lucky few.

The question that the nation must address fully is not so much the failing standards of English, as many are prone to argue, rather why we are falling to translate into practice the ideals of Education for Self-Reliance.

The institutional structure within the Ministry of Education that still gives a lot of weight to educating for qualification — new day secondary schools, but less vocational schools — is as much to blame as are parents attitudes that are against primary schooling being an end in itself.

/13046

CSO: 3400/484

ISLAMIC RELIEF AGENCY DONATES AID

Kampala FOCUS in English 15 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] The Islamic African Relief Agency (I.A.R.A) has donated 90,000 kg of maize to the Uganda Relief Programme.

The aid was handed over to the Minister of Rehabilitation Mr Kirunda-Kivejinja on Tuesday at the Prime ministers office by the IARA representative in Uganda Mr Musa Ali Hamaden.

The agency is to give more aid to displaced people which also includes food, and medical treatment

IARA which has its headquarters in Khatoum gives aid to many countries in Africa, its goals are to provide relief services to all parts of the World affected by natural disasters. It provides food, shelter, clothing and medical services to the areas of need. It also establishes health centres to serve poor areas in the towns and country side.

IARA further tries to find solutions to educational and other problems for refugees. They execute feeding programmes on child nutrition, preparation of studies relating to nutrition health, and establishment of institutions and training centres to help correct imbalances.

IARA has twenty relief centres in the Sudan. It also has projects in Somalia, Central African Republic, Chad, Mauritania, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda.

It cooperates with agencies like UNCICEF, WFP, and volunteer organisations from Kuwait, UAE, Saudi Arabia and Qatar.

/9274

CSO: 3400/495

HOPE EXPRESSED NEW UNIFORMS FOR POLICE WILL IMPROVE IMAGE

Kampala THE EQUATOR in English 6 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] The Uganda Police Uniform is to change as soon as the screening exercise within the police force is over.

As already reported in THE EQUATOR the pruning exercise is likely to see about 1,500 policemen thrown out of the force and the ultimate aim of the government is to have an initial force of 6,000 policemen.

Informed sources say the details of the exercise were due to be officially and publically announced anytime.

According to our sources the new police uniform has already arrived in the country to replace the familiar blue uniform.

Quite a big number of the blue uniform is reported to have fallen into the hand of wrong hands. [as published]

Coupled with this during the NRA/UNLA war that ended into the overthrow of General Tito Okello and after it, many policemen deserted the force escaping with their uniforms and guns, hence the obvious need to change the current blue uniform.

It is said, though still unconfirmed that the new uniforms will be akin to a khaki colour almost similar to that of Kenya Police.

Since the introduction of the blue uniform even before that, the country's police force had been associated with many shoddy activities thus bringing it into public ridicule and contempt the blue uniform and in order to win respect for the policeforce, it goes without saying that a change in its colour was necessary."

During Amin's time policemen were armed with powerful G3 guns breaking the tradition of civil police who are supposed to carry either simple batons or SAR's in extreme cases.

It is not known yet as to what type of arms the police will now carry.

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CSO: 3400/495

VERWOERD SAYS ORANJEWERKERS HAVE REGULAR CONTACT WITH AWB

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Aug 86 p 21

[Article by Hannes de Wet]

[Text]

A number of Northern Free State farmers are now subscribing to the Oranjewerkersvereniging's ideal of becoming independent from "foreign labour" with a self-sufficient all-white republic in view.

Some have already started cutting back on the number of their black workers, the general secretary of the Oranjewerkersvereniging, Mr Hendrik Verwoerd, told *The Star* in an interview.

He also disclosed that the organisation had regular consultations with Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche's Afrikaanse Weerstandsbeweging (AWB).

The towns or districts in the Free State where farmers had started applying the Oranjewerkers principle were, among others, Bothaville, Viljoenskroon and Heilbron.

According to Mr Verwoerd, farmers in the Waterberg area in Northern Transvaal were also diminishing the number of their black labourers.

The declared aim of the Pretoria-based Oranjewerkersvereniging is to convince as many whites as possible to prepare themselves for an all-white homeland — totally reliant on white initiative and white labour.

Mr Verwoerd, son of the late Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, said the Oranjewerkers were also making "steady headway" at Morgenzon in the Eastern Transvaal which could be regarded as the embryo of the white homeland idea.

"We have established a profitable factory that produces fibreglass products with all-white labour and about 50 percent of the property in town is now owned by members or supporters of the Oranjewerkersvereniging.

"More and more farmers in the district have also started applying our principle of all-white labour," Mr Verwoerd said.

He explained that the Oranjewerkers's idea of a white homeland was not in conflict with the Boerestaat that the AWB was propagating.

"Our activities are actually complementing each other. The two organisations recognise each as two different fronts working for the same ideal.

"The Oranjewerkers have no objections to the fact that the AWB is demanding a certain part of the country for a Boerevolkstaat. Our duty is to prepare people to survive in such a state by being self-reliant in the labour area.

"In view of that we have regular contact and consultations with the AWB," Mr Verwoerd said.

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CSO: 3400/494

VERWOERD DISCUSSES ORANJERWERKERS' VIEWS OF ALL-WHITE STATE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Aug 86 p 21

[Text] Mr Hendrik Verwoerd does look a little bit like his father, the late Dr Hendrik Verwoerd. There are also hints of resemblance in his voice and temperate manner.

The similarities between the former South African Prime Minister and the general secretary of the Oranjerwerkersvereniging do not end there.

Like his father, he believes that an homogenous society is the only one that could really be harmonious.

But where his father devised black homelands, Mr Verwoerd is devoting his life to the idea of an all-white homeland — totally reliant on white initiative and white labour.

He is doing that because he believes that there is no way in which blacks can be denied full voting rights.

"If they live and work within your borders they must get a full say in the government. That would mean a black government because they are in the majority.

"We believe that whites should be governed by whites, which leaves us with only one option — to become self-reliant enough to be able to survive in an all-white state."

Mr Verwoerd also believes the Afrikaner has been too prescriptive in the past. The different groups should decide on a regional basis how they want to organise their societies.

That is why he regards the kwaNatal Indaba as one of the positive things the Government is doing. It amounted to recog-

nising the principle that regions should decide for themselves.

"We would welcome it if the kwaNatal Indaba succeeds in creating a mixed regional authority as a solution to the province's problems — as long as that will not be regarded as a blueprint for the rest of the country.

"In the same way we will have no objections to other racially mixed regions or small states — as long as communities be allowed and given the opportunity to devise their own systems.

"That is our whole aim at Morgenzon — to create the beginning of an all-white region or homeland and to prove that it can be done."

Mr Verwoerd says the Oranjerwerkers are the real reformers in the country — not the Government.

"They are simply strengthening the existing way of life in South Africa. We are trying to change by convincing people they should adapt and work to become independent of foreign labour."

Mr Verwoerd, who is in his early 40s, gave up his career as a church minister six years ago to become the full-time general secretary of the Oranjerwerkersvereniging.

The organisation has three other full-time workers and "between 2 000 and 3 000" paid-up members. It is financed by membership fees which average R35 a year.

AFRIKANER ATTITUDE TOWARD HUMAN RIGHTS REFLECTED ON CAMPUSES

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 9 Aug 86 p 12

[Article by Irving Steyn]

[Text]

Nearly 30 years ago I saw a meeting by the opposition United Party in the Stellenbosch Town Hall broken up by students. Last week, at the same university, a student was beaten up for calling for the release of political prisoners. Professor GERHARD ERASMUS of the university's law faculty sees this intolerance as a major problem on Afrikaans university campuses.

STUDENTS on Afrikaans university campus, says Professor Erasmus, have difficulty in accepting the human rights concept because the political background of the Afrikaner has never provided for anything like it.

South Africa was the only western country which did not support the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human rights.

"Right from the beginning we chose a course in which we denied essential human rights such as racial equality, non-discrimination and so on. It became part of our political culture and system for which South Africa was severely criticised. We were criticised because what we were doing was contrary to basic human rights."

The manner in which the whole apartheid policy was developed can simply not be reconciled with basic human rights. The Afrikaner took that particular political direction, gave his politics that particular content, but totally contrary to human rights.

But human rights, says Professor Erasmus, is an issue which is attracting increasing attention because South Africa is in political transition. White people are coming to realise that the rights they claim for themselves must be protected in a future where exclusive political power no longer belongs to them.

WHILE universities are expected to take a guiding role in society, they also very much reflect what is happening in the community as a whole.

Stellenbosch campus, like others, is under the same tension experienced by the community, and a reflection of the fact that Afrikaners increasingly are displaying political variety.

"There are differing directions of thought, and because we are not entirely at ease in handling this phenomenon, it has created problems. There must to a far greater extent be tolerance for the opinions of others. I don't want to suggest that Afrikaans campuses are the only ones with problems — it occurs throughout the country."

On the Stellenbosch campus, for instance, the implication of the practice of human rights, like peaceful protest and freedom of speech, are things that have placed the university into a new time warp, and there are birth pains.

