

338097

JPRS-SSA-86-101

1 OCTOBER 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

19980727 208

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3

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1 OCTOBER 1986

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ANGOLA

CABINDA SECURITY SITUATION, U.S. OIL INSTALLATIONS DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Joao Pokongo: "The Angolan Respects Anyone Who Respects Him"]

[Text] Cabinda provincial commissioner Jorge Barros Tchimpuati gives interview to IPS news agency.

"Peace is one of the greatest needs of the People's Republic of Angola. So long as there is no peace, we will not be able to develop the country as we wish," said Jorge Barros Tchimpuaty, member of the Party Central Committee and Cabinda provincial commissioner, in an interview given in this city to a group of journalists from IPS (Inter Press Service).

The leader began the meeting with this statement in describing the unjust war which has been imposed upon the country by racist South Africa.

The Cabinda provincial commissioner described the work being done in the region in various spheres, especially in the economy, in an effort to consolidate national independence. Referring to the political-military situation in the province, which continues to be calm, Jorge Barros Tchimpuaty said that "The despair of the puppet gangs has made them destroy economic targets in the course of sporadic attacks against some towns." He mentioned the recent and neutralized attempt at sabotaging the petroleum installations at Malongo launched by the followers of the puppets in the service of Pretoria.

Questioned about the possibility of the complete elimination of the puppets before the termination of "apartheid," the Party Central Committee member replied that "UNITA is not an army; it is a group of bandits. UNITA and apartheid have a common cemetery."

Jorge Barros Tchimpuaty then talked about the measures taken by the Angolan government in response to the economic and financial situation prevailing in the country as a result of the sudden drop in oil prices. He briefly reviewed the results of the coffee and cacao harvests as well as the results of lumber operations, noting that they were short of the figures achieved in 1973 which was considered a good year in Angola.

The organization and creation of social conditions for the workers and investments by some sectors in adequate resources were also covered by the top provincial leader who, among other things, listed measures planned to increase

the output in an effort to open up other sources of foreign exchange revenue to promote the country's economic growth.

As for the hotly debated withdrawal of United States oil companies from Angola-- one of the points mentioned by the United States as a method of reprisal for the support which the country is giving to the liberation movements and for the country's firm political and ideological position, the Cabinda provincial commissioner said that "in addition to the other effects, this would seriously aggravate the social-political conditions, leading to unemployment for hundreds of Angolan workers, not just in those enterprises either."

Answering a question on work relations between Angolans and Americans in the oil companies, Jorge Barros Tchimpuaty emphasized that "The Angolan respects anyone who respects him" and he stressed that there were no conflicts whatsoever in the enterprises since they met their obligations to the State. Jorge Barros Tchimpuaty, who is also first provincial secretary of the party, in talking to the IPS, denied the report according to which Cuban forces are guarding the petroleum installations at Malongo in order to react to any move by the enemy and he invited the journalists to take a first-hand look at the real situation in Malongo where they stayed for about 8 hours.

Requested to comment on the benefits which the province derives from the values created as a result of petroleum exploration, the Angolan government official mentioned the plans approved for the development of the area where SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] and CABGOC are competing; he revealed that "By decision of the Angolan government, one percent of the value of petroleum, in dollars, goes to promote social-economic growth in the province."

Concerning the country's main successes after Angola achieved independence in 1975, the Party Central Committee member mentioned free health care as one of the major advances because, as he said, "Since man is the principal element in society's development, health must be provided to his benefit, in addition to education and training, which are also given for free in the RPA and, above all, the participation of the people in the discussion of the laws aimed at the country's development."

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ANGOLA

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES FAPLA ROLE IN NATION'S HISTORY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview with Minister of Defense Col Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale": "Our Armed Forces Have Blunted the Aggressive Impetus of the South Africans"; date and place not given]

[Text] Defense Minister Col Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale," member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the FAPLA gave an interview to the national MDM [Democratic Mass Movement?] in which he reviewed the activities of the glorious FAPLA during the years after independence. Colonel "Pedale" also stressed the current political-military situation which, as he said, "Became more acute as a result of the decision of the United States directly to support the puppet gangs of UNITA."

Question: How did the FAPLA spring up and what role did they play during the first and second national liberation wars?

Answer: As you know, the history of our national liberation struggle is not yet at an end in its written form when it comes to describing how the liberation struggle actually shaped up. But on many occasions we talked about the way in which our struggle developed during the various stages and in the various regions of the country.

The MPLA--at that time a national liberation movement--was founded on 10 December 1956 after all of the demands which had been made by its leaders and its militants had been rejected by the colonial administration; the leaders and militants then began efforts aimed at the development of unity and the dissemination of guidelines that would lead our people to independence. The colonial machinery had to step up its oppression, leading to mass imprisonment of those who were secretly working to organize our population for a united effort that would lead to sovereignty and independence. This form of oppression, which our people experienced, meant that the simple political demands were no longer sufficient to persuade colonialism to change its position. Early in the morning on 4 February, under the direction of what at that time was the MPLA, a liberation movement, armed action was thus launched. It was at that point that a mere handful of fellow citizens assaulted the Luanda prisons where many of the movement's leaders were being held, thus marking the start of the armed struggle.

This armed struggle could only be directed by our Movement which was trying to find a way to organize the struggle. Thus we created what in the beginning was called the EPLA (People's Army for the Liberation of Angola). But, after all of the changes which our movement had been undergoing and after analyzing the way to step the armed struggle up, it was found that an army of that kind was not the answer in view of the fact that the nature of the struggle was different. We terminated that so-called army and we created guerrilla groups in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th military regions; this is where the group of guerrilla fighters stepped up the armed struggle which in turn led to the growth of our movement and enabled our country in the eyes of all the world to show that Angola was fighting.

Finally, after this entire process and throughout the 14 years of guerrilla struggle, this body of guerrilla fighters gave rise to another form of organization; on the threshold of our independence, that is to say, in 1974, we founded the body of our army, in other words, the FAPLA.

We did so because we felt the need for having organized armed forces so that we would be able to counter all of the other maneuvers that came after our independence.

In this way we managed to build the army which was to guarantee the complete defense of our territorial integrity. During the first invasion of our territory, against our independence, this armed arm of our people was already able to face the South African forces. During those 12 months, when we suffered acts of aggression, our armed arm managed to respond, thus guaranteeing the independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty of the Angolan people.

We can say that this activity, that the armed forces carried out, did provide the guarantee that enabled the Angolan people to attain the objectives recommended by our party in creating this republic which would be able to guarantee the prosperity of the entire Angolan people.

Question: The aggressiveness of imperialism increased as our revolution advanced. How did our armed forces prepare themselves for fighting against the constant incursions by the South African army and its puppets?

Answer: We had various ways of training our armed forces. First of all, we took into account the leading role of the party in the leadership of the armed forces. In joining the armed forces, in getting his basic military training, every citizen joins in political-ideological work. These were the two main tasks in view of the fact that the political training of a citizen who joins the armed forces guarantees the attainment of the objectives that made us fight. Military training is given at training centers when the individual is still a recruit. We train our specialists and our officers in various schools; in addition to the recruiting centers, we are establishing certain inter-service schools where officials learn how to lead large and small units; we have the schools of lower-level specialists where we complete the military training of our young lads.

We employ sophisticated techniques in the armed forces so that they will constitute a modern army. This is why we have aviation schools and other training centers for various specialties. We also have the support of the friendly countries where we train our officers in their schools and academies because that is the only way they can learn how to lead large and small units in the process of the armed struggle which we are carrying out in Angola.

We can say that, in addition to what our officers learn in the schools and training centers, they also get an opportunity to acquire more experience in the field; in one way or another, we teach theory in the schools while practice is acquired in the actual process of combat where you face the enemy. In this way our armed forces managed to strike hard at the regular army of South Africa and the puppet gangs who created terror among our people. This is how we are training our army and we can be sure that we will be able to improve the training of our officers in the near future.

Question: To what extent did our armed forces implement the policy of clemency ordered by our government?

Answer: The policy of clemency leaves no doubt in anyone's mind because the fact that a group of officers and soldiers from the former COMIRA [Military Committee of the Resistance in Angola], which belonged to the FNLA, came over to our side, is clear evidence of that. In addition to the effort that has been made by our units, primarily in the operational areas where members of the UNITA puppet group are trapped or where they surrender voluntarily, these individuals have been getting different treatment because everything is based on the idea of political clemency which our government has ordered.

This effort therefore is quite justified and it clarifies the role played by our armed forces in carrying out the guidelines issued by our government for the purpose of recovering all citizens who were organized in various puppet groups, such as FNLA, UNITA, FLEC [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave], and others. In addition to all of them, many leaders of the FNLA and even of UNITA came over to our side since the policy of clemency applies to everybody. The armed forces come to the aid of the people when they are attacked and, in so doing, they often come face-to-face with those individuals; on those occasions they always try to persuade these individuals to join them.

The armed forces have thus been following up on the guidelines issued by the party and the government regarding clemency.

Question: The alliance between the FAPLA and the people is a fundamental factor in winning over the enemy. We would like to know what kind of work has been done to boost that unity?

Answer: The alliance between the FAPLA and the people is expressed in the way the FAPLA participate in the organization of the population in areas where our armed forces operate. In other words, in the area of political work which our armed forces have been pursuing, the first instruction and guideline they get is the way in which they must organize the population

because, as you know perfectly well, the people are the main element in a struggle. Without organizing the people, this struggle cannot have any meaning and our fightingmen, including the soldiers, have guidelines for this purpose, regardless of where they may be.

This is the only way we can understand what exactly we are defending in the struggle we are going through now. Through this struggle, first of all, we seek to defend the interest of our people, their security and their well-being.

To bring this about, the fightingmen are forged amid the people and this is the only way the fightingman can survive in areas where he really encounters difficulties due to enemy action. In the first instance, it is our armed forces who are first to meet the people in areas where the enemy is carrying out his operations against defenseless people. The local people in turn cannot do anything except seek to work together with our armed forces. This is how our movement at the time guided our guerrilla groups during the first national liberation struggle and our movement survived with the help of what the population offered. We continue to hold on to this experience and this method; this is how our troops live with the population in remote areas when it is difficult to supply our units; so they work together. This is why this alliance takes shape in the actions which our soldiers carry out among the population.

Question: How would you describe the country's present military situation, Comrade Minister?

Answer: We cannot say that the country's current military situation has changed with relation to the various statements made primarily last year and with relation to the form in which the Second Party Congress described the political-military situation. What we can add to this situation is the fact that the United States is now providing open aid, that the United States is supplying a large amount of resources to the UNITA puppet group; we knew all along that they were getting that aid although in a hidden manner. Right now, however, the United States is doing that openly as a way of pressuring other countries to give their support to the puppet group.

This is the only change we can note in recent times as compared to the situation that prevailed last year. We must say that, in one way or another, the situation is improving in the sense that we continue to perfect the way our units operate, we continue to improve the organization of the population in the defense of the homeland and in improving the people's living conditions.