"Last week we had a meeting in Stellenbosch and by one vote it decided on integrated university residences. There was also a motion for the release of Nelson Mandela. A bunch of right-wing people assaulted the person who proposed that motion. In other words, there was a total unwillingness and intolerance in accepting that person's opinion, while politically it is a totally sober, relevant thing.

"It looks to me like we Afrikaners, and I include myself because I am one of them, have problems in divorcing freedom of speech from the merits of what is being said. If I were to say, for instance, that I don't want to have rugby on campus anymore, I will severely be taken to task by rugby supporters.

"What has to be differentiated is the merits of my argument and my right to say it. And that is one of the things that is problematical on the campus.

"Another subject spoken about is the assertion that peaceful protest is a monster. There are two reasons why people are uncomfortable about peaceful protest. The first is that it is associated with demonstrators. This is unpopular. Secondly it can lead to counter reaction so that the order on campus can be threatened if people start fighting each other."

THE answer, he says, lies in the teaching of tolerance. The educational function and the function of maintaining order must be handled with sensitivity, because it is going to become increasingly important.

Universities are changing and their authorities must very seriously consider their nature in the future. A univer-

sity such as Stellenbosch must change because the whole community is changing. They must think of the necessities and demands that are being made.

Teaching staff must look at the implications of change fearlessly and must not cling to old taboos. Those values related to tolerance must be conveyed and in this context the university does have a cultural political function.

THERE must be exposure and because of separation people do not know each other. They have not been exposed to each other's way of thinking and that is where the university can fill an important function — exposure to the realities is the only way to prepare them for change and to cultivate the tolerance to accept change, professor Erasmus said.

The Afrikaner has a greater task than the more liberally minded English language universities in accepting human rights and it is going to be more difficult and painful for him.

"When we had everything under our control it was easy, but we are busy losing control and it is a worrying thing. You now must see yourself in a role you never anticipated," he said.

/13046

CSO: 3400/465

PROFESSOR SEES NATIONAL PARTY INFLUENCE WANING

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 9 Aug 86 p 13

[Text]

THE mighty Nat machine has broken down...

Voters are either disillusioned or have left the party. But the right wing still only has a chance — assuming it can paper over its differences — of becoming the next official opposition.

This is the view of Professor Willem Kleynhans, head of the Department of Politics at the University of South Africa and one of the few commentators who can base his opinions on personal research.

"In the past the Nats have been able to depend on many thousands of enthusiastic volunteers to tramp the streets, convince the waverers, arrange transport, trace missing voters and arrange postal votes," he says. "Today that machine has disappeared.

"Nat voters have reached a stage where many don't even attend public meetings, in spite of appeals, and are prepared to allow their leaders to be humiliated."

THIS loss of support recently induced the National Party to fight a municipal election in one of Pretoria's most verligte areas — which could be expected to back reform — under its colours. The Nats were promised 2 500 votes, but polled only 1 100, and the CP 700.

He believes the right wing does not pose a problem while it is splintered, but that

it will wipe the floor with the PFP in the next elections. The HNP, believing President PW Botha will call a snap election at the Nat Federal Congress in Durban next week, is working for a poll in November.

According to Professor Kleynhans's figures, the CP can win 45 seats while the PFP will get about 30. The danger for the Government is: "This creates a bandwagon effect. The Government will have a loser's image. Then it is just a question of time."

This all places the Government in a near-impossible situation, for it cannot capture the right wing's platform. At the same time, the right wing is hijacking the Afrikaner cultural heritage — once the sole preserve of the NP — for political ends.

The Volkswag is already planning celebrations for the 150th anniversary of Blood River and has put up a R15 000 prize for the best book on the subject. Institutions like the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniging, the church and the various "volk" get-togethers are all subjects of political wrangling.

FOR example, right now there is fighting over who is going to be able to run the next official Day of the Covenant celebration at the Voortrekker Monument.

This lost support will not be made up by the English vote. Professor Kleynhans

says bluntly: "English political support in South Africa means nothing. A party that depends on English support is a party doomed. English-speakers are not politically-minded. Very few become so interested that they become card-carrying members. They won't do the hard work to bring a party to power."

He sums up the situation: "Many people who have traditionally voted Nat fear they will be swamped by blacks. They will become extinct after being swamped socially, politically and economically.

"This is a fear that dominates their political and religious thinking. These same fears were used by the Nats to come to power. The Government is keeping a few non-negotiables such as the Group Areas, but Conservatives say they have removed too many of the safeguards already. What remains will not do the trick."

He believes the trigger for the calling of elections will be fighting in opposition ranks. "This will enable the Government to cut its losses to a minimum."

Another factor is that elections were due in April this year, but the Government extended its term of office when the tricameral system was instituted. "The fact that the Nats have not had elections is eating at their credibility because many critics are saying they do not have a mandate."

AFRIKANER PROFESSORS DISCUSS RIGHT-WING DIFFERENCES

Cape Town THE WEEKEND ARGUS in English 9 Aug 86 p 13

[Article by John MacLennan]

[Text]

YOU'LL find Professor Carel Boshoff on a smallholding called *Boorgat* (borehole) on the outskirts of Pretoria, behind a thick stone wall and guarded by a bull mastiff called Leeu.

In many ways this leader of the Afrikaner Volkswag has become the fount of much of right-wing Afrikaner lore and aspiration. He and others in related organisations articulate a not-inconsiderable demand which would see the Afrikaner fenced off in his own and purified Boer republic where blacks will have no rights and foreigners, like the Englishman, will be a necessary but tolerated irritation.

Does the right wing really matter?

The short-term answer is no, and this is why the Government is able to press ahead with reform measures which are seen as too little and too late by its opponents to the left, and suicide by its opponents to the right.

In hard political terms they may have no significance, for their political solutions are ephemeral daydreams, they cannot achieve unity and anyway, they will tell you, PW Botha has already raped the Constitution and would never hold an election if he thought

there was the slightest chance of the Nats' losing power.

BUT the very existence of the far right should evoke in any thinking South African a feeling akin to political tenderness, for they are the human equivalent of an historical anachronism as odd and endangered as the white rhino.

Witness, for example, the motivation for a Boer republic (this mythical country would cover the Transvaal, Orange Free State, parts of the Eastern Cape and Northern Natal) as set out by the man who is regarded as the chief ideologue of the right, Professor Hercules Booysen of the University of South Africa: "*Dit gaan lekker wees. Lekker om te weet hierdie is jou land en jou land alleen.*" (It's going to be terrific to know this is your country and your country alone).

Prof Boshoff subscribes to the Boerestaat theory and he is massively worried about the Afrikaner's future, politically and culturally.

The Afrikaner, he says, "no longer has a country. He lives in a common land. He is being pulled into another social life. He has lost his political freedom."

His movement was formed with an initial membership of

12 000 just over two years ago, and attracts elitist Afrikaner families. The 15-man executive, for example, includes seven professors and five doctors. The organisation holds regular meetings all over the country — braais, sing-alongs, youth programmes.

"We want," says this former Broederbond chief, "a culture-conscious Afrikaner community which will make its influence felt on all terrains." It is a cultural organisation, but its political ambitions lie solidly with the right-wing parties — the Herstigte Nasionale Party and Conservative Party.

The Volkswag's recipe for the future: "A commonwealth of nations, each with its own territory and independent."

It sees the biggest danger to the Afrikaners as "being forced out by blacks and becoming an inferior little group with no way of protecting its culture".

HE is optimistic about the growth of the right, but even he admits the Government will have no trouble in winning the next election. "The Government has fantastic propaganda power. It invokes the Communist threat, the total onslaught, tells people through the mass media

that the reform process is the only answer. And people believe it".

This message is reinforced by his wife, Anna, who is the Volkswag's executive secretary and daughter of one of grand apartheid's architects, former Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd.

"The Afrikaner is being given information on the drip method. He has to depend on rumours and leaks. The Government will not come out with a bald announcement that this or that is going to happen. The Afrikaner should be properly informed so he doesn't go blindly over the cliff.

"The Afrikaner worked body and soul for what he is. That was what the Great Trek was all about, but today he is giving his sovereignty away."

PROFESSOR Hercules Booysen strikes a body blow to right-wing aspirations in admitting that the CP and the HNP cannot achieve unity on what are fundamental policy differences. But even if the right wing is split, he claims, it is growing.

Among the reasons, he says, is that political reform has not brought peace, prosperity or satisfaction among blacks.

At the same time, he notes, whites are feeling threatened. With apartheid, the "threat" was always present. With the removal of apartheid, the danger to whites has become much more obvious.

He believes the drift to the right will also increase because the whites will receive a smaller slice of the economic cake.

Finally, he detects a cultural alienation between the Government and the Afrikaner. "The Government no longer articulates the political aspirations of the Afrikaner."

He concedes that the Boer republic idea raises all sorts of imponderables, but says: "This is long-term planning. Let's not break our heads over something which still has to be created."

He says that the entire concept might sound whacky but that the principles of a Boer republic have been tried successfully elsewhere: "Look at the French Canadians. Look at the Israelis. They just went in there with guns and shot it out to establish a homeland."

It is this unspecified threat which gives an organisation such as the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging an aura as immediate as the African National Congress's alternative of violence.

THE AWB wants a Boer republic but none of its spokesmen is willing or able to tell you exactly how he intends obtaining it. Professor Alkmaar Swart, who is chairman of the AWB's advisory council — in effect a think-tank — speaks of a "freedom battle" but will not be drawn on the nuts and bolts of this fight.

Who will the AWB fight? How will it fight? These are the questions its members will not and dare not answer.

Professor Swart, saying that he is speaking in his personal capacity, warns that "Boer resistance will be triggered by a black takeover".

His organisation envisages a future in which there would be no party politics, and candidates would be elected individually on merit, as in the old republics.

Blacks would be allowed to work in the new Boerestaat, but they would not have rights; the government of the day would encourage their departure from white areas by introducing such incentives as housing allowances and higher salaries in neighbouring territories.

HIS sentiments are reminiscent of Winston Churchill: "A Boerevolk exists nowhere else in the world and we will not stand under the heel of a black government. We will fight for our freedom as our forefathers did.

"The whole world must know this. If we get driven into a corner we will offer active resistance. We will fight back. We will not surrender."

He has full confidence that the Afrikaner can go it alone. "He has the knowledge, the entrepreneurship and ability to set up a Boerestaat. If the Israelis can do it in the desert, then so can we. We will be able to feed it, we have nuclear power and we will be able to defend it."

Other whites in the Boer republic would have to assist in the "freedom battle" and would be regarded as aliens if they were not prepared to join the AWB's cause.

PROFESSOR Willie Lubbe, a Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk pastor who teaches classics at Unisa, brings to light yet another crack in the right wing. He speaks of the split among the Afrikaner churches which, until recently, have provided support straight from the Gospel for the Government's apartheid policy.

The NGK's General Synod in 1982 was in favour of such legislation as the Mixed Marriages Act; its political views were embodied in the Ras, Volk en Nasie report.

Since then, the Government has changed the rules and Afrikaner theologians are now having to re-read the Bible to justify the reform policies.

Prof Lubbe understands this requires an in-depth, re-writing task, and that this has to be completed before the next Synod in October. He is worried that the Gospel is to be watered down, specifically in relation to the church's traditional views on apartheid. "We feel there are distortions, and false political notes are now being sounded."

It is for this reason that he and others in all three Afrikaner churches — the NGK, the Gereformeerde and the Hervormde — have started an organisation known as *Bybel en Volk*. He says hundreds have joined and that the membership is growing.

"The church view used to go along with the Government's policy of separateness (*afsonderlikheid*). People should live, work and worship

separately. Now they're changing it. For the church to follow the Government is fatal. The church should have only one leader and that is God. We will fight anyone who is against the Gospel.

"If someone says I must love all — fine. But if he says you must eat with someone, you must live with someone, you must let him into the church, then he is using political language.

"I don't believe we must have one structure, because it ignores the variety of peoples. They are trying to make out everyone is the same in all respects. We are equal before God, but not in society in terms of talents, views of life, civilisation and development. This is a variety which God has made."

JAAP Marais, leader of the HNP, also drives a nail into the coffin of right-wing unity.

The HNP and the CP have little chance of getting together because the Conservatives stayed in Parliament for 13 years after the HNP opted to spread their "true" gospel in the wilderness.

He believes policy differences can be ironed out eventually, but the CP's presence in Parliament for all those years is the nub of their disagreement. If one party was right in staying on, then the other must have been wrong in criticising it for doing so.

He does not foresee some magic policy uniting the two factions ("there is bad blood on both sides"), but he hopes that the supporters of the two parties will be able to grow closer together at mutually-arranged functions. To the uninformed outsider, this would seem another way of saying the HNP wants to swallow the CP and vice versa.

The differences between them place them a world apart.

The CP wants a Southern African council of states. The HNP says this will create a mini United Nations with no advantages.

The CP wants homelands for the coloured people and Indians. The HNP says India is in a state of undeclared war with this country and there is no point in creating a second India here.

The CP is happy to use English as an official language. The HNP wants Afrikaans and only Afrikaans.

Their other differences are ill-defined and refer to the areas in which blacks would be allowed to live.

So much for unity. To right-wing commentators, the one wild factor is the possibility of a coup. If push becomes shove, they foresee a violent clash between the AWB and the ANC. Should this happen, they expect the AWB will seize power by extra-parliamentary means.

/13046

CSO: 3400/465

PRIVATE CONCERNS BUYING POLICE CASSPIR VEHICLES

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 10 Aug 86 p 6

[Article by Dan Side]

[Text] THE UBIQUITOUS Casspir, the armoured personnel carrier designed to specifications laid down by the South African Police, proved a popular item this week after being cleared for sale to private concerns with genuine security and riot control needs.

Mr Gus Modlin of bulldozers TFM said 17 vehicles had now been ordered — the highest individual sale being four to a provincial department. The remainder were sold in smaller lots to various mining houses.

At a basic price of R140 000 each, gross revenue, including security extras, is thus far, in the region of R3 million.

The Casspir being sold to the private sector differs from the police model in that it is supplied with a choice of several types of roof.

"Police Casspirls are open, but urban requirements make it necessary to have roofs that manually open and shut, in case projectiles like fire bombs are thrown at the vehicle," said Mr Modlin.

Some of the carriers have extensive searchlights and floodlights mounted for use on mining properties. Others have "pusher frames" for the removal of obstacles from roadways. Nearly all will have exterior screens to protect the bulletproof glass from bricks and stones and one mining house has request-

ed a rubber bullet launcher.

All have a 12-passenger, 3 driver and commander, configuration and repel a 7,62 calibre Nato-standard bullet or 5,56 calibre ball. The monocoque body, propelled by a six-cylinder Atlantic turbo diesel engine, is landmine and grenade resistant.

TFM built the prototype for the SA Police in 1979, and took over the second production run in 1980. The name Casspir is an anagram of SAP and designers CSIR.

A police spokesman this week declined to make a formal statement but said there was nothing extraordinary in sales of the Casspir to private concerns.

He described them as nothing more than a "protective personnel carrier", claiming there was not much difference between the basic function of the Casspir and the armoured cars used by security firms.

There was little chance, he said, of the police version being confused with a vehicle used for security and riot control purposes by private organisations.

The Casspir will be in direct competition with the Ingwe, produced by Sandock Austral and already in use by several mining companies. One model of the Ingwe is mounted with a water cannon.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT AID FOR CROSSROADS--House of Assembly, Aug 26, SAPA--The government had spent R843,942 over the last three months in an ongoing relief effort for people from the devastated Crossroads and KTC areas who were moved to Khavelitsha, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. Replying to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Gardens) he said that between June 4 and August 21 this year the state had provided tents, food and other materials. This action was "still proceeding," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1315 GMT 26 Aug 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/488

NICRO OFFICIAL URGES BETTER EDUCATION TO PREVENT JUVENILE CRIME

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 13-27 Aug 86 p 6

[Text]

THE 1976 students' uprising threw the politics of schooling in South Africa into stark relief.

But the state's lack of urgency in responding to the needs of black schoolchildren has served to deepen the crisis in the classroom -- and this in turn has fuelled juvenile delinquency.

The harvest of official neglect is a staggering 86 percent failure and dropout rate at black schools in South Africa (including the "homelands").

Figures compiled by the SA Institute of Race Relations show that of 770 835 pupils enrolled in Sub A of primary school in 1974, only 107 022 reached matric.

Of these 67 073 sat the matric exam and 33 073 passed.

National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders' (Nicro) Soweto Branch co-ordinator, Isaac Meletse, "conservatively" estimates the dropout rate in Soweto schools at about 50 percent.

"Reasons for this drop-out rate include the type of education given our children and poor

parental control over them," said Meletse, who has served Nicro for 17 years.

He said the problem would be difficult to address until black children received free and compulsory education and the present socio-economic system was changed.

Elaborating, Meletse said overcrowding in primary school classes meant teachers could not give children proper attention; there was a lack of facilities to stimulate the child; while many children started school late.

"When a child finds that classmates are younger than him/her, it can only discourage," he said.

Many parents, he added, started work early and returned home late in the evening.

Often parents were unable to ensure that the child was actually going to school; and on returning from work, were too tired to check school books.

Lack of support both at home and in the classroom was a factor in prompting children to drop out.

Later, Meletse said, the child entered a competitive job market without skills or qualifications. "But the youngster has to survive. He needs money to buy cigarettes, take a girlfriend out to the cinema or for a drink."

These were the roots of juvenile crime -- a condition often aggravated by the penal system.

Some youths had no representation in court and at a tender age found themselves imprisoned with hardened adult criminals for up to three years.

Meletse said blacks represented 82 percent of the prison community. But he added that the majority of South Africans were black and that blacks played no part in making or enforcing the laws applied to them.