This is a phase we have to go through and we think that the way we solve the current problems experienced by the population will bring about a gradual change in the country's situation. We cannot say that this is a precarious situation at this moment but there are forms of work during each stage of the struggle. In other respects, the thing that concerns us in this situation is primarily the campaign which imperialism has been carrying out and which very often can confuse our allies, friends, and even the population who might think that the situation is quite alarming. But we who are

out in the field, we can say that the situation is not as serious as all that and we continue to find ways of improving the situation; this has to do primarily with the way in which we must make sure that the people will feel free and safe from the constant operations which the enemy has been carrying out.

Question: Would the Comrade Minister like to talk to us about the party's leading role in directing the armed forces and about the importance of political-ideological work in the FAPLA?

Answer: All of the work which our officers, enlisted men, and sailors have been doing is due to the political work done among our military units. We could not say that there are no longer any gaps in this type of work; we can observe some difficulties both in the training of our officers who are doing the political work and in difficulties of a general nature. But we must say that the entire orientation coming from the party, the existing documentation from the Second Congress and the guidelines issued by the commander-in-chief to the armed forces and even all the work that is being done by the party, we can say that we have indeed taken steps to strengthen the party's leading role in the armed forces through political and ideological work which is being done daily among the fightingmen.

This work has had an effect on the training of cadres because, very often, when the cadres are not within the organizational structure, they may lose the sense of the work that must be done. But we are quite aware that this is Job 1 in the armed forces on the echelon of all military units. We have a rather high structural level which has already been created so that ideological work may be carried out.

This is why we would describe this kind of work as a positive effort in spite of the difficulties which the National Political Directorate of the FAPLA has been encountering in supplying the material study base for officers in training our military personnel and our cadres. We are going to close the still existing gaps through the political schools. This is in every way a constant concern and we must work hard and close the existing gaps.

Question: In conclusion, we would like the Comrade Defense Minister to address a brief message to all fightingmen who heroically defend our homeland and our revolution.

Answer: We issued a methodological guideline on the way we must prepare for the 12th anniversary of the foundation of the FAPLA in the units of all military regions that carry out promotion, organization, and political indoctrination activities. In this way we are convinced that our fightingmen--even those who are in the very first line of our defense--will know how to mark this historical date.

I think that all those who are in the armed forces know what our primary mission today is, in other words, that it is the mission of defending the country, the revolution, our territorial integrity, and our people. This is why we would only like to say that, over the next several years, whatever we

have done in the past will be a lesson for us so that, in future years [illegible passage in original]. We must continue our preparations so that we will be able to mark this date in a worthy fashion. Many thanks.

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ANGOLA

INTERIOR MINISTER PRESIDES OVER FAPLA CEREMONY IN LUBANGO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Aug 86 pp 1, 12

[Text] Lubango--The central event marking the 12th anniversary of the proclamation of the FAPLA was held yesterday morning in the city of Lubango, headquarters of the 5th Military Region, under the chairmanship of Alexandre Rodrigues "Kito," member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party and interior minister, representing Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The ceremony took place in the "Comandante Cow-Boy" Square and was attended by Defense Minister Pedro Maria Tonha "Pedale"; it featured remarks by the interior minister and messages from the "Agostinho Neto" OPA (Pioneer Organization) and the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth.

Several hundred fightingmen from this military region, which consists of the provinces of Huila, Namibe, and Cunene, paraded before the local population in a strong demonstration of the high military potential and the high level of discipline and organization. The parade was accompanied by music from an FAPLA band.

Through a pioneer, the OPA in its message expressed the determination of Angolan children to hail the soldiers who "managed to smile when the enemy imagines that they are crying." "From the pioneers of Agostinho Neto, we want you to accept our revolutionary pledge on this day of 1 August which we have transformed into 1 December," the OPA message ended.

"The FAPLA have proved to be a worthy heir of the Angolan people's revolutionary traditions and have turned out to be a school of patriotism, heroism, and even professional mastery," emphasized Angela Braganca in reading the message from the Party Youth; she added that the Angolan people, united with its fighting arm, the FAPLA, is confident of victory.

Alexandre Rodrigues "Kito," who in his speech expressed the desire for peace, for which the Angolan People's Republic is fighting, in simple words expressed the motives behind the country's being involved in one of the main conflicts in southern Africa: "We are fighting because we are being attacked."

He reaffirmed that the efforts of the armed forces are mainly directed at "wiping out the puppet gangs without of course overlooking the incursions by

the South African racists." He added that the enemy is convinced that he will not, by force of arms, be able to overcome the revolutionary determination of the Angolan people because they are aware of the "glorious pages" written by the fightingmen of the FAPLA throughout the history of their existence.

"Let us honor the tenacity and audacity of our valiant fightingmen," said the member of the Party Political Committee.

The main ceremony was attended by various personalities from the nation's political life, in particular, Central Committee Secretary for Production Andre Pitra "Petrof," the first and second secretaries of the Huila Provincial Party Committee, Lopo do Nascimento and Domingos Jose, respectively, the chief of the National Political Directorate of the FAPLA, Lt Col Francisco Magalhaes Paiva "N'Vunda" and Col Joao Luis Neto "Xietu."

The ministers of industry, of health, and of construction, respectively, Henrique dos Santos "Onambwe," Ferreria Neto, and Jorge Flora, the provincial secretaries of Namibe and Cunene, Faustino Muteka and Pedro Mutinde, various members of the general staff of the FAPLA, of the party and government agencies represented in Huila, and military attaches from some of the embassies accredited in Angola also attended the event.

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ANGOLA

CHIEF OF POLICE GENERAL STAFF DESCRIBES WORK

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview with Capt Ferreira Neto by Miguel Filipe: "We Hope the Current Investigations Will Enable Us to Climb Out of the Abyss"]

[Text] Lubango--Capt Ferreira Neto, heading a large party made up of all of the People's Police central agency chiefs, in the course of an inspection trip and assistance visit to the Province of Huila, gave JORNAL DE ANGOLA an interview in this city. He outlined a broad overview of the activities at the top leadership level which he is in charge of and reported on the efforts being made at this time to improve the organization, dynamism, and skills of the various departments within the General Police and Criminal Investigation Command.

Capt Ferreira Neto said that his visit is based on two fundamental objectives. "The first one," he said, "has to do with the execution of the annual inspection and assistance visit plan to the various agencies making up the People's Police; second, it has to do with the installation of the new combined police structure in the light of the guidelines issued by the Second Party Congress to the Interior Ministry."

The chief of staff of the General Police Command and national director of Criminal Investigation then remarked that "It is general knowledge that the General People's Police Command consists of the national directorates of Criminal Investigation, of Inspection and Investigation of Economic Activities, of Public Order Process Instruction, of Traffic and Highways, as well as the DEFA (Directorate of Emigration and Border Posts of Angola), in a general staff setting, in other words, political agencies considered fundamental from the operational viewpoint. The agencies mentioned are organized in the form of provincial commands at the provincial echelon."

Capt Ferreira Neto recalled that "By virtue of some rather well-known questions, many of the agencies mentioned can be considered to have been established in the Province of Huila; this will imply a commitment that will necessarily involve strict coordination between the central and the provincial agencies as in the case of the economic police and the Directorate of Emigration and Border Posts whose transfer to the People's Police General Command is expected to take place at any moment on the basis of orders from higher-up."

Ferreira Neto said that "At this moment, the new organizational structures exist already in the provinces of Luanda and Benguela; in addition to the Province of Huila, the Province of Namibe is also a part of this program, making use of the short distance between both provinces. The other provinces of the country will be taken care of gradually and progressively, according to priorities established by higher headquarters; it is the intention of the top leadership of the Interior Ministry to complete this mission by the end of the year."

Talking specifically about the Province of Huila, the chief of staff of the General Police Command and national director of Criminal Investigation noted that "This provides excellent working conditions for the accomplishment of specific missions within the Interior Ministry after some of the difficulties have been resolved."

The official later on touched on the activities of the directorate which he is in charge of in the Province of Luanda where he considers the main concern to be the persistent fight against crime so as to guarantee the wellbeing of the people.

After describing crime as a social phenomenon motivated by many factors, Capt Ferreira Neto then said that "As in all countries of the world, the capitals have specific characteristics one of which is that they have a larger volume of work specifically when it comes to criminal investigation."

"Criminal investigation," Capt Ferreira Neto noted, and which for the reasons mentioned earlier in the country's context appears to involve a heavier work load, "implies not only the assignment of a larger personnel force but also and above all other material resources many of which the country does not have at this time for various reasons."

The chief of staff of the General Police Command and national director of Criminal Investigation recalled that "Although there are still some difficulties connected with some aspects having to do with the training of People's Police officers, the latter do have a minimum skill level so as to accomplish their basic tasks to the extent that the necessary efforts are made."

On that issue, Capt Ferreira Neto said that "We hope that the investigations in progress by higher authority will enable us gradually to get out of the abyss in which we find ourselves in the sense that we will provide better service for our people who need that sort of service very much."

Asked to comment on the police officer training schools in some of the country's provinces, Capt Ferreira Neto said that he considered them to be absolutely necessary in order to minimize the shortcomings in the cadre area; these officers must then be sent to the national school of the Interior Ministry in Luanda for specialized training.

In terms of long-range prospects, the chief of staff of the General Police Command and national director of Criminal Investigation described the

quantitative and qualitative improvement of the work as a fundamental and necessary activity; he added that it is necessary to work even harder to achieve closer relations with the courts and with the offices of the prosecutor.

In conclusion, Capt Ferreira Neto expressed his appreciation for the attention given to the delegation he directs by the province's party and government agencies; later on he appealed for closer cooperation that must be given to the activities of the agencies of the Interior Ministry in the province.

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ANGOLA

BENGUELA VISIT REVEALS FLOOD DAMAGE, POOR FISH CATCH

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Continuing the visits which he has been making to the production units that are considered to have top priority with the intention of familiarizing himself with the operations and difficulties in the way of their development, Maj Joao Lourenco, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and Benguela provincial commissioner, last week made assistance visits and inspections in the communities of Ekilina and Dombe Grande in the township of Baia Farta.

In Ekilina, the leader found that the agricultural complex was operating with an area of 500 hectares, growing bananas and vegetables.

In this complex, the agriculture delegation is preparing 15 hectares to be used for the distribution of maize seeds.

It was emphasized that this area is at this time still waiting for the completion of work on water-well drilling.

In the course of the visits to the fishing industry, Maj Joao Lourenco had an opportunity to get a look at the difficulties caused by the poor fish catch due basically to the ecological imbalance that developed in recent months as a result of the torrential rainfall. He also visited a bakery whose daily output is about 3,000 loaves.

The community's social sector also is struggling with some difficulties, above all in the fields of education and health; it was necessary to reduce the number of teachers, school equipment, and above all medications, with emphasis on daily necessities. The provincial delegation of the Social Affairs State Secretariat, in collaboration with Domestic Trade, continue to provide indispensable support for the people who live there.

In the community of Dombe Grande, the delegation visited the "4 February" factory at length; it concentrates on the production of sugar and is waiting for the start of disarmament in order to get repairs done for the 1986-1987 harvest.

The group then travelled along the Koporolo River which had caused severe damage during the past rainy season not only in material terms but also in human terms with flooding that broke and swept away the dams that held the water for the sugar cane plantations and the inhabited areas.

In a brief meeting with the workers and the population in general, the group held a political event which took place in "4 February" Square, presided over by Maj Joao Lourenco who said that rebuilding the boats was a priority task and urged stepped-up production of articles that can be made in the country, "Since imported goods did not solve the problems of our people whose birth rate continues to go up significantly."

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1 October 1986

ANGOLA

CABINDA WATER, ELECTRICITY CRISIS DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Joao Pokongo: "Water and Electric Power Shortage Calls for Immediate Remedy"]

[Text] The damage to the 10-Mw gas turbine and the destruction of the electric pump group, which boosted the water supply flow rate to the city of Cabinda, albeit in a reduced volume, have caused two of the most preoccupying problems experienced by that city's inhabitants since last February.

Water and Energy Shortage

This is undoubtedly a situation that calls for immediate remedy on the part of the appropriate agencies. Antonio Cajada, the provincial water and electric power manager, who has been working in the field for more than 22 years, was contacted by us and warned us that "the situation could worsen in the immediate future if urgent measures are not taken."

"At this time," he said, "only 20 percent of the city are supplied with water during some daytime hours because we are working only 12 hours per day due to the shortage of personnel and the insufficiency of the electric pump group that works with a flow rate of less than 30 cubic meters per hour."

The equipment has been working for more than 30 years and is at this time in very poor condition; it was installed for a small city with an insufficient flow rate of 15 cubic meters per hour, Cajada recalled.

He emphasized that, to supply the city of Cabinda with a sufficient volume, "We need a new system with a flow rate of at least 150 cubic meters per hour, working around-the-clock."

In addition, the pipeline from the catchment area is deteriorating and the pipes in the city are clogged as a result of the rupture of the aeration filter surface which is in very poor condition likewise. In reporting this to us, our interview subject also noted that he does not have enough manpower to clear the pipes since he has only two sewer workers; according to him, the pipe replacement plan worked out at the local level is just about a dead letter.

Antonio Cajada, the provincial water and electric power manager, said that to guarantee a minimum flow of water at this time in some parts of the city, it would be necessary for him to be a sewage worker, a mechanic, and a driver as the result of his 22 years of experience because the social conditions of the workers are not exactly the best; that forces the personnel to leave their jobs especially in the catchment area and that ultimately led to the reduction in catchment time; this is one of the factors that makes it impossible to supply more than 40 percent of the need.

"We must pay more attention to the situation and so long as we are not aware of the problem, I think we are not going to pay any attention to this matter," said Antonio Cajada in expressing his worry about the current water supply situation in the city of Cabinda.

"If we do not manage immediately to build a new station then we should at least renovate the current station because the machinery is worn out," the provincial water and electric power manager proposed.

Questioned about water treatment products, Antonio Cajada revealed that there was enough of those products but he was worried about the health situation in the area around the station since treatment is administered in the open air.

The station is located near the provincial hospital and, due to the present deplorable state and the clogging of the hospital's bathrooms, patients are forced to go to the area around the water treatment station when they have to answer the call of nature. This is another highly preoccupying situation.

In connection with this, Antonio Cajada said that he has already invited some of the leaders to familiarize themselves with the situation on the spot since Dr Cabinda, the provincial health delegate, told JORNAL DE ANGOLA that "Whoever was supposed to flush out the hospital's bathrooms proved incapable of doing the job and that created this situation since Health does not concern itself with construction matters."

The location of the hospital's "infectious-contagious" disease ward, likewise very close to the open-air water treatment station, is another matter that worries the provincial water and electric power manager; he emphasized that "Nobody can claim not to know about the danger deriving from this situation."

Antonio Cajada also said that he thinks that the present water catchment area on the Lucola River should be terminated in the future because it is not good; he added that there are rivers close to the city that have better-quality water.

On top of the difficulties with which the provincial water and electric power directorate is struggling, there is also the lack of transportation facilities, according to our interview subject.

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CSO: 3442/297

ANGOLA

CHIBIA URGED TO INCREASE FARM OUTPUT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Lubango--Lopo do Nascimento, Party Central Committee member Huila provincial commissioner, urged the people of the township of Chibia to revitalize agricultural and livestock activities in the course of a meeting held to introduce the new first party secretary and commissioner for that township.

Lopodo Nascimento, who was accompanied by members of the defense and security and domestic order forces in the province, reminded the population that the reorganization which has now been accomplished is the obvious result of the work of the party's municipal and provincial conferences in the sense of providing more dynamism and better organization for the municipal government agencies whose primary mission should be to concentrate on increasing the output so as to improve the living conditions of the people.

The provincial commissioner said that Chibia has a great agricultural potential and that its people are hard-working folk. Therefore "We must not allow Chibia to die." Everyone must commit himself to the production tasks, to mobilizing peasants, the members of the mass and social organizations and the population in general, so that the entire township will take up the important place which it always held in the social-economic context of the province.

On the other hand, Lopo do Nascimento urged the new party and government top leader in the township to address himself to solving the population's most pressing problems. He made it clear that "The party, as the leading body, must at all times work with those who are not members, with those who want to produce and contribute to the specific implementation of the higher-level directives issued in the political, economic, and social areas."

Along these lines, the Central Committee member once again stressed the need for making sure that the peasants, the farmers, and the ranchers will concentrate on solving problems that are easy to remedy. "We cannot stand by, doing nothing, in the hope that ENCODIPA [National Company for Marketing and Distribution of Agricultural Products] and Domestic Trade will give us everything we need. There are matters which we ourselves have the capacity to take care of," Lopo do Nascimento said.

Still talking about increased production, the party and government top leader in the province touched on the subject of repairing the "gangelas" dam which represents a basic sector for the storage of water to be used in irrigating the production areas of the local peasants.

As for the field of education, the Huila provincial commissioner stated that a basic, third-level school will soon be opened so that the pupils in this township will not have to travel all the way to the city. Lopo do Nascimento also said that "The provincial party and government continue to make every effort to beautify the township with paint jobs that will be done in all residential sections and on all municipal government buildings; this above all includes the construction of a kindergarten and the establishment of entertainment and recreation centers for the young people.

After referring to the production activity of each community that constitutes the township--such as Kabunda Kalilongo, Jau, Kita, and Chibia itself--Lopo do Nascimento once again urged the people to work hard and do a better job by cooperating with the new municipal leadership, a requirement without which one cannot attain the desired success.

After the meeting, the Huila provincial commissioner got together separately with the traditional authorities (village chiefs) with whom he took up questions of economic and social interest; on that occasion he urged them to double their vigilance in the production areas and to report those individuals who want to delay the triumphal march of the people's revolution.

The traditional officials in turn took this opportunity to brief the provincial party and government top leader on some of the difficulties which they are facing in their social production efforts; one of the most important difficulties is represented by the lack of a sufficient irrigation system for the production of maize and other fruit and vegetable crops.

The provincial commissioner was informed about the output of the peasants of the "Amelia" association and of farmer Gericota Augusto who during this agricultural year produced about 350 hectares of citrus fruit, thus contributing to the supply of the local population in this area.

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

AGRONOMY COURSE CONCLUDES--Huambo. A group of 40 youths successfully completed another middle-level course in agronomy in this city; this is a special subject in the field of general agriculture which has been taught at this city's Middle Agrarian Institute for the past 4 years. This event marks a new and decisive stage in the revival of the country's agriculture which suffers from a shortage of cadres in its various areas and which this new graduating class will certainly help reduce. During a brief ceremony which was full of content, a brief review was presented as to what those 4 years of training really meant; the course was not at all easy and there were various kinds of obstacles that are always difficult to get around; among these we might single out the lack of an effective faculty and the absence of a proper reference library. But the perseverance and self-denial of the students--who were aware of the pressing and urgent need for giving the country well-trained cadres, particularly for the agricultural sector--turned out to be a catalyzing element in overcoming barriers and attaining this lofty objective. It must be emphasized that the Huambo Middle Agrarian Institute, established 6 years ago, has been operating with rather positive results; it has already trained several young people in the most varied special subjects; many of these youths contribute to the country's agricultural development with the help of their knowledge. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jul 86 p 3] 5058

CSO: 3442/297

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMENTARY ON RSA DISRUPTION OF NATIONAL ELECTIONS

MB050628 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] At the summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement which is being held in Harare, the problem of the apartheid system in South Africa has appeared in every leader's report. It is a problem of the absence and total absence of democracy, and all member states agree on this. Perhaps, however, not enough has been said about the other side of the coin: The need to help the free states of southern Africa in their struggle to defend democracy.

The two things are very closely related, at least in Mozambique. Elections are currently taking place here. Anyone can be a candidate in these Mozambican elections--black, brown, or white.

Because of this democracy, the white rulers of South Africa send terrorists to try to disrupt the elections. Mozambique does not send anyone to disrupt elections in South Africa. That is impossible because there are no elections in South Africa. There is an opinion poll which the white minority holds among its own rank from time to time, to decide exactly which white racist would be the chief. They call it an election, but in reality it is no more than a poll of the opinion of a minority.

In Mozambique, there are no majorities and no minorities. There are only Mozambicans. Its policy is the antithesis of apartheid, and so the government in Pretoria sends bandits to try to disrupt the elections in Mozambique. The government in Pretoria would like us [to] have only white candidates like in Portuguese colonial times, like in South Africa today. Angola and Zimbabwe, whose people have also defeated racist rule and won the right to elect their own leaders, are also subjected to attacks by South Africa's surrogate forces. For decades, the government in Pretoria did all in its power to preserve white minority rule in Angola, Mozambique, and what was then Rhodesia. Having failed to save its racist sally, Pretoria is now trying to disrupt the fledgling democratic systems which have been established in these three countries.

Pretoria wants to prove that majority rule in Africa does not work. The rest of the world faces the challenge of helping the Frontline States to expose this as the lie that it is, by helping these states to defend themselves against the racist onslaught.

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL COMMENTS ON SUPPORT FOR ARMY

LD010911 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Mozambique continues to accuse Portugal of supporting Renamo. In an interview broadcast this evening on Mozambican television, President Samora Machel, currently in Harare, spoke about his country's problems. Lopez Pereira reports from Maputo:

Here in Maputo this evening, Mozambican television carried an interview granted in Harare by President Samora Machel to a French journalist in which he stated, among other things, that the armed bandits have supporters in Lisbon and South Africa. The war--and I am still quoting the Mozambican President--is being imposed on us by certain people nostalgic for the past, and has very clear-cut objectives. The war does not serve the interests of the Mozambican people, President Samora Machel stated, adding: The aggression by the armed bandits aims to Africanize the war here on the ground. South Africa has massed troops near our borders, he further stated.