Nicro Soweto believes that the ruling ideology may contribute to criminality by labelling certain conduct as deviant.

Those who seek a meaningful share in political decision-making may find their actions criminalised.

Meletse went on to say that SA society was not homogeneous and that a significant number of people -- mostly blacks -- were disadvantaged. This encouraged crime.

Deprivation in living conditions, education, job opportunities, parental supervision and family structure were also contributory factors. Attempts to use criminal justice to control black freedom of movement had also swelled the prison population.

Nevertheless, Meletse stressed that 80 percent of offences were petty crimes carrying a jail sentence of under six months. Research had shown that most of the offenders were better dealt with by social agencies than by the criminal justice system.

Meletse suggested that criminal justice should take account of cultural values to lessen the alienation many blacks felt. This, he said, could also generate greater respect for the community, and participation and compliance in law-enforcement.

UDF'S PUBLICITY SECRETARY RECALLS ACHIEVEMENTS

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 13-27 Aug 86 p 7

[Text]

"THE UDF grew out of a need to launch a concerted attack on the sham tricameral parliament and the its apartheid base. The massive efforts on the part of our activists have successfully stripped these structures of all credibility.

"The momentum of the anti-tricameral campaign launched us on a phase of sustained mass action. We created mass-based organisations in areas where none existed. We initiated structures in areas where not even the African National Congress had a presence.

"We have added about 400 more organisations to our original list of 600. We consider this a major achievement, given the fact that it is only three years since our Cape Town inauguration".

These are the words of UDF stalwart Murphy Morobe, reflecting on the birth and meteoric rise of the front.

This rapid growth, and the threat it poses to apartheid, have sparked a massive crackdown on the UDF.

Can further action against the front be expected? "Yes," says Morobe. "But they will have to imprison a nation to stop us."

Although the front's first major campaign was directed against the tricameral parliament, it has greatly broadened the scope of its activity."

Morobe says: "We committed ourselves to fighting the apartheid edifice at all levels. We considered ourselves as part of the broad democratic movement waging the struggle in rural villages, urban communities, factories and outside our country at the international level.

"It is through such activity that we have been able to destroy the myth the government has been propagating abroad -- that it enjoys the support of the majority.

"The attack on the UDF and other democratic forces in the form of the second state of emergency must be viewed against this background. To us the emergency is a manifestation of the state's failure to stem opposition."

New grass-roots structures set up by UDF affiliates in many townships, allowing for popular participation, reflect the society the UDF seeks to establish, Morobe says.

Examples of such structures are committees at section, block, street and even yard level.

"Without this level of democratic participation, the UDF will cease to be a mass movement, and will degenerate into an organisation that mirrors the government and the bantustan administrations.

"We see our grass-roots structures as the embryonic stage of people's power."

One state response to mass opposition has been to call on "moderates" and "nationalists" to join with it in its efforts to restructure apartheid.

In response, Morobe comments: "The call must go out to democrats to create new ways to advance our goals with a clear understanding of changes in government thinking.

Reiterating the UDF's stance on the sanctions issue, he said: "We have no illusions

about the effects sanctions will have on the masses. But at the same time we have no guarantees that the government will concede to majority rule without them."

Looking at the road ahead, Morobe predicts an escalation in the crisis facing the government.

"Our immediate task is to regain the legal space we have lost through the emergency," he said. "The primary task is still to mobilise against apartheid.

"The task initiated by our last general council -- its theme is 'from mobilisation to organisation, from protest to action' -- is not yet complete.

"The end of apartheid will not follow because of a change of heart but because of our determined effort to win."

/13046

CSO: 3400/486

BRIEFS

RURAL PEOPLE LAUNCH NOPECO--The participation of rural people in the liberation struggle has increased remarkably--despite the harsh state of emergency provisions. The people of the Northern Transvaal met secretly recently to launch the Northern Transvaal People's Congress (Nopeco). Nopeco is a political organisation affiliated to the United Democratic Front (UDF). The organisation will concentrate on rural villages and townships, including the homelands of Venda, Lebowa, Gazankulu, KwaNdebele and KaNgwane. Three urban-based action committees manned by mine workers have been formed to further awaken rural people from political slumber. A UDF spokesman in that region said despite the strict state of emergency laws, his organisation is determined to continue mobilising the people. [Text] [Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 13-27 Aug 86 p 2] /13046

'PEOPLE'S CENTER' PLANNED--NICRO Soweto is about to complete the first phase of an ambitious R5-million multi-purpose centre between the Old Potchefstroom and Roodepoort roads. The centre aims to encourage community involvement in crime-prevention and promote community spirit, stability and security in the township. When completed, it will comprise workshops, a multi-purpose hall, a training school or adult education centre, aftercare clinic, day-care centre, transitional housing and service centre. It will provide on-the-job trade training and skills development for ex-offenders and other socially handicapped people. They will serve the public at a fee and display their work at the shops in the centre for sale to the public. Drama, public lectures, religious services, meetings, social events, cymnastics, dancing and art performances will also be accommodated. Adult education, a public library and a vegetable garden are among items planned. [Text] [Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 13-27 Aug 86 p 6] /13046

BLACK CRISIS CENTER SWAMPED--The newly established Port Elizabeth Black Crisis Centre (BCC) is having problems feeding the number of hungry and unemployed people asking for help, the director and founder of the centre, the Rev Mzwandile Maqina, said today. "Since we started two weeks ago the number of people needing help has grown to a thousand." "He has appealed to the public to donate food, especially sugar, clothing and blankets. These can be left at the BCC tent pitched behind the New Law Courts--where the circus is usually held. "I am hoping to hold a mass meeting with unemployed people to examine ways of finding income generating self-help projects," he said. Mr Maqina said he had in mind unemployed black builders introducing building projects in the townships. "We do not want our people to become beggars," he said. [Text] [Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 11 Aug 86 p 7] /13046

EMIGRATION HAMPERED BY COMMONWEALTH SANCTIONS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 10 Aug 86 p 6

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — South Africans hoping to emigrate to Australia or Canada could now find those country's local embassy doors shut in their faces.

This appears to be the effect of one of the Commonwealth sanctions agreed to at last week's mini-summit.

This means prospective emigrants, businessmen and tourists would have to travel to a third country to apply for the necessary visas and permits.

One of the sanctions agreed to by six Commonwealth heads, but rejected by Britain, was the withdrawal of consular facilities in South Africa to all but their own nationals and the nationals of countries to whom they render consular services.

Among the six heads of government to agree to this sanction were Mr Bob Hawke of Australia and Mr Brian Mulroney of Canada. The other countries were India, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the Bahamas.

The decision by Australia and Canada is especially significant as Australia has become one of the most sought-after destinations for South African emigrants while Canada is also fairly popular. Most emigrants to Zimbabwe are former Rhodesians.

Spokesmen for both the Australian and Canadian embassies in Pretoria this week said they had not yet received any clarification from their governments on exactly what the sanction meant.

Until then it would be business as usual they said.

If interpreted literally, the sanction could mean that visas to enter Australia and Canada will not be issued to South Africans applying to these embassies or consulates in South Africa.

This could mean that South Africans hoping to emigrate to or visit these countries would have to apply for visas in a third country.

Of the 1 854 people who emigrated from South Africa in May this year, 438 were bound for Australia which was the second most popular destination after Britain with 507.

Canada received 25 immigrants from South Africa in that month although in the past Canada has proved a popular destination for South Africans leaving their country.

Emigration from South Africa is increasing rapidly. In the first five months of this year 6 114 people left the country while 3 131 immigrants arrived — a net loss of 2 983 people. In the same period last year there was a net gain of 5 530.

Asked whether South Africa planned to retaliate by ending consular services for Canadians and Australians, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the Government could not comment until the position of the Commonwealth countries was clarified.

Among the other sanctions agreed to by the six countries, but not Britain, was a ban on air links, new bank loans, uranium, iron, steel and coal imports, agricultural products, new investment and reinvestment of profits, taxation agreements and government contracts with majority-owned South African companies.

Britain is likely to agree to the expected EEC ban on coal, iron and steel imports and a voluntary ban on new investment and promotion of tourism to South Africa.

Meanwhile some South African emigrants are finding their new surroundings do not offer the improved life they expected.

In fact, says a Johannesburg management and personnel consultancy, they are trying to make their way back after as little as two months because life in the "new world" does not meet their families' expectations.

"While I would not say there has been a flood of returning emigrants, there is a steady flow of enquiries about jobs from those whose families have not been able to settle down in their new environment," the managing director of the consultancy said this week.

"A major problem area seems to be Australia. We find that while the men are entirely happy in the business environment, wives and children are not happy in their domestic and school circumstances.

"They find Sydney more difficult to settle down in than Melbourne or Perth," he said.

/13104
CSO: 3400/493

EMIGRATION HEAVIEST AMONG PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL WORKERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Aug 86 p 7

[Text] The tempo of people leaving South Africa is increasing by the month — and most are “professional, technical and related workers,” according to the Central Statistical Office (CSS).