On the subject of the reorganization of the Mozambican Armed Forces, Samora Machel admitted the support of a country such as France which, quoting his very words, understands that we are the victims of imperialist and racist aggression.

President Samora Machel also mentioned Italy and Britain as allies and friends who understand that Mozambique is the victim of aggression and will assist in reorganizing the Mozambican Armed Forces.

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CSO: 3400/539

SOUTH AFRICA

COLUMNIST SEES UDF GAINING IN POPULARITY

Durban POST NATAL in English 3-6 Sep 86 p 8

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya in "My View" column]

[Text]

THE Houses of Delegates and Representatives took another break from the rigours of parliamentary debate last week, and this week they will be celebrating their second anniversary.

The United Democratic Front was three years old last month, with many of its members taking an enforced break — as guests of the State under the emergency.

The two anniversaries are inter-related. The UDF was formed specifically to oppose the tricameral parliamentary system and the "Koornhof Bills".

The tricameral Parliament was launched by the majority of whites and a minority of "coloureds" and "Indians" amid great fanfare that it was the start of great constitutional reform and that it would herald evolutionary, peaceful change.

Let's take stock of some of the "reforms."

The first step was the inclusion of an "Indian" and a "coloured" in the Cabinet. This, of course, was a significant step away from rigid apartheid, yet it again highlighted the problem that has blighted nationalist claims of reform: a lack of credibility.

Although both Mr Allen Hendrickse and Mr Amichand Rajbansi undoubtedly have support in their government-designated communities, neither can, by a long chalk, claim the backing of numbers approaching near 50 percent.

If anything, it is probable that if an election were held now, their support would be even less than it was in 1984. Before their

supporters start yelling foul and point to opinion polls, let them put it to the test at the polling booths.

Remember how opinion polls were predicting above-50 percent turnouts in the 1984 elections?

And remember, too, that academics such as Professor Richard van der Ross who are in a good position to feel the pulse of a community say Mr Hendrickse's Labour party is at war with its own community.

Too much blood has flowed in the Western Cape in particular to augur for a better turnout in a House of Representatives election. If the Government blames the UDF for the violence, and if it is right, then by its own logic the UDF now has even greater support in the Cape than it had in 1984.

And if Mr Hendrickse and Mr Rajbansi — both shrewd and experienced politicians — blame low polls on intimidation by extra-parliamentary forces, then again it would be fair to conclude that the UDF, the National Forum and others have greater power than the MPs have.

All the same, the performance of the House of Delegates is the best public relations exercise extra-parliamentary groups could have hoped for. The constant squabbling, name-calling, changing of allegiances, absenteeism, failure to hold report-back meetings and the like have left ordinary voters wondering what many MPs are doing in Parliament to deserve their big paychecks.

The credibility problem doesn't end there. A "reform" in lower tiers of government has led to the inclusion of "Africans", "coloureds" and "Indians" in the provincial executives yet again, few if any of them enjoy the support of the majority of their officially designated communities, and again, they have been nominated.

The much-vaunted Regional Services Councils have yet to get off the ground, lacking as they

are in form and substance. But if the provincial and President's Council examples are anything to go by, we can expect much of the same.

Among the first of the hated laws to go were the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act and section 10 of the Immorality Act.

Whether the tricameral Parliament can take credit for their repeal, as the "coloured" and "Indian" MPs have done, is debatable.

Certainly the ruling nationalists had been debating these laws for a long time, and the sceptics say the timing of the repeal was aimed at giving the two new chambers credibility.

All the same, in real terms, the scrapping of the laws is reform, but it hasn't affected South Africa's social order significantly.

If anything, they have thrown up further problems, such as the residential qualifications of mixed couples under the Group Areas Act, the racial classification of their children, the schools their children may attend.

The real problems in these instances are the Group Areas Act, Population Registration Act and the education system.

These remain the cornerstones of apartheid, and

while they are on the statute books, government claims of apartheid done away with will remain hollow.

Their scrapping seems a long way away, certainly not during the lifetime of the Botha Government. Nats have constantly reiterated the principle of separate racial housing and education, and this separation cannot be enforced without the race classification system.

Another major "reform" was the scrapping of the pass laws; but again, it was accompanied by the usual Nationalist catch, this time in the form of the Aliens Act.

For the rest, it's the sometimes-sometimes-not scrapping of apartheid from public places such as beaches, cinemas and central business districts.

The biggest indictment of the tricameral system's being the vehicle of peaceful change has been the fact that two states of emergency have been declared during its two-year existence.

Remember that the escalation of unrest, which has been going on since 1976, coincided with the establishment of their tricameral system.

And while this system is enforced, the UDF will not disappear, despite the Government's attempts to curb

it.

Frankly, some of us have been surprised that the UDF has managed to pull through three years.

We had felt that once the the tricameral elections were over, the UDF would have little over which to mobilise, or if it did, the Government would ban it.

But it has continued to sustain — if not increase — its support.

Some of us still have reservations about some UDF strategies, such as the apparent emphasis it seems to place on wooing whites while it remains at loggerheads with the National Forum.

(Conversely, we have the same reservation about some NF members' insistence on keeping whites out while using white involvement as a reason for rejecting the UDF).

Whatever the reservations, the fact is that the UDF has become a major factor in South African politics, and even with its leaders often put out of the way by the Government, it has managed to keep in the spotlight by its organisation.

If anything, the UDF has left the Houses of Delegates and Representatives far behind in its ability to muster visible popular support.

/9274

CSO: 3400/555

1 October 1986

SOUTH AFRICA

CHURCH CONTINUES ANTI-APARTHEID FIGHT DESPITE CLAMPDOWN

Gweru MOTO in English No 48 [undated] p 23

[Interview with Beyers Naude, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches by Steven Askin; date and place not given]

[Text]

FOR nearly half of his adult life, Dr Beyers Naude appeared to be a fairly conventional cleric in the church which provided apartheid's theological rationale.

He was 45 years old when the 1960 Sharpsville massacre, the banning of the ANC and PAC, and a general crackdown against apartheid opponents forced him to rethink his own tradition and values. He co-founded the ecumenical, multinational Christian Institute and, in 1963, publicly quit the Broederbond, a secretive society at the heart of Afrikaaner political and social life.

Today, as Bishop Desmond Tutu's successor as secretary general of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Naude is struggling to keep the group alive in the midst of the nationwide state of emergency crackdown.

MOTO: How will the state of emergency influence the churches in South Africa?

Naude: At the present moment it is affecting practically every aspect of the life of the church. We are not allowed to make known the names of any staff members or field workers or members of any church body who have been detained. Therefore, it becomes very difficult to keep the churches informed, to ask them to pray for them, and to be aware of what is happening.

MOTO: When you describe it that way it sounds like you are totally crippled in response to the state of emergency?

Naude: The whole intention was to cripple

all bodies actively engaged in the struggle against apartheid.

I believe the state has no right to interfere in the life and ministry of the church in the way which is happening.

We have had a number of visits from the Security Police. Our offices have been raided and materials have been removed. We found it very difficult to continue with our work in the normal sense of the word. We simply have to accept the fact that for the foreseeable future, this is the kind of life we will have to live. We have to prepare ourselves for a fairly long period in which the state of emergency will continue to be upheld by the government.

MOTO: What goals do you think the South African government is pursuing in declaring the state of emergency and to what extent is it achieving those goals?

Naude: I think the South African government believes it is absolutely necessary to restore law and order and that law and order can only be restored by applying these very stringent emergency regulations. In the short term, I think the government is succeeding.

In the long term, it simply means that the root cause of the unrest, of the dissatisfaction, of the resistance of the people is not being addressed. It is a question of tightening the screws of the lid and stoking the fire underneath, until eventually there must be an explosion somewhere.

As long as the government is not willing to face and address itself to the cen-

tral issues — namely the question of political power for the black community, the release of political prisoners including Nelson Mandela, the unbanning of the ANC and the PAC, the freedom of the people to elect their own leaders to negotiate the future of the country — I cannot see that there will be lasting peace and stability in our country.

MOTO: What effect do you think that serious economic sanctions against South Africa would have on the condition in the country now? (Under the present emergency regulations, to answer this question is considered a punishable offence as Naude notes.)

Naude: Here you have a very serious threat to anybody or any organization that responds by supporting sanctions or disinvestment. If the government charges you and finds you guilty, you face the possibility of a ten year prison sentence, or a 20 000 Rand (Z\$14 000) fine, or both.

In this regard, I wish to refer to the resolution adopted by the SACC in June 1985 at its annual conference. It dealt extensively with this very question of divestment, of selective sanctions, and of the need for pressure on the South African government. Those who want to know what the stand of the SACC was at that time, I would refer to that resolution.

I cannot tell you what stand I would take at this time. I wish it were possible to do so, because my view in this regard has always been that I try to seek the most effective non-violent action to bring about fundamental change for the sake of justice and peace in South Africa.

MOTO: What kinds of changes would you like to see in U.S. policy toward South Africa?

Naude: First, the sooner the U.S. administration stops using the phrase 'constructive engagement', the better. It has become a swear word in the hearts and minds of millions of our people. It is a mockery of anything which we believe is constructive.

The image of the U.S. under the Reagan administration has suffered so severely. The animosity, the anger, the bitterness which has grown in the hearts of millions of the people — not against the American people as such, but against the administration and everything that it stands for — I do not think could ever be obliterated. The vast majority of the people will look at the U.S. with a deepening sense of suspicion, of distrust, of anger and of the feeling that they have been exploited for the sake of the selfish interests of the United States, both military, economic and political.

This is not only true for South Africa. It is equally true of the role the United States is playing in Angola, in Zimbabwe, and the role that it in all probability will be playing in a number of the surrounding states.

Any support of (Jonas) Savimbi's UNITA is seen, and rightly so, by us in South Africa as a very clear and definite support for the apartheid regime of P.W. Botha. Because we all know that Savimbi cannot continue without the active support of South Africa. And South Africa has no right to be in Angola, equally as Savimbi has no right to be supported by the United States government.

MOTO: Some conservative christians say they fear that if the ANC comes to power in South Africa, that communism will become dominant. What would you say to these people as fellow christians?

Naude: There is, in their whole theological understanding of the church and the witness of the church, something basically lacking. There (is) a blind fear of what they see to be communist influence overpowering the western world. Which, if you analyze it to its deepest roots, means nothing else than that they fear the threat of the Marxist challenge to economic injustice.

And they are not prepared to meet that threat by responding in the way that Christ wants us to respond in his demands for us to stand on the side of the poor. And as long as that continues, I am afraid that it will be a matter of the blind leading the blind. □

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CSO: 3400/555

SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TOWN MAYOR ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

MB021134 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1112 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 2, SAPA--The coming year would be critical in South African history and unless the government made major, meaningful adjustments, long-term prospects for peace and economic advancement in the city were unfavourable, said the mayor of Cape Town, Mr Leon Markovitz, today. He was speaking at a special council meeting after his formal re-election as mayor for a second term in office. He said the present political climate was largely because most South Africans refused to accept apartheid and the government was unable to respond to their political needs and aspirations. The issue had been further complicated by foreign governments and "activist groups" becoming directly involved.

Present sanctions proposals, if implemented, could be "extremely harmful" to the city and the regional economy of the western Cape was especially vulnerable, said Mr Markovitz. "There is a moral idiocy in the sanctions movement that cannot be justified by the moral bankruptcy of the apartheid ideology which it seeks to destroy. Sadly, it seems South Africa is unlikely to emerge from its difficult transition for some time."

Mr Markovitz said the "national and international environment" would dominate the year and the role of the city council would not be easy. He therefore made no apology for the emphasis of his speech. "There are undoubtedly formidable obstacles facing durable reform towards a consensual and prosperous society and I certainly do not claim to have the answers. "It is clear, however, that to achieve stability will require constitutional arrangements of enormous ingenuity and variety. It is equally clear to me, as an individual, that future structures must acknowledge universal suffrage at both a local and central government level."

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CSO: 3400/542

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP CONCERNED OVER HOMELAND CITIZENSHIP ISSUE

MB020834 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2019 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] House of Assembly, Sept 1, SAPA--The official opposition was concerned that thousands of people who would lose their South African citizenship through homeland consolidation had not been consulted, Mr Ray Swart (PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Berea) said today. He was opposing the second reading of the borders of particular states extension amendment bill, which provides for the transfer of land to the independent homelands of Ciskei, Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Venda.

Mr Swart said that, in the case of Bophuthatswana alone, 15,000 people would be affected in the Marico District, more than 1,600 on other Transvaal farms and about 500 families in a third district. He quoted from a letter sent to the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, by the headman of an area due to be allocated to Bophuthatswana. Mr Swart said the headman had said his people did not want to lose their South African citizenship but would have to leave their homes if they renounced Bophuthatswana citizenship. This was tantamount to forced removal, the headman had said. The headman's people feared prosecution by the Bophuthatswanan authorities if they renounced homeland citizenship, Mr Swart said.

It was essential that parliament took the utmost care to ensure that it respected the rights of South African citizens. "It is time to stop fiddling around with the exchange of land and get on with solving the country's real problems." However, he said, the government continued with its homeland policy, which was one of the most divisive factors in the country.

The chairman of the Standing Committee on Cooperation and Development, Mr Hendrik Tempel, said all those affected by consolidation proposals had been given the full opportunity to state their objections. The Commission for Cooperation and Development, which formulated recommendations for consolidation, had invited representations from interested parties before submitting its recommendations, he said. "I can't say whether these specific communities (mentioned by Mr Swart) appeared before the commission. But if someone has an open invitation and doesn't use it, the honourable member can't complain once the process is completed that there was no consultation." There were various problems associated with consultation, he said. For instance, how would absentee landlords be consulted?

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CSO: 3400/542

SOUTH AFRICA

EGLIN ON BOTHA, GOVERNMENT INTENTIONS

MB020707 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2131 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 1, SAPA--The National Party under the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had no intention of abandoning race classification and race separation as the cornerstones on which constitutional structures were to be built, the leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today. Speaking at a by-election meeting tonight, he said Mr Botha also had no intention of abandoning the verwoerdian concept of black homelands or of abolishing constitutional apartheid. "No wonder the national council which Mr Botha announced in April, and which was supposed to be approved by parliament during this session, has disappeared into oblivion. Mr Botha caused some speculation by referring to possible changes in the Group Areas Act. There could be some changes to make its application more flexible, big deal." Mr Eglin said that Mr Botha had subsequently said that as long as he was leader of the country, there would be no tampering with the principles of the Group Areas Act.

At the recent National Party Federal Congress, great play had been made of the concept of group self-determination, which was not the same as apartheid. "There are circumstances in which self-determination need not be apartheid. But when self-determination is based on race classification and compulsory race segregation, it is nothing other than apartheid. And what is more, when it is thrust on the politically weak, it is nothing other than baasskap [domination]. No wonder the government cannot get meaningful negotiations on a new constitution off the ground. And here I am not talking about private discussions the minister of constitutional development and planning is having with black people. I am talking of the tough around-the-table negotiations that must take place between leaders, including the government, on behalf of their constituencies."

He said that no black leader with a sizeable constituency would take part in negotiations designed to promote the modernisation of apartheid or the entrenchment as race as the basis of government in South Africa. [sentenced as printed] The government's constitutional guidelines made it impossible for even moderate black leaders and organisations to take part in the negotiation process. Apart

from the National Party's plans being able to solve the country's problems they were adding to the financial hardship of millions of ordinary citizens. Voters should now use their votes to tell the government to stop wasting resources and taxpayers money on its ideological policies.

Mr Eglin said what was distressing was that the country had a government which had no plans for the present or future and had neither the skill nor the ability to manage the economy and interests of its people." [quotation mark as received] The sanctions threat was evidence of hostility from countries who were not only traditional critics but also major trading partners while internally, unemployment rose by the day. "The state of emergency with its detentions, bannings, restrictions and muzzling of the press and manipulation of news has done nothing to solve any of the basic problems we face. It is difficult to believe that in a country which claims to have a democratic system of government, more than 8,500 citizens ... are languishing in goal without any charge having been brought against them, and without them having any opportunity to defend themselves against this violation of liberty."

Mr Botha's whole policy of constitutional reform and healthy powersharing was in a mess. The trcameral system had failed to succeed even as a means of powersharing between whites, coloureds and Indians. "Mr Botha soon enough showed the coloured and Indian MPs what he thought of powersharing. It is fine as long as you don't forget who is the boss."

On the provincial level, the government had abolished a sound provincial structure with elected representatives and replaced it with central government appointees. Then it called this exercise a broadening of democracy. At local government level, the government was committed to dividing every multiracial city, town or [word indistinct] into two or more separate racially-based local authorities. "What a shambles!" Mr Eglin said that if the government persisted in its plans to force apartheid at local government level it would wreck the "very fabric" of government in South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/542

SOUTH AFRICA

INFORMATION BUREAU'S EFFECTIVENESS QUESTIONED

MB010725 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0719 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 1, SAPA--The severe criticism of the Bureau for Information and the way in which it treated news of the violence in black townships has now spread to inside the ruling National Party [NP] and its supporting media. Their handling of the Soweto killings last week of 21 people angered many, including NP MPs, and was criticised by the two biggest Afrikaans dailies, BEELD and THE BURGER.

Mr Neil Ross, co-ordinator of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] nationwide unrest monitoring services, said yesterday that it was clear from their monitoring teams in virtually every township that white South Africans have "no idea whatsoever" of what is going on in the townships, because of the Information Bureau's "selective and distorted" handling of the news and the legal restrictions on newspapers to find out for themselves. Mr Ross said the public have no idea of the scope of SADF and SAP actions, especially in the rural areas. Paging through the extensive unrest monitoring files of the PFP, he pointed to unreported security force action in towns such as Oudtshoorn, Queenstown, Parys, Kroonstad, Graaffreinet, Upington, De Aar, Willowmore, Worcester, Ashton, Fort Beaufort and Carnarvon.

"White South Africans think it is relatively quiet in the black townships of South Africa. But what we have seen and heard is amazing," Mr Ross said.

The files tell stories that do not correspond with the public view of what is going on in South Africa today. There are many stories, some accompanied by affidavits, others not of young children spending long periods in detention, of alleged victimisation, of the police closing the entrances to supermarkets and detaining most black shoppers inside and of alleged assaults.

BEELD and THE BURGER's influential political commentator, Dawie, wrote on Saturday that there were no doubts about the Bureau's "ability to play an effective information role."

Mr Ross said the PFP's files showed that law and order minister Mr Louis le Granges list of detainees tabled in parliament was incorrect and unreliable. According to PFP calculations, there should have been some 14,000 names on the list, not 8,551.

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CSO: 3400/542

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR 'RESPONSIBILITY' FROM MEDIA

MB090740 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "South Africa and Japan"]

[Text] It is surely an indictment against the international media that, in this age of sophisticated communications, the world knows so very little about other countries, even a country like South Africa, which has received such massive media attention in the past 2 years.

In a recent edition of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, writer Steve Dailey poses the question: With satellite linkups and the various electronic miracles at the disposal of the news media in 1986, what is left for us to know about South Africa? He answers his own question: Almost everything, as it turns out.

He makes the point that television provides us with headlines with immediacy at the expense of understanding. Somehow, the idea that we are being shown the news, that we are on the scene when the cars are being overturned and the shots are being fired, has come to suffice. What it means, or how it got started, or how it might end no longer holds any fascination for us. Whatever the story, whatever the consequences, a couple of minutes during the news will have to do.

It is against this background that South Africa's foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, visited Japan and other parts of the East. One of his prime objectives, he said in an interview, was to ensure that the people, the government, and the business community of Japan knew what was going on in South Africa today.

Mr Botha was able to explain that there were radical forces at work which were totally opposed to peaceful reform, that they were intent instead on the revolutionary transformation of South Africa into a socialist state.

These are the facts about the developments in South Africa that the world needs to know. The media has every facility for making it known and it is time that a sense of responsibility prevailed.

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CSO: 3400/545

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN RADIO SERVICES

MB010803 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] A new SABC radio service called Radio Metro took to the airwaves this morning. Broadcast chiefly in English, the service will target its programs at the black population. Radio Metro will broadcast on medium wave in stereo from 0500 [0300 GMT] until midnight!! [words indistinct] Nine radio services in the Nguni and Sotho languages will link up for an all-night service on FM from midnight [2200 GMT] until 0500 [0300 GMT]. It will also be carried on medium wave transmitters.

The director general of the SABC, Mr (Riaan Eksteen) said at the launch of Radio Metro that the fundamental objective of the new service was to entertain and at the same time to provide information on developments in South Africa and within the communities of its listeners.

The changes in other program services of the SABC and of making better use of the program channels of the corporation and of giving audiences a better service also come into effect today. Radio Orion will be broadcast on the FM transmitters of Radio South Africa from 2130 [1930 GMT], while Radio Alegro will be broadcast from the same time daily on the transmitters of Radio South Africa. The transmitters of the community services Radio Hignveld, Radio Jacaranda, Radio Oranje, Radio Good Hope, Radio Algoa and Radio Port Natal will be used in the evenings for the simulcasting of TV-4 programs. At the same time Radio 2000, which we broadcast on transmitters, used previously by Springbok Radio, will take the air from 1600 [1400 GMT] on week days and from 1400 [1200 GMT] on Saturdays and Sundays for the simulcasting of programs of TV-1, TV-2, TV-3, and TV-4.