South Africa suffered a net loss of 559 people in June, compared to a net gain of 723 during that month in 1985.

Some 1 075 people left in June this year, while there were 516 immigrants, according to the latest CSS news release.

South Africa lost 3 542 people in the period January to June.

In 1985, the corresponding period showed a net gain of 6 253.

Of the 7 189 people who have left South Africa since January this year, 1 215 were professional, technical and related workers. These included 252 engineers, 51 medical doctors and dentists, 14 accountants and nine “educationists”.

Others to go included agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, fishermen and hunters (six), production and related workers (89), sales and service workers (52) and administrative, managerial and clerical workers (94).

Of the 3 647 since January 1, 589 are listed as professional, technical and related workers.

Others included 211 production workers, 102 sales and service experts, 82 administrators and managers, 11 doctors and dentists, 12 accountants and 21 educationists.

Tourism figures also show a decline.

A total of 38 431 foreigners visited South Africa between January and June, compared to 47 783 for that period of 1985.

Many came from Zimbabwe (8 072), followed by Botswana (4 161), Swaziland (3 492), the UK (3 442), the USA (3 299), Lesotho (2 787), and West Germany (2 306).

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CSO: 3400/493

MASA SECRETARY-GENERAL: SANCTIONS MIGHT BRING BACK KILLER DISEASES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Joe Openshaw]

[Text]

Sanctions could increase the incidence of tuberculosis and other infectious diseases in the long term and lead to the reappearance of typhoid, malaria and cholera in areas where it had been eradicated.

This warning was contained in a statement issued in Pretoria by Dr C E M Viljoen, secretary-general of the Medical Association of South Africa (Masa).

He said: "Without a sound economy it is impossible to run health services and the disastrous results for all, rich and poor, black and white — should the country be forced to its knees economically — must be obvious for all to see.

"Were such a catastrophe to befall us it would not be reversible immediately. In fact, if the results of decades of industrious efforts are destroyed, it would take many years to rebuild them," Dr Viljoen said.

'Economic disaster'

Providing medical facilities depended on the availability of large numbers of trained staff with equipment that was becoming rapidly more expensive.

"Governments of Western countries which despite advanced economies are finding it difficult to afford health services should have no difficulty understanding this.

"The effect of an economic disaster in this country on the general well-being of our people, with the loss of individual earning capacity and resultant malnutrition — already prevalent among certain groups — and the loss of the State's ability to supply and extend public health services such as sanitation, water supplies and control of infectious diseases, would have even more far-reaching effects on the health of the population than would a breakdown in health services as such."

He said there would undoubtedly be an aggravation of the increase in tuberculosis and other infectious diseases caused by unfavourable living conditions.

"In an extreme situation typhoid, malaria and cholera may again become prevalent in areas where it at present no longer occurs."

/13104

CSO: 3400/453

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSED NEW TOWNSHIPS NORTH OF SANDTON DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 10 Aug 86 p 15

[Article by David Breier, Shirley Woodgate and Carrie Curzon]

[Text]

ONE of the most dramatic and radical facelifts in the history of South Africa is likely to take place north of Sandton over the next few years.

The changes are earmarked for two areas: at the proposed multiracial Cosmo City, on the farm Sandspruit, north-west of Sandton and at a 3 000 ha site further north at Diepsloot.

OUT from these areas will go several hundred whites, their beautiful farms, their sprawling country retreats and their tranquil lifestyles.

IN will come hundreds of thousands of blacks, part of the millions who are in desperate need of homes.

Each of the schemes has its own major change:

- The giant Diepsloot township — about half the size of Soweto — will probably be the first black town on the Reef to be developed under South Africa's new self-help "orderly urbanisation" policy.

- Cosmo City is potentially South Africa's first multiracial town.

A spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning said this meant that the Diepsloot township was likely to include self-help schemes ranging from basic site-and-service areas to more expensive privately built homes.

Gone will be the old-style concept of row upon row of identical matchbox houses built by the State.

The spokesman said no de-

tails of the plan yet existed as only the draft guide plan had been published at this stage for public comment over the next 60 days. Only after that would details be worked out.

Mr Matthew Nell head of the Urban Foundation's Family Housing Association said it was essential that the new township make provision for a full range of housing for all income groups including the very poor as they usually lost out in the more conventional form of housing which they could not afford.

He estimated that the 3 000 ha site at Diepsloot would accommodate 45 000 houses and he welcomed the provision of housing in the PWV which had an estimated shortage of 200 000 homes.

But several experts believe the plan for the Diepsloot township is already outdated.

Mr Norman Nell, president

of the Institute of Estate Agents, said he believed a report by President's Council on the Group Areas Act could make the latest draft guide plan for the Central Witwatersrand obsolete.

The institute had made its stand clear on the Group Areas Act and depoliticising property, and he found the colour connotation unfortunate as it would doom the town from the start.

Meanwhile Mr Matthew Nell, general manager of the Urban Foundation Family Housing Association, said the 45 000 units planned for Diepsloot represented less than a quarter of the present black housing backlog.

More than 500 000 housing units would have to be provided by the year 2000 if the present shortfall of 200 000 units in the PWV had to be met.

Cosmo City could bring on stream another 7 000 stands housing more than 30 000 people.

Other plans include a coloured town north of Sandton on the farm Allandale in Midrand; Tembisa is set to expand northwards into Midrand and a second coloured township is being investigated on the farm Mooifontein in Midrand.

News of the Diepsloot plan has devastated residents in the designated area who will

lose their homes — many of which are still in the process of being built.

Mrs Joey Koekemoer lives in a beautiful thatched home on 30 ha right in the middle of the planned township. She was shocked when she heard the news on Friday.

"We were flabbergasted. We always thought we were in a green belt area that would never be developed. Our idea was to retire and make milk products. We were going to build a cottage here and still enjoy life. What do we do now? I could never live in the city."

Also living on the threatened 3 000 ha site are Louise and Andrew Balfour.

"We are so upset we cannot tell you," was Mrs Balfour's anguished response. "We were the first white people to move here 15 years ago and we don't want to leave. I feed the wild birds here and want my children and grandchildren to go on feeding them. We have 11 animals and our children ride the donkeys in the veld and have a free life here."

"I am no racist. But I just don't want people of any colour living near me."

"I want to be able to sit on my patio and knit and see the open veld. I don't believe in townships and black locations. The whole of South Africa should be made multiracial. We can all work and live together."

Mrs Balfour's neighbour, Mrs Verreïra's response was: "Tough! Everyone will be in the middle of it anyway, even those living in Kensington. What do I care? I've only just moved here so I don't want to talk about it."

Residents of Laezonia which borders the site are even more horrified by the news as they believe they will never be able to sell their property now.

Close to tears, Mr Koos Eloff, surveyed the home he has not yet finished building.

"There will be no one interested in these properties that is for sure," he said. "We

will never be able to sell up now. And once there is a township we wouldn't be able to go away for the weekend without fearing what we will come back to."

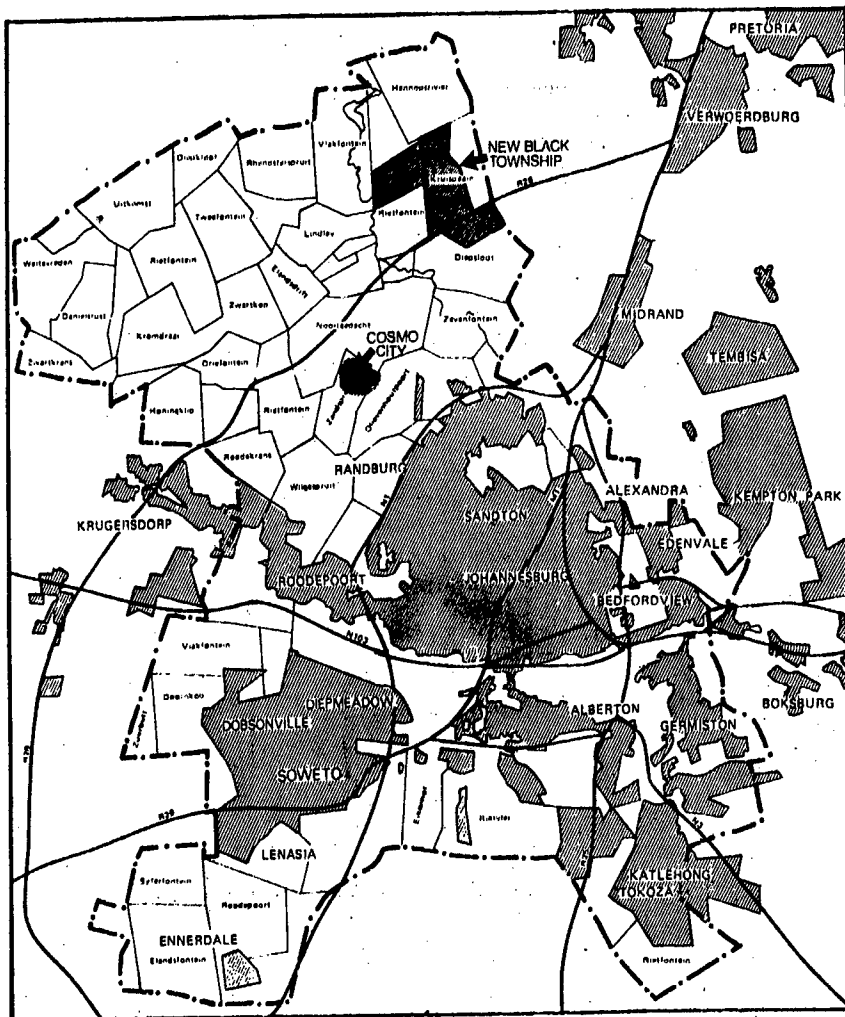
"I would rather have been inside the designated area so they could have bought me out and I could have left."