Shortwave transmissions will be targeted at the northern part of Southwest Africa.

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CSO: 3400/542

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF SABC

MB020919 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Extraordinary attacks on the SABC's integrity and sense of fair play have been splashed across the newspapers in the past two days. No less extraordinary was the readiness displayed to damn the SABC on what was a best scanty and conflicting evidence. BEELD went so far as to editorialize on the day the SABC brought shame upon its head. This is nonsensical. Throughout the proceedings of the past week, the SABC has been scrupulous in its adherence to its commitments as agreed with the national body governing South African rugby.

It has also acted throughout with the keen awareness of its duty as the national broadcaster and in particular of its obligations to rugby enthusiasts throughout the country. The date which BEELD proffered was Saturday, the occasion of the Santam Bank Curry Cup rugby match between Transvaal and Western Province at Ellis Park.

Is the SABC bringing shame on its head when it regards it as of importance to bring an event of wide interest to its viewers especially those outside the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area and on the Platteland [rural district] who demand a national broadcast to televise sport events? In terms of the permission granted the SABC by the South African Rugby Board [SARB] to screen a recording after the match, TV-1 transmitted an edited version that afternoon. As reported Dr Louis Late president of the Transvaal Rugby Football Union described this inter alia as deceitful and under hand, because the SABC had broken what he described as an agreement on the time of transmission. It is not clear however what time had supposedly been stipulated.

Four different newspapers quoting Dr Late or a spokesman each gives a different time from 1830 [1630 GMT] on Saturday to 1900 [1700 GMT] on Sunday. In fact there was no such agreement, not even such an understanding. There were, in various discussions and telephone calls, attempts made to have the SABC delay its transmission until much longer after the event. The time originally suggested to the SABC was Monday at night. On each occasion the response was the same.

The SABC would be transmitting shortly after the match had ended and would at most as a goodwill gesture wait until M-Met's test transmission to its restricted audience had been on the air for some time. The very notion that any outside interest might determine SABC transmission times is an absurdity. In terms of a written agreement between the SABC and the South African Rugby Board the only matches for which transmission times are stipulated are those agreed upon by the SABC and the board as available for live transmission. There has never been and can never be any question about the SABC's right itself to determine in the final analysis when other matters designated by the board as available for later transmission should go on the air. Notwithstanding these contractual obligations Dr Late has for long being uncomfortable with the situation.

Earlier this year he refused to allow any further television recordings of rugby at Ellis Park. The reason he gave was the need for the Transvaal Union to rebuild its finances and public support by attracting the largest possible spectators to Ellis Park. Although hundreds of thousands of South Africans living outside the PWV area from which possible spectators could be drawn would thereby be denied any chance of seeing important matches, Dr Late felt that local interests should take precedence. His granting of exclusive coverage of Saturday's match to M-Net would have restricted television viewing of the match to precisely the PWV area Dr Late was formerly concerned about while excluding the rest of the country.

Small wonder that Mr Jan Pickard, chairman of the television committee of the SARB publicly insisted that the SABC should cover the match and should even be given preference. Obviously Western Province supporters would also be anxious to view a crucial game that was being televised anyway. The SABC will continue to fulfill its obligation in providing a comprehensive service to all South Africans in rural areas as well as in the metropolitan complexes and in respect of all issues of interest to its audiences. Attacks on the integrity of the SABC as displayed at the weekend will not deflect it from this objective.

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CSO: 3400/542

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

NAFCOC REPRESENTATIVE ON 'INTERNAL SANCTIONS'--Cape Town, Sept 8, SAPA--The President's Council should use all the power at its disposal to lift internal economic sanctions, Mr I.J. Hetherington, a representative of NAFCOC [National African Federated Chambers of Commerce] said today. Addressing the council on the creation of job opportunities, Mr Hetherington said economic sanctions were not new to the black business community. "They have been imposed by successive colonial and South African governments on the black business community for more than 100 years. They are still imposed. This is despite the fact that they harm all South Africans, since we all share in a single economy." These self-imposed internal sanctions had done and were doing more harm to South Africa's economy than any external sanctions were ever likely to do. "Furthermore it is within the power of the government to lift them immediately. "If all the time, effort and money which is presently being spent on attempts to head off external sanctions were instead devoted to removing internal sanctions, there would be a vast outpouring of the entrepreneurial talent, which lies latent but suppressed in South Africa. "This--freedom and promotion of entrepreneurship--is the only permanent solution to the country's unemployment crisis," Mr Hetherington said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1017 GMT 8 Sep 86] /8309

REACTION TO JAILING ZOLANI JUVENILES--Cape Town, Sept 4, SAPA--Legal experts have reacted with shock to the jailing of 32 Zolani residents--including 14 juveniles--for public violence. Nine children, the youngest aged 13, were sentenced to eight years imprisonment and four to seven years in jail. The sentences were imposed on Tuesday by a Worcester regional court magistrate, Mr A.J. van Wyk. Mr Alex Abercrombie, a spokesman for the lawyers who dealt with the case, said they were drafting a notice of appeal which would possibly be heard in the Cape Supreme Court this week. Professor Dennis Davis of the University of Cape Town's law faculty said the sentences for the children were "absolutely extraordinary and horrific." It was a "classic case of criminalising political dissidency" and he felt magistrates should not be dealing with cases of this kind. Professor Davis said he feared the sentences could precipitate similar sentences elsewhere. Mr Abe Scheepers, co-ordinator of the Legal Advice Office at the Montangu-Ashton community service, which closely monitors activity in Zolani, said he was "astounded and very unhappy" about the "excessive" sentences. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1126 GMT 4 Sep 86] /8309

SENTENCES FOR CHILDREN PROTESTED--Cape Town, Sept 4, SAPA--Child welfare societies and the Black Sash yesterday expressed "the strongest possible protest" against the prison sentences imposed on children by the Worcester Regional Court on Tuesday. The Child Welfare Society, Cape Town, yesterday telexed the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, recording their protest. The Black Sash described the "harsh" sentencing of 33 residents of Zolani Township, Ashton, as "a travesty of justice." And attorneys acting for the children said the Department of Health and Welfare had made inquiries about the case. The residents, according to the charge sheet, included 13 children aged 13 to 17 and seven men and women aged 18 and 19 who received sentences of between seven and 10 years in jail for public violence. A 14th child was sentenced to seven cuts with a light cane. The director of the child welfare society, Cape Town, Mrs Helen Starke, said the society was "appalled" at the sentences. She said it was a matter of principle that when children were involved in court cases, a probation officer's report was called for. A director of the Nation Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NICRO), Miss Linda Christiansen, said: "We are opposed to any form of institutionalisation as we do not believe it has much merit and is definitely not good for children." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1249 GMT 4 Sep 86] /8309

CSO: 3400/542

SOUTH AFRICA

SOWETO COMMUNITY LEADER COMMENTS ON VIOLENCE, TENSION

MB051820 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 5 Sep 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It has been a bad 10 days or so in Soweto, near Johannesburg. Last week, more than 20 people were killed in confrontations between residents and security forces. Yesterday, mourners tried to defy a ban on a mass funeral. The authorities cracked down hard, sealed off the township, and there were reports of serious clashes and a stayaway from work. Another question is who is running Soweto. Government-backed councillors have gone into hiding and young vigilante groups are on the prowl. Dr Motlana is a prominent community leader in Soweto. Julian Barjer asked him what was going on today.

[Begin recording] [Motlana] I am not certain, but my reports come from young men who have been shot. They tell me that whereas the police told us that nobody would be buried yesterday, in fact between 5 and 15 bodies were buried. Nobody is certain exactly how many were buried behind our backs, without our knowledge. This morning, an additional four were buried. A lot of young people joined the funeral procession toward the cemetery, and that is when trouble started. Teargas was lobbed at them and even live ammunition was used. I saw two, one had been injured by a teargas canister. The other, I am not sure what injured him, but it looks like bird shot of particularly heavy calibre; and this is what I have noticed that so-called bird shot seems to come in one or two sizes. Some of the lead used is very small but some quite big.

[Borjer] These are two casualties that have come into your clinic. Do you have news of casualties elsewhere in the township?

[Motlana] I have heard of one or two who died in a place, a railway station in Soweto, called Phefeni but I myself cannot vouch for it. I have no proof. You see, because the newsmen are prevented from getting into Soweto, even black men cannot move about. Soweto is full of rumor, conjecture, speculation and nobody is quite certain what is taking place.

[Borjer] What is the atmosphere like now in Soweto?

[Motlana] The atmosphere is tense. You may have heard that there was an almost complete stayaway from work yesterday. In fact, the newspaper said the biggest stayaway since 1976. Many people have not gone to work today either. It appears that there is still a lot of unrest all over Soweto, but nobody is quite certain what has happened--whether there have been any casualties; what the army is doing; and what the young comrades are up to.

[Borjer] We have had reports that the Soweto city councillors have been running away from the townships, from their offices. So, who effectively runs Soweto now, who has the authority?

[Motlana] Well, the man who has authority over Soweto would be a town clerk called Mr Nico Malan; but, I mean, if you mean to whom would residents respond in terms of whether to go to work or not, I think one can safely say that they would listen, they would rather listen to the young comrades than anybody else. But it would not be correct to say that they run Soweto.
[end recording]

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CSO: 3400/541

SOUTH AFRICA

TAMBO SAYS END OF APARTHEID NEAR, WARNS AGAINST DIVERSIONS

EA061335 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpt] In his words of encouragement the president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo, pointed out that this [events in Soweto referred to in omitted passage] indicates that we have finally seized the control of our destiny.

[Begin Tambo recording] We have seized control of our destiny. Because our destiny is all tied up with the destruction of the apartheid system. For nearly 2 years we have been on the offensive. It has been a war with casualties. There have to be casualties. But we have started [words indistinct]. We cannot go back. We have expanded. We must devise ways of building [words indistinct], taking the offensive afresh, refusing to be silenced, not even by death.

The point is not very far off when our struggle [words indistinct] will begin to turn the scales against the regime. We have inflicted in a political sense some very serious blows. The enemy is confused. They do not know which way to go. The enemy is divided among its own ranks. The international community has become mobilized as never before.

The regime is under pressure to change and abandon the system. That pressure comes from our struggle. If there are sanctions, it is because we are struggling. If Botha is hunting around for the [words indistinct] acting under pressure and we must pursue it relentlessly. They will become desperate and act viciously but that itself will demonstrate that the end for them is near.

So this is the time to keep our sights on our set goals. Power to the people, one man one vote, a non-racial South Africa, away with the apartheid system. We are approaching that goal. We cannot talk now because we can already see the end, the end of the apartheid system. So all our people should come in. This battle must be fought on every front in unity.