As well as feeling trapped, these residents say a massive township development like this would make insecurity part of their lives.

"It would mean the school bus having to go through the black area, and that would not be safe for our children. There would be a steady stream of people going by our houses."

Mrs June Mariani said she and her husband "are not happy."

"It was nice and peaceful here," she said. "Now we will suffer from the criminal element. But we are old now, my husband should have retired already. But he hasn't finished building this house yet, and we have no choice but to stay."



LOCATION . . . of the new townships — a possibly multiracial Cosmo City and a black township on the farm Diepsloot — north of Sandton.

/13046
CSO: 3400/485

GOVERNMENT TO SELL STATE HOSPITALS, PRIVATIZE MEDICAL SERVICES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES (Business) in English 17 Aug 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ruth Golembo]

[Text]

THE Government is to privatise some medical services.

Empty hospital beds will be made available to the private sector and provincial hospitals used by private patients will be sold.

Minister of Health and Welfare George de V. Morrison says: "This is not a welfare State. There is no reason for the private sector not to take over the running of certain hospitals and medical services."

"The State will provide medical services only for indigent patients. All other services will be sold to the private sector."

Government plans include making empty hospitals available to welfare organisations to accommodate the frail and aged.

Crosshead

Dr Morrison said in an interview after the announcement of the new national health plan that privatisation would be implemented soon.

The Browne Commission's report on health services will be tabled in the forthcoming session of Parliament. A White Paper containing the Government's comments on the recommendations will also be published.

The commission investigated the high cost of medi-

cine and other aspects of health services in the private sector in particular.

Dr Morrison says that if a medical-aid patient has exhausted his cover, he may apply for reclassification as a free patient.

The State will also consider hiring beds and facilities for its patients from private enterprise because it would be cheaper than owning hospitals.

Private hospitals will train nurses and other staff.

He says the State will continue its training programmes, but poaching of its staff by private hospitals cannot be afforded.

Big business

Private hospitals have become big business. At least R150-million in private funds was invested in hospitals in the past year.

There are hundreds of empty beds in the Transvaal Provincial Administration's Johannesburg Hospital — but private institutions have sprung up. They are also mushrooming elsewhere.

A plush R22-million clinic in Kempton Park was opened this week by the Hydromed Group, which also owns the Flora Clinic in Florida and the Reef's Mayo clinics.

Two hospitals costing about R58-million are due to open in Secunda and Bloemfontein soon.

Hydromed managing director Peter Arendsen says a well-run institution can be described as a highly profitable "medical hotel".

"The blossoming of private hospitals reflects a demand for luxury and individual attention by patients."

Earnings

Marius Barnard, PFP spokesman on health, says private hospitals have sprung up because the provinces failed to provide the services patients want.

Rembrandt's Medi-Clinic Corporation, which is valued at about R170-million, has three hospitals under construction. The company, newly listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, projects earnings of R7,7-million in 1987, doubling to R15,1-million in 1988 and rising to R31,1-million by 1991.

Barney Hurwitz, chairman of Clinic Holdings which has 17 hospitals and day clinics and a property portfolio estimated at R250-million, is cautious about saying private hospitals are good business.

Mr Hurwitz says: "There are far better businesses to invest in. Private hospitals are bound by medical-aid tariffs. We are capital and labour intensive and have to contend with continually rising costs."

"Unlike hotels, we have little say over what we can charge

"Private hospitals are springing up because people who know little about business are jumping on the bandwagon to make a fast buck."

Revamp

His group is engaged on a R10-million revamp of the Garden City Clinic in Johannesburg and has invested about R35-million on the Greenacres Polyclinic in Port Elizabeth.

Their Hillbrow Rand Clinic's revamp cost about R10-million. An intensive care and neo-natal clinic costing R6-million have been built at Parktown's Park Lane Clinic.

The Afrox group became involved in private clinics when it bought out Morris Finger's quoted Amalgamated Medical Services (Ammed) in May 1983.

Ammed was delisted, but the name was retained.

Ammed owns the Brent-hurst Clinic, the Florence, the Lady Dudley and the Princess in Johannesburg; Pretoria's Eugene Marais; the Entabeni in Durban; and the Bay Clinic at Richards Bay.

Ammed managing director Royden Vice, who is also the chairman of the Representative Association of Private Hospitals, says money is being invested in private hospitals because of rising demand.

Nurses

"This has happened for a combination of reasons, including the Government's move away from helping medical-aid patients and a general shortage of nurses.

"The listing of private hospital groups has given many more people a stake in the industry."

/13046

CSO: 3400/464

EDITOR ADDRESSES OPEN LETTER TO ANC'S OLIVER TAMBO

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Aug 86 pp 22, 24

[Open letter from Denis Beckett to Oliver Tambo: "Problem: Fear;
Symptom: Racism; Cures, Comrade Oliver?"]

[Text]

DEAR Mr Tambo... Thank you for your friendly letter. I was pleased to see your own desire for peace in South Africa so amply reaffirmed.

My belief is that this desire would be brought very much closer to realisation if there was a political system which enabled the present holders of political power to have confidence in the future.

Such a system, to my mind, is contained in the deliberate creation of an exceptionally comprehensive democracy.

You can imagine the scepticism which this meets from the upholders of apartheid. However, I stick to the belief that white attitudes are formed by the assumption that the end of apartheid, by which I mean universal franchise in a single South Africa, means their destruction.

This is not an assumption which is easily rebutted, but I believe that it can be rebutted by the real meaning of real democracy becoming publicly recognised.

The form of democracy which I believe to be real meets equivalent scepticism from opponents of apartheid. To my mind this too is based on a misperception brought on by the distortions created by the present system, namely that the end of "white rule" has to mean "black rule".

I believe that the foundations of conflict could be greatly affected by your attitude towards certain issues. Accordingly I set these issues out here and ask if you would kindly comment on them.

(1) Majority rule.

There is some confusion about the terms "democracy" and "majority rule".

My understanding is that a comprehensively democratic structure necessarily involves majority rule.

However, the *image* of "majority rule" is an image of a society where the majority dictates the terms of existence of the minority.

This is not a feature of democracy as I understand it, and the comprehensive democracy I envisage specifically provides for a very large quantity of minority freedom — within, as in any democracy, the range of majority tolerance.

Unfortunately, there is so long a record of half-measures that it has come to be taken for granted that anything holding out freedom for minorities must be another half measure, somehow limiting the fullness of black citizenship.

The democracy I envisage is quite the opposite. It takes the fullness of citizenship to its highest point. However, in the light of the current divisions, many people find this difficult to accept.

There is a common assumption that "the majority" consists of "the blacks" and very little concept of a political process which is not bound by "race-group" solidarity.

As I see it, a thorough-going democracy is the basis by which we can progress beyond this ethnic obsession.

May I ask you to comment on this, and so specify whether you consider a structure allowing for extensive rights for local and regional units, within a single one-person-one-vote democratic system, to be a full and satisfactory democracy or to fail to fulfil your understanding of liberation?

(2) The ANC's claims.

If political institutions are built-up through local and regional blocks, it is unlikely that any single party would acquire overwhelming support.

Moreover, the fact that a particular party becomes the government of the day does not mean that its policy thereby automatically becomes the practice of the nation. As in any democracy, but more so because of the added comprehensiveness of the democratic process here envisaged, the implementation of government policy is subject to the practicality of relationships with the multitude of other and lesser points of social order.

There are people who say that the ANC cannot be expected to go along with this kind of structure when it appears to enjoy the prospect of ultimately acquiring total power via revolutionary means.

My view is that you certainly can be expected to go along with it, not only because you presumably do not relish the thought of years of turmoil and collapse while the revolutionary process is fought out, but also because your legitimate quest is for liberation and not for ANC ascendancy.

I believe that if you were to indicate that you were willing in principle to participate in a democratic process which makes it effectively impossible for any faction to wield power other than subject to the constraints imposed by the fullness of democracy, the scepticism attached to such a system would be replaced by the possibility of its being fully explored.

I would be grateful if you would set out your attitude in this respect.

(3) Socialism.