And let us not be diverted by those who are talking glibly about peace. Let us not be diverted by those who are condemning the popular struggle and offering some nebulous solutions to the problem of apartheid. Apartheid will

be destroyed by our people in struggle. And let us distinguish between those who are in this struggle genuinely and those who are there planted to divert and perpetrate diversionary operations, to carry out diversionary operations in the interests of the enemy. We must ignore them and not be diverted.

For the way forward is the way towards people's power and people's government, not of Botha's government, not the president's council, not the tricameral parliament. None of these. It is a people's government. The people of South Africa, united as common citizens of the unitary state, based on the principle of one man, one vote. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/541

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC COMMITTEE MEMBER CALLS FOR OUSTER OF BOTHA

EA040926 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT
2 Sep 86

[ANC National Executive Committee member Thabo Mbeki commentary on program entitled "From Ungovernability to People's Power"]

[Text] Compatriots, our uninterrupted offensive against the puppets of black local authorities, which has recently forced about 27 puppet councillors to flee Soweto, is part of our national strategy to destroy the enemy organs of government. We are destroying these so-called black local authorities because they have been responsible for all the miseries facing urban Africans up to today. We rejected them because we knew from the beginning that their creation was only meant to facilitate the execution of apartheid policies.

In the case of Soweto, these stooges of the system have been forced to follow the path taken by some of their colleagues and many other African residential areas throughout the country. The enemy is trying to portray them as so-called moderate leaders, but to us they are simply tools of the apartheid system which have to be removed out of our way. But these, countrymen--that is, the enemy organs of government--must not and is not confined to Soweto or the eastern Cape alone. [sentence as heard] Throughout our country, people must rise in unison and demand what is rightfully ours, our national right to govern our daily lives. These organs we are destroying are only meant to govern us according to the wishes of the regime. Therefore, it is vital that as part of our [word indistinct] offensive, we extend our campaign to include all enemy organs of government which directly affect our daily lives. We are today no longer addressing individual apartheid laws and practices, but we are directing our offensive at the burning and decisive issue of political power. We want to do away with the Botha regime everywhere. As Comrade Thabo Mbeki, a member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC, puts it: Our immediate task is to pin on our banners the demand: Botha must go.

[Mbeki] The first and most important thing that we need to do is to pin on our banners the demand: Botha must go. Botha must go because he does not represent the people of South Africa. His regime is illegitimate and unacceptable, even when it has a sprinkling of puppets who have been rejected by the black people. Botha must go because his rule can only mean untold

suffering for the majority of the people of our country. Let the call resound throughout the country: The tyrant Botha must go. Let us make this call wherever we meet, whatever struggle we are engaged in, be it local or national. We are not asking this tyrant to reform the apartheid system. We are not interested whether he keeps as they are or amends the Immorality and Mixed Marriages Acts. We are not pinning our hopes on Botha sitting down with us around a conference table to draw up a new democratic constitution for South Africa. We are not pinning our hopes on this because we know that Botha is not interested in a just solution of the South African problems, all that interests him is the defense and perpetuation of the apartheid system, which we have rejected in our millions.

Dear compatriots, the solution to our problem lies in the downfall and destruction of the Botha regime. The tyrant Botha must go. We should not allow anybody to divert us from this demand. We must reject unequivocally all the lies that are told that Botha is experiencing a change of heart, that this tyrant has suddenly become a reformer and a peacemaker. There can be no sharing of interests between ourselves and our oppressors. Botha must go. And yet we know that the Botha-Malan regime will not disappear simply because we say so. It is only through unrelenting all-round political and military struggle that will force the Botha to go. [as heard] When we say Botha must go, we mean that we are no longer prepared to be ruled by a regime that has no authority to govern our country, a regime whose illegal rule we are challenging everyday. It is therefore clear that in our continuing offensive against the Pretoria regime we must, in practice, show that we are no longer prepared to be ruled by this racist and fascist clique of usurpers.

We must destroy the enemy organs of government. We must render them ineffective and inoperative. Indeed, why should we continue to cooperate with organs of government that we have correctly denounced as institutions imposed on us to perpetuate our own oppression? It makes no sense that we should cooperate with the bantustan and community council apartheid structures.

[Mbeki continues] To achieve our goals of forcing Botha to go means that, among other things and of primary importance, we must weaken his capacity to govern us.

In rejecting Botha, we also reject his puppets. There is no reason that we should allow these puppets to control our daily lives, be it in the bantustans or the black urban townships. We have accumulated enough organized strength to achieve this objective of making our country ungovernable. We have raised the level of political consciousness among ourselves to the point where we can and must in practice refuse to submit to the dictates of the Pretoria regime. In every locality and in all parts of our country, we must fight to ensure that we remove the enemy's organs of government using all means and methods available to us.

We must continue to isolate the puppets who now sit in Botha's tricameral Parliament, some of whom have now joined the (?enemy's) cabinet of repression, as Muzorewa did in racist Rhodesia. The same should happen to the puppets who direct the bantustan administrations and serve in the community councils and the new local and provincial structures meant to control the so-called coloreds and Indians.

Compatriots, our own deep-seated desire to be free demands that we tackle this task of making our country ungovernable with great vigor, determination, and fearlessness. The enemy will, of course, claim about the need to maintain law and order and stability, because all those words mean nothing but the maintenance of the apartheid system, a system we must break down, demolish, and destroy in struggle. The accomplishment of these tasks means that we should leave no section of our population unorganized. The struggle in which we are engaged requires that we should win specific victories in each specific area.

We further elevated the strength of the organized democratic movement, improved its contact with the masses, and increased the confidence of these masses in this organised democratic movement as a fighting force which not only protests against the injustices of the apartheid system, but points the way forwards to victory. In our continuing assault on the enemy's organs of government, we must use this organization to political ends, to activize and organize [word indistinct] revolutionary masses to take this next step of intensifying our drive to make our country ungovernable.

All classes and strata among the oppressed people are adversely affected by the apartheid system and are all victims of Pretoria's oppressive and repressive policies. It is therefore in the interest of all these classes and strata that we defeat the apartheid regime. Accordingly, our offensive against the enemy's organs of government has to be carried out by the people in their entirety. This is not a task that should be left to the youth alone or to the workers alone; it requires the involvement of the people as a whole. It is therefore the task of our democratic movement to ensure that all these classes and strata are organized.

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CSO: 3400/541

SOUTH AFRICA

ALLAN BOESAK SPEAKS ON INTERNAL SITUATION

MB040522 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0520 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 3, SAPA--The South African Government was "a government which was afraid of children," the Rev Allan Boesak said today in Harare.

The "bankruptcy" of the South African Government was clearly shown by the fact that it was a government which was afraid of children, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches said.

Dr Boesak was in Harare at the request of the Zimbabwe Government to attend the non-aligned movement summit.

He told ZIANA, the semi-official news agency, the current situation was extremely volatile and the government's response of fighting a war against children showed the utter confusion into which it had been thrown.

Dr Boesak considered the imposition of the current state of emergency as a sign of weakness, not power.

Consumer and rent boycotts were continuing.

Dr Boesak spoke at his growing awareness that rural areas were highly politicised.

People travelled hundreds of kilometres to hear him speak at remote villages.

Many were threatened by their farmer bosses, some were sacked, but they responded with indifference.

The day had long passed when the rural worker took off his hat and begged the "baas" for his job back or for anything else.

"Our people are angry and very determined," Dr Boesak commented.

"There has not been a single day since August 1984 when there has not been one kind of incident or another in South Africa."

Dr Boesak, a patron of the United Democratic Front [UDF], [word indistinct] membership was now some 800 organisations and was growing.

The UDF leader said no matter what the government promised or tried to do, the people no longer believed it.

The whites had to continue to believe that they were in control by virtue of their god-given right and superiority.

It was psychologically essential: If they lost that belief, they lost everything.

"One of the problems of the whites is that they have not yet experienced enough, have not yet shared the pain of apartheid," Dr Boesak exclaimed.

"They do not understand what is happening, the truth has been largely kept from them."

If Western countries expressed their disgust of apartheid by imposing sanctions, whites would be shocked into awareness.

Dr Boesak disagreed with those who thought sanctions would sent the whites into their laager."

They were already in a laager, he said.

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CSO: 3400/541

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI ACCUSES BOTHA OF IMPROPER LEADERSHIP

MB051332 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1146 GMT 5 Sep 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by: the Chief Minister's Office, Ulundi]

[Text] Durban, Friday--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today called on blacks and whites to rally together for South Africa's future survival in the absence of proper leadership from President P.W. Botha.

He accused Mr Botha of doing nothing about black-white negotiations and said that time was running out for him.

The Kwazulu chief minister and Inkatha president was speaking at a communications seminar organized by members of the motor industry.

He said there had been no indication from the [word indistinct] president--either at the National Party's Federal Congress or since--that he recognized what the country's real needs now were.

All he had done was to serve notice that he intended to use the present "deepening crisis" to rally the National Party faithful around him.

It was essential for all South Africans to draw together to survive sanctions, the economic downturn, increasing violence and the hostile diplomatic onslaught from Africa and elsewhere.

From what the state president was saying, there was scant prospect of his facilitating this.

"Time is running out for him. However he blusters about it, it is simply not true that the government has been in negotiations with blacks," he told a luncheon meeting.

There has been discussions with some blacks on some issues, but the process of real negotiations was not even in sight and the present prospects of black-white reconciliation were negligible.

And without such reconciliation, the prospects of South Africa surviving its external and internal crises were also negligible.

"The time has come for South Africans to say enough is enough and get on with the business of getting together as blacks and whites," he said. "We on our side started that ball rolling with the launching of the Kwazulu/Natal Indaba."

Chief Buthelezi was critical of the role of what he called the mass media in meeting the country's challenges. While there were healthy signs that the press was claiming greater freedom from party-political dictation newspapers still plugged one or the other party line.

The "white-owned, so-called black press" was perhaps the most irresponsible of all. These newspapers "annointed" their own celebrity leaders and then allowed these media-appointed leaders to dictate what kind of readership they should cater for.

"This tendency in the black press, combined with the more general sensationalism in news reporting, endorses newspapers out of the role of facilitating a grassroots coming together of all South Africans to face up to the challenges," Chief Buthelezi said.

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CSO: 3400/541

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI WARNING ON STRENGTHENING LABOR MOVEMENTS

MB020832 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1414 GMT 1 Sep 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service: Issued by: The Chief Minister's Office, Ulundi]

[Text] Johannesburg, Monday--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi tonight warned financiers and industrialists of the dangers of beginning to think of how to survive under an ANC government. He told a marketing dinner organized here by the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation that there was evidence that some of these people were losing faith in the process of political reconciliation. They were arguing that a little bit of socialisation and a little bit of nationalization would not destroy the economy. "I make the point that free enterprise must be truly free if we are ever to stand a snowball's hope in hell of working effectively towards the elimination of the huge backlogs we have in all things essential to the lives of blacks," he said.