Some socialists wish to introduce a socialist economy by democratic consent. Others, including some who claim to be democrats, object to the prospect of the peaceful introduction of a full-scale democracy on the grounds that it reduces the likelihood of achieving a pure socialist society.

My understanding is that democracy enables socialist and non-socialist factions to compete freely on a legitimate political foundation, and that there are no valid grounds for socialists to refuse to participate in a structure which enables them to freely seek their goals on a democratic base.

Would you please comment?

(4) Racism.

The comprehensive democracy I envisage allows local communities to make decisions about their own communities, within the tolerance of the democratic society as a whole.

This is a vital plank in the attempt to make the democratic process thorough, and is the basis of the possibility of white society reaching the point of willingness to cease its fight against democracy.

It has two crucial features. One is the re-assurance contained in the expectation of local communities being able to determine their own internal affairs. The other is the prospect of local and regional power-bases becoming bricks in the overall structure of the comprehensive exercise of power.

The question arises whether this local right should include the right for a community to discriminate in terms of rights of residence, etc.. My belief is that it should, for the following reasons:

- A person's desire to live among others of the same language and background may be racist in the strict sense but should be distinguished from racism as it is usually understood, which is as a weapon of oppression, and which is not applicable in a democratic society.

- In principle, it is appropriate for subsidiary units within a democratic society to be able to determine their own flavour, within the operation of the democracy as a whole.

- If racism is to be materially removed from South Africa's future, this will be by the political system removing the factors which create it, ie fear and insecurity, rather than by trying to legislate it out of existence.

In asking you whether a democratic system along these lines fulfils your criteria for participation, I am not asking you to accept racism, any more than for instance participation by the Labour Party in the British constitutional process implies that it accepts Thatcherism.

My suggestion instead is that the prospect of entrenching democracy to a particularly large extent contains the seeds of the possibility that the government might accept the principle of establishing a single common society, and the long-awaited process of negotiation over what you have called the modalities of transfer of power to the people might come to pass.

You would doubtless, both in the negotiations to establish this kind of ultra-democracy and thereafter in its operation, push for the abolition of racism and implement it to the extent that your electoral success enabled you to do so.

As I see it, there is no possibility of a just and decent South Africa coming into being while we remain cursed by the assumption that black victory means white destruction.

I believe that the logjam could be broken if there was active examination of the implications of taking democracy to its extreme, and that this examination may be stimulated if the ANC were to spell out its approach to the issues involved.

Yours sincerely
Denis Beckett

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CSO: 3400/498

MONTHLY SEES THREAT OF ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Aug 86 p 9

[Text] The South African Government has always claimed that it is facing a communist threat.

But it now appears the threat is of a totally different nature.

According to the monthly, *Africa Events*, the real threat is that of an Islamic revolution.

Africa Events, goes so far as to say that an alliance has been formed between "influential groups in Frontline states and Pretoria's decision makers" to combat the spread of Islam.

"High-level contacts have been made at various venues under different guises in recent years.

"The 'Islamic menace' comes from South Africa and its battle cry is 'One solution, Islamic revolution'."

tion'."

In an article titled "They Who Have The Clout", the magazine said that "three leading African statesmen" were known to share fears with Pretoria of an Islamic revolution.

The article claimed there had been an growing number of defections from "the mainstream South African churches" and an increase in the number of those converting to Islam.

"Slowly but surely, ethnic groups hitherto lying outside the reach of Islam are now being drawn into the fold by the thousands.

"The Zulus are a case in point. They have converted to Islam in large numbers and a translation of the Koran into Zulu had to be made."

/13104

CSO: 3400/493

BRIEFS

BLACKS RECRUITED FOR ENGINEERING--A drive to attract black students to engineering is to be launched next month. Brainchild of Huw Phillips, professor of mining engineering at Wits, the project will coincide with the Electra Mining exhibition in Johannesburg. "Blacks account for 18% of graduates but in engineering the figure is only 3%. We have yet to see the first black mining engineer." Lack of white applicants was also causing concern. "Mining engineering is often perceived as offering poor working conditions in comparison with other professions. It is unfortunately viewed by many as being dangerous and unpleasant," said Phillips. His department is joining other disciplines within the university's faculty of engineering to promote careers in the field for the first time. Electra Mining is being staged from September 15 to 19. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Aug 86 p 4] /13046

RADIO BOP, SABC COMPETITION--The "signals war" between Bophuthatswana and the South African Broadcasting Corporation has spread to radio. President Mangope announced this week that Radio Bophuthatswana will provide services from two stations from September 2--one in English and one in Setswana. The English station will be in direct competition with SABC's Radio Metro to be launched on September 1. Radio Metro will be geared for the urban black and will be entirely in English. The director-general of Bophuthatswana Broadcasting, Mr D M Mothibi, said this week it was an open secret that the SABC's new station was planned to compete with Radio Bop. The establishing of the two stations would allow Bophuthatswana to compete on an equal basis. The FM network and the present medium wave transmitter (1 098 kHz) will broadcast the Setswana station and a new transmitter in Mmabatho will carry the English station. A spokesman for Radio Metro told THE SATURDAY STAR that the launch of the station was in no way influenced by Radio Bop's plans. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Aug 86 p 5] /13104

CSO: 3400/453

SURVEY SHOWS MASSIVE NEW PLATINUM FIND

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

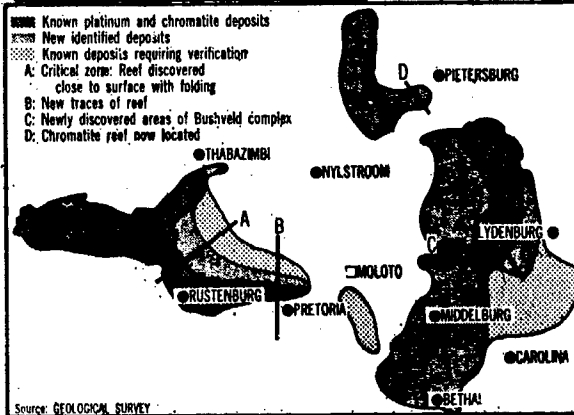
[Text] **HUGE** platinum deposits, more than double the size of South Africa's known resources, have been located in the Bushveld Complex by the government's Geological Survey department (GSD).

The deposits have been identified after four years of extensive seismic studies of the igneous rock area containing the Merensky, chromitite and UG2 reefs.

The GSD fieldwork has traced the platinum-bearing Merensky reef to depths shallower than anticipated. In parts it is only 400m below the surface, stretching to depths of up to 3km.

The economic value of these deposits can only be determined once underground samples obtained through boreholes have been assayed and evaluated.

However, new traces of both the reefs and host igneous rock have been found in

NEW PLATINUM DEPOSITS

Source: GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHERYLYN IRETON

areas reaching from 10km north of Pretoria to Thabazimbi, from Lydenburg to Bethal in the east and in the northern Potgietersrus district.

The western outcrop of this unique

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← ● From Page 1

geological formation is where the Rustenburg Plats and Impala mines are located. Gold Fields of SA's new Northern platinum projected is situated at the northern tip of the proven western area of the Bushveld Complex.

Mining rights to the newly-disclosed platinum areas have not yet been proclaimed. Mintek president Aidan Edwards said yesterday he was "very excited" about the discovery and believed the mining houses would clamour for the right to participate.

But data, which could lead to the establishment of new platinum mines if the deposits are viable, will only be made available on open file next month.

One of the most rewarding aspects of the intensive study had been the tracing of the Merensky and other reefs to areas where they were not previously known to exist, said GSD chief Nok Frick.

"New data on the gradient of the reef has also been collected, showing how the reef dips and is actually folded in places."

Prior to the research the presence of the Bushveld Complex was unknown in the Moloto area, roughly north-east of Pretoria. This could open up other mining possibilities.

WESTERN NATIONS TO HELP FINANCE LESOTHO HIGHLANDS WATER PROJECT

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Aug 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Major Western countries are ready to help fund the R3bn Lesotho Highlands water scheme.

The World Bank is also willing to chip into the long-term--and long-talked-of project--that will radically change SA's sparse water supplies.

Initial capital outlay for the giant scheme will be covered by the Lesotho Highland Development Authority (LHDA).

News of funding of the project was leaked yesterday to BUSINESS DAY.

The LHDA, a Lesotho State body, has been entrusted with building at least three dams and the hydro-electric schemes.

The World Bank has also shown its willingness to be the lead agency for Lesotho in assembling the financial package. It can, however, do so formally only once the project has been officially signed.

On the SA side, a public body, Trans Caledonian Tunnel Authorities (TCTA), will be established to fund construction of the tunnel into SA.

If TCTA gets the go-ahead it will come to the SA capital market for an easily attainable R200m next year, says a merchant banker. Further issues are envisaged because the first phase of development requires a relatively modest outlay.

In Lesotho, the scheme's backers consist of a consortium of European development aid agencies and it is hoped that a part of the cost will be recouped through water sales to SA.

Negotiations, which have stretched over 30 years, were reportedly hindered by the problem of an ANC presence in Lesotho.

Sources close to the project say an agreement has now been reached whereby the ANC will be barred from Lesotho.

"This will hopefully lead to the establishment [words omitted] Communist diplomats from Maseru," one source said.

Foreign parties willing to lend assistance include German, British and U.S. agencies committed to aid for underdeveloped countries.

The first part of the scheme--running to 1995--aims to provide water largely to the drought-hit PWV area at a projected cost above R1bn. This figure does not include the cost of raising the funds, which is highly sensitive to interest rate movements. Cost estimates also vary depending on the inflation and interest rates which are chosen for budgeting over the project's life of 50 years.

At this stage it appears that the SA government will not foot the bill for the scheme. The Department of Water Affairs has, subject to parliamentary approval, the option of taxing beneficiaries [words omitted].

/9604

CSO: 3400/487

DISMAL SCENARIO OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET GIVEN

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Aug 86 p 6

[Article by David de Kock]

[Text] The rand performs ineffectively and momentarily to a large jump in the gold price.

The financial rand languishes in the nether regions below \$0,20. A foreigner can buy prime property in Johannesburg for a mere \$20,000.

A South African emigrant would be lucky to find a rundown apartment in Manhattan on his settling-in allowance. And we hear convincing argument that the SA Reserve Bank is the oldest central bank outside Europe and North America.

All these statements are related and are a bad reflection on our economy in general and the foreign exchange market in particular.

You would have to be both ignorant and fast asleep not to realise that the rand is trading far below its purchasing-power parity level.

This is the level that ensures competitiveness of products in the worldwide market. For example, our gold mines are currently earning about R1,000 an ounce of gold produced, their costs are less than half of that.

I would submit that 100 percent is very nice but not sustainable. Something has to give. On the cost side, it would be inflation. On the revenue side it could be either a fall in the dollar price of gold or a rise in the rand/dollar exchange rate.

A rise in inflation would take too long to be of any meaningful import.

With world inflation beginning to pick up, interest rates falling, the U.S. dollar continuing its weak trend and the U.S. banking system on the verge of potential serious trouble, gold is unlikely to fall in dollar terms.

The correction to super profits being earned by SA exporters must, therefore, come from a rise in the rand/dollar exchange rate.

So much for fundamental analysis. The rand is undervalued and yet it does not really even blip, despite the encouragement of a higher gold price and a record low dollar.

It could be that when we throw everything into the melting pot--politics, sanctions, economics, states of emergency, debt standstill, amounts outside the net, negative sentiment, lack of dollar supply from the Reserve Bank, etc--we do really end up with a \$0,38 rand.

In fact, it is not a "could be," it is a reality.

We have cast against the rand every inconceivable piece of negativity and while that may temporarily have prevented a rise in the exchange rate, it has stubbornly refused to fall below \$0,38. The rand is in the basement and unlikely to go lower.

Why is this?

Quite simply, the realisation among market participants is that at \$0,38 it makes good sense to be short of dollars and long of rands, i.e., exports are covered and imports are not. Only catastrophe would prove this to be wrong and already some real catastrophic parameters have been built into the present exchange rate.

On Tuesday morning, when the rand opened below \$0,38, quite a number of corporates called me to say their banks were advising them to buy dollars forward because the rand was falling.

From past experience, did I therefore consider it a good time to do just the opposite?

You see, the market is not that naive any more. The smallest to the largest company has been tempered by fire. Their logic and their gut is telling them that the rand can fall no further. They will not be spoken to by factors that are already discounted into the present low exchange rate.

Given that the rand has bottomed out, what are the probabilities that it can appreciate?

From a fundamental point of view, the chances are greatly in favour. There is no doubt about that. From the short-term "melting pot" view the chances could be somewhat slimmer.

It would seem to require a removal or diminishment of some of the negative factors included in the "melting pot." This is wishful thinking. But then, if these were removed the rand would rise substantially, probably to \$0,60. Few would expect this with any real faith.

However, with most of the market having set \$0,38 as the bottom line, we have great potential for a leads/lags reversal. The maximum lag period for exports (excluding gold) is 7 days after shipment.

The leading of import dollar demand through the veil of forward cover is ending. During the fall of the rand from the \$0,50 level this lead period was probably around minus 45 days (assuming a 45-day transit period), i.e., importers were covering forward on placement of order.

Right now importers are seeing no need to cover forward. This alone will stretch the lead period from minus 45 days to plus 30 days (assuming a 30-day credit period), or a turnaround of 2 and 1/2 months.

If importers perceive the rand to have bottomed out, they may well also cancel existing cover for a substantial boost to dollar availability in the local forex market.

If this is indeed the case, then the Reserve Bank can go on being the oldest central bank outside Europe and North America.

Their holdings of dollars will not fail to recognise why they are so inept in the management of the exchange rate.

Do they not realise that we in effect have a closed circuit in respect of excess dollar supply? In a market that now has a limited demand for dollars, given that most believe the rand has bottomed out, any dollars they do supply will at the end of the day be returned to them virtually intact.

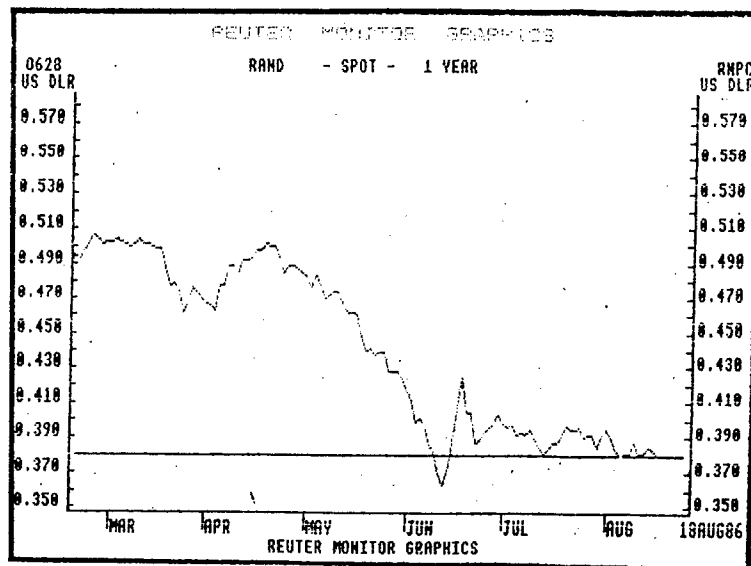
During the circuitous course the exchange rate would have appreciated, as few would have the stomach to hold on to these dollars.

In fact, this may be all that is required to break the impasse in the rand.

Few see it falling further, but not many more see it rising just yet. With their so-called intervention methods, if the Reserve Bank sold dollars directly to the banks, instead of merely offering gold mine export dollars, they would be more effective and a great deal more successful.

The local forex market is at the moment a psychological game and the Reserve Bank is not winning.

Be that as it may, the rand has extremely little potential to fall any further, ever.



/9604
CSO: 3400/487

BRIEFS

KAROO ADVANCING--Progressively deteriorating SA fields were highlighted by Agriculture and Water Supplies Minister Sarel Hayward yesterday. Speaking at a grazing strategy information day at Dohne, Eastern Cape, Hayward said about 60 percent of the country's "veld" was in poor condition, 30 percent in fair condition and 10 percent in good condition. Authorities had claimed climate changes alone were not responsible for despoiling vegetation. Overstocking and mismanagement were the main causes of deterioration. If this continued, he said, little grassland would remain by the year 2050. Satellite pictures had shown the Karoo had penetrated a further 70km northeast in the past 20 years. Hayward said about 3 million hectares of land had been rendered useless for stock farming because of invasion by woody species. About 2 million hectares in the north-western Karoo had been devastated beyond reclamation under normal management systems. Devastation had also taken place in the Eastern Transvaal and Natal. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Aug 86 p 4] /9604

CSO: 3400/487

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FIRST MOSSEL BAY JOBS ADVERTISED--The first jobs on the Mossel Bay off-shore gas field have been advertised. A Johannesburg employment agency which specialises in supply draughtsmen to industry has advertised jobs with one of their "major" clients who are looking for a wide range of design engineering staff. The work related to the Mossel Bay off-shore facility and the positions are all in Cape Town. The company is looking for 21 process engineers, pressure vessel engineers, piping engineers, telecommunication and electronics engineers, estimators, structural draughtsmen, mechanical and piping design draughtsmen and telecommunications and electronics draughtsman. A spokesman for the agency said the advertisement had drawn a reasonable response, but because the contracts ranged from two to six months many people who had made inquiries lost interest. The project was very much in the conceptual stage, he said. [Text] [Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 9 Aug 86 p 2] /13046

DIGITAL MICROWAVE RADIO FOR SATS--STC, part of the Altech group, has signed a R30m contract to supply SA Transport Services with a digital microwave-radio system. Hand-over and commissioning of the system--which will cover the whole of SA--will take place in stages from early next year to the end of 1988. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Aug 86 p 1] /13046

CSO: 3400/463

END