He knew of the temptation for industrialists to appease those workers who had fallen under the influence of COSATU [Congress of South Africa Trade Unions], the UDF [United Democratic Front] and the ANC mission in exile; but appeasement could only deepen industrialists' problems. These organizations were committed to destroying the economy and the sabotaging of factories by workers. They preached that apartheid was synonymous with capitalism and that one could not be destroyed without the other. But every act of strengthening these organisations tipped South Africa towards as even greater escalation of the violence which they were seeking.

There would be a movement away from violent solutions if the government unshackled black democracy by freeing political prisoners and allowing blacks to determine what organisations would lead them in their day to day affairs, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said. The vast majority of blacks had no faith in the armed struggle and did not want to change an apartheid oppressor for a socialist oppressor.

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CSO: 3400/541

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI ADDRESSES YOUTH ON BLACK EDUCATION

MB301002 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2207 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Ulundi, Aug 29 SAPA--Sanctions were already a life and death issue in South Africa, and nearly a million people were now being fed through operation hunger, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said at Ulundi today. The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president hit out at "charlatans" who deceived the international community into believing most black South Africans wanted sanctions. He told the Inkatha Youth Brigade's annual conference there were even "suspect surveys" which were financed abroad and which were used to give respectability to such claims. The fact was that economic recession had already meant loss of jobs for thousands, and sanctions meant more and more young people would have no jobs at all.

And he called for youth, who constituted the majority of the country's work force and were the largest single element in Inkatha's membership, to state their views on sanctions and disinvestment. Inkatha saw that apartheid was crumbling and was therefore committed to the "absolute priority" of educating black youngsters to take their place in a free South Africa.

He described the call, "Liberation now, education later," as an insane slogan coined by the ANC mission in exile. It came from people who had not had to abandon their own education and was being used by those whose own children were being educated in white schools abroad. It was tragic that some schools had been closed in the Cape and Transvaal. Of all race groups it was blacks who needed to seize every opportunity for education. Yet, he said, there were educated people here and abroad who were planning "to make you a generation of illiterates." These people planned to make their own children, who were educated abroad, "your masters and mentors."

Chief Buthelezi said that although apartheid's days were numbered its eradication was only the first phase of the struggle to liberate black South Africa from poverty, ignorance and disease. If black suffering here appeared to have lasted longer than that endured elsewhere in Africa it should be remembered that many others had struggled to overthrow oppression of one kind only to find that they suffered under a new kind of oppressor. The so-called freedom some spoke about might be no more than an exchange of tyrants. He said the very people who talked the more glibly of a just revolution were those now perpetrating the most horrible deeds.

Chief Buthelezi said it was tragic that President P.W. Botha, who had had the courage to slaughter so many of apartheid's holy cows, still lived among the carcasses he had slain. "Why cannot he take the next bold step forward and bring our country to the point of real negotiation between black and white?" he asked. Unless Mr Botha accepted things which he now rejected, such as that South Africa was one country, with one parliament under a system of universal franchise, somebody would rise up from his rank and file who would move to accept them. They were inevitable and could be so easily accepted right now.

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SOUTH AFRICA

INKATHA YOUTH BRIGADE BACKS BUTHELEZI

MB311344 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1303 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Durban, Aug 31, SAPA--The Inkatha Youth Brigade voted unanimously at its annual conference in Ulundi today to back Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's demand for a moratorium on constitutional developments until real power-sharing negotiations took place between blacks and whites.

They resolved to identify with the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president's rejection of disinvestment and of every attempt to escalate black-on-black violence.

The brigade served notice on all black organisations "too politically irresponsible" to do so themselves that it would brook no interference in the exercise of its democratic right to organise the people.

It proclaimed its commitment to gaining black entry into all facets of society as free and equal South Africans.

The organisations also voted to defend the right of anyone to follow Chief Buthelezi as South Africa's "man of destiny."

It recorded its concern about the introduction of the Students Representative Council system in schools because the system was being abused by unscrupulous political organisations to further their own ends.

It expressed its strong preference for the former system of prefects/monitors who were elected democratically by the students rather than a system "imposed by so-called student leaders with opportunistic political organisations."

Among other resolutions the conference voted to were;

--To support Chief Buthelezi's attitude to the proposed National Council and his commitment to non-violence;

--Support his efforts to obtain the release of the ANC's Nelson Mandela, the PAC's [Pan Africanist Congress] Mr Zeph Mothapeng and other political prisoners.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI SAYS UNIONS WORSEN BLACKS' PROBLEMS

MB041210 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0929 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Mahlabatini, Natal, Sept 4, SAPA--Unless rural black South Africans tilled the soil and turned more to handcrafts they would not survive the worsening unemployment caused by sanctions, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned at Mahlabatini today.

The time for debating sanctions was over, he said, and the debate was now about how blacks, as "the poorest of the poor," could keep themselves alive as a result of them.

Delivering a vote of thanks at the Mahlabatini agricultural and industrial show, the Kwazulu chief minister Inkatha President accused certain trade unionists--he named COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and CUSA [Council of Unions of South Africa] in this respect--of compounding people's problems.

They had done so by insisting on sanctions despite the fact that there was already big unemployment because of company insolvencies.

The situation was now a challenge to people to be diligent. If they did not now use their hands to produce food, poverty would escalate "to the extent that we are going to bury people who will starve to death," Chief Buthelezi said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

URBAN FOUNDATION CHAIRMAN ON BLACK EDUCATION

MB090501 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0011 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Umlazi, Durban Sept 9, SAPA--Technology was critical to South Africa's future and advanced technical training and technikons were among the most vital institutions for development in South African society, Mr J.H. Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, said today.

He was speaking at the graduation ceremony at the Mangosuthu Technikon in Umlazi, and said it was a simple fact that too few black candidates for training were attaining matriculation level.

"The need for dynamic and far reaching reform in our whole educational system goes without saying," Mr Steyn said.

"Not only you in Mangosuthu, but we in the urban foundation, are deeply aware of the educational crisis and accord it high priority in our efforts to promote fundamental change in our society," he said.

The demand for higher-level technical skills was at low point in the economy and many trained black technicians were forced to seek work below their level of skills.

"In times of economic prosperity black technically trained staff are well placed to achieve rapid advancement if their qualifications and aptitudes are appropriate," Mr Steyn said.

"It is vitally necessary for our future economic development that we try not to allow the technical training process for blacks to suffer the effects of demotivation due to the lack of employment opportunity in times of economic recession.

"It should be a national goal to strive to maintain the training process in top gear at all times.

"A lag in training now will impose manpower constraints in the future and the occupational advancement of blacks will suffer all round," Mr Steyn said.

There had been "signal failures" in the areas of "black advancement," Mr Steyn continued. "Even the most cursory perusal of the monitoring reports of the Sullivan signatories will show that even among this highly motivated

group of employers, the performance has been less than spectacular, although improvement is clearly discernable."

There was an array of impediments to the advancement of blacks in industry, including "more or less subtle race discrimination," lack of management commitment, difficulties in finding good [word indistinct] skills, educational background and language problems.

"Add to these the possible lack of motivation among affected blacks who could well feel strangled in the organizational structures and not really believing that effort will be rewarded.

"I am happy to say that large industry is becoming increasingly committed to solving these problems. It would, however, be naive to expect dramatic results overnight," said Mr Steyn.

He attached great importance to effective technical training as a means of providing a more direct route to black socioeconomic progress than many other directions of the educational sphere.

"I would appeal to industry to promote black technical training as vigorously as they can," he said.

There was a new and burgeoning challenge for technical education in recent political developments in South Africa. It had its roots deep in the history of race discrimination and unequal opportunity in the educational and technical fields. Black people and particularly younger blacks, with hopes and expectations of progress had, in recent years become "critically" disenchanted with both the educational system and the urban economic system.

"The government has, to a certain extent, acknowledged this problem by initiating legislation through which a certification board will review the issuing of uniform matriculation certificates for all; nevertheless, this structure of education remains in sharp contrast to the way the white or Indian systems function today, in which a resounding majority of entrants will emerge with the prize of a matric at the end."

The clamour for socialism had a parallel in the cry for "peoples education" in black schools.

"We do not know yet what the concept of peoples education will produce by specific content," Mr Steyn said. "It is to be endorsed if it is the commencement of a demand for an education which builds pride and which eliminates the white or colonial bias in the teaching of history and literature."

Mr Steyn said that the real bargaining power in industry of a fully qualified and competent technician was much greater than that of a clerk or administrative officer.

"Too few blacks have experienced this yet for the full message to penetrate into the black schools and communities," said Mr Steyn. "Technology and technical education are all too frequently obscure, or dubious in the perceptions of black pupils and parents," he said.

"Given the challenges I have mentioned, we have no alternative in South Africa but to begin immediately to try to forge a new technological tradition in our technical training institutions. While I am in no sense dismissive of the signal achievements and spectacular reputation of high technology, I believe that even more testing and stirring challenges worthy of our abilities, lie in the field of appropriate and developmental technology.

"We must, as a national endeavour, begin to forge a powerful association between technology and the service of basic needs and the quality of life of all our people," Mr Steyn said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI PRESENTS PLAN FOR TUGELA BASIN DEVELOPMENT

MB020850 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1409 GMT 1 Sep 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service: Issued by: The Chief Minister's Office, Ulundi]

[Text] Johannesburg, Monday--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi tonight urged massive development of Kwazulu/Natal's Tugela Basin as the one region capable of reaching self-sustained growth to rival the Witwatersrand in a short space of time. The basin had enough water to support six cities the size of Johannesburg plus six the size of Cape Town, four the size of Durban, four the size of Pretoria, leaving still enough flow at the Tugela mouth to supply the equivalent of greater London, he told industrialists here.

Speaking at an industrial marketing dinner organised by the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation [KFC], he disclosed that he had asked the KFC to embark on a joint venture with the Natal provincial administration to market the Tugela Basin's industrial potential. The development of the region was being advocated not only because of the necessity to improve the quality of life for large numbers but because it was the one area geographically and economically positioned to accommodate future industrial development in South Africa on a gigantic scale. Such massive economic expansion was essential if the transition from an apartheid society to a multiracial democratic society was to be survived, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said. The growth potential of existing metropolitan areas was too limited to meet the requirements of the future, and the sooner a start was made in developing the Tugela Basin, the better off the country would be.

Chief Buthelezi questioned the present pumping of water from the Tugela into the Vaal catchment to cater for the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area. He understood that the PWV area was now the major motor for the national economy but suggested that it was unwise to stimulate industrial growth artificially by importing water. While cities might be all about crowding, the point must surely come when environmental pollution and social pressures dictated that urban growth be checked in particular places.

He said the Tugela Basin was ideally positioned midway on the PWV-Durban axis to take advantage of the huge ports of Durban and Richard's Bay. It was home to 1.1 million of his people, almost a third of whom were in the working age group--here was the springboard that could take the Tugela Basin into the future with confidence. There was an almost passionate desire among blacks to acquire skills and to move ahead in life. They were inhibited only by lack of opportunity.

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