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26 AUGUST 1986

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ANGOLA

CHIRAC STATEMENT ON UNITA SUPPORT DISCUSSED

Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 29 May-5 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] "We are interested in pragmatism in our relations with Paris, and Jacques Chirac's statement to O JORNAL (where he stated that he would support UNITA should he win the 16 March elections) must be interpreted as statements made during an election campaign," an official source from the Angolan Embassy in Paris told O JORNAL.

The same Angolan source confirmed also to O JORNAL that the interview published on 14 March, 2 days before the elections in France, caused intense discussions between Paris and Luanda and that the ambassador of Angola in Paris, Luis de Almeida, discussed with Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda the style to adopt in the relations with the government of Jacques Chirac.

During the talks between Angolans and French the conservative leaders in Paris said, according to the same source from the RPA Embassy in Paris, that the Angolans should interpret Chirac's statements to our newspaper as being made during an election campaign.

UNITO To Open Delegation in Paris?

However, there is still an uncomfortable feeling between the Paris and the Luanda governments; an official from the Quay d'Orsay (the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs) told O JORNAL that it is natural that Paris "makes an effort to understand what is happening in Angola from the political point of view" and for that reason one must not exclude an attempt toward "understanding UNITA in its role of opposition to a Soviet and Cuban supported government."

Asked by O JORNAL the same official stated, however, that France will not give material support to UNITA, and that at least for the time being that is out of the question.

Meanwhile, UNITA is trying to open an official delegation in Paris and is waiting for Jacques Chirac's green light to the request made for that purpose. The Angolan Embassy in Paris, however, puts as an essential condition for the good understanding between Paris and Luanda, that UNITA be denied authorizations to open headquarters in the French capital.

The Angolans think that, considering France's interests in Angola, particularly in the oil sector, Jacques Chirac's government is not going to do anything that might jeopardize the position of the French companies. It should be noted that Jacques Chirac in his declarations to O JORNAL was conclusive about this issue, stating that "France's policies do not revolve around oil interests."

The Angolans are conducting in this moment and intense contact activity with the French. They are preparing a visit of the Ministry of Oil to France. A reception for French businessmen will be held next 10 June at the Angolan Embassy in Paris.

Jacques Chirac's interview to O JORNAL took place during the last phase of the campaign for legislative elections and was tape recorded in its entirety.

13259/6662
CSO: 3442/241

ANGOLA

ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL GROUP MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jun 86 p 12

[Text] An official mission of the IRI group, Institute for Industrial Reconstruction, which controls about 500 Italian companies with joint capital, visited Luanda in the early days of this month, according to a notice received from the Italian Embassy accredited to our country.

The companies controlled by the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction operate in the most important sectors of the economy and of industry: banking, steel, engineering, energy, telecommunications, electronics, infrastructure, civil engineering, and agroindustry. Alitalia and Radio Television of the State are two of the companies controlled by IRI.

According to the notice, which reached our office yesterday, the mission was within the scope of the Italian government's development cooperation policy and under the auspices of the Italian Embassy in Luanda. It said that the group was received by the minister of state for production and for energy and petroleum, Pedro de Castro Van-dunem "Loy," and that they also met with Emilio Guerra, the Angolan minister for fisheries and co-president of the Angolan-Italian Joint Commission, with Galvao Branco, vice minister of industry, and with the minister of planning, Henriques Silva.

Examined during the meetings, it was further reported, were areas for cooperation between Angolan state enterprises and those of the IRI group, which already operate in the People's Republic of Angola in various sectors, among which is the restructuring of the FATA pipe factory in the municipality of Viana, by the ITALIMPIANTI Company.

12942/9738

CSO: 3442/260

ANGOLA

LAW ON FOREIGN TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS APPROVED IN LUANDA

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jun 86 p 28

[Text] A law passed yesterday by the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, approved the statute on foreign technical assistants, annulling all previous regulations "which actually revealed certain deficiencies and omissions."

According to the law, published in the official gazette, the indispensable prerequisites for hiring foreign technical assistants are that "they have not renounced the Angolan citizenship or benefitted from scholarships or professional training financed by the People's Republic of Angola."

As for the duties of the foreign technical assistants, the document specifies that they must put all their commitment into the accomplishment of their professional activity, transmit their technical or scientific expertise to the Angolan workers, and protect the property of the enterprise or state body by which they are employed.

On the other hand, foreign technical assistants are subject to payment of taxes and duties in accordance with the law and they are not allowed to exercise any political activity within the Angolan territory, neither to exercise any other remunerated activity within the national territory, without authorization from the Ministry of Labor.

Foreign technical assistants have the right to pay for their travel with currency from the country in which they were hired, and they have the option, in the case of a contract with a duration of more than 2 years, to travel with their families.

Foreign technical assistants have also the right to transfer abroad, monthly, part of their salary, in accordance with the terms of their respective contract.

In case of illness certified by the National Board of Health, and after all local resources have been exhausted, the law stipulated that the employees or the members of their families can travel abroad to receive medical treatment.

The law specifies that in case of illness, for a period up to a maximum of 3 months, these employees shall not have the right to transfer part of their salary; these employees are entitled to 100 percent of their salary in local currency in the first month, 75 percent in the second, and 50 percent in the third, but only in the case of a pregnant woman.

With regard to contract termination, the law signed by the Angolan president indicates that a contract can be terminated by mutual agreement, revocation by the employer or by the employee, and end of contract's duration; in the first and second cases the contract can be terminated at any time, regardless of its duration.

With termination of the contract by the employer for just cause, or by the employee without just cause, the employee incurs the obligation to compensate the employer with the amount equivalent to 3 months of the contractual salary.

In case of contract termination for the reasons stated above, the employee must abandon the country within 8 days, immediately after expiration of the time allowed for appeal.

13259/6662

CSO: 3442/241

ANGOLA

SOYO DEVELOPMENT PLAN COSTS, FOREIGN COOPERATION REPORTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Oil once constituted the main economic activity of the municipality of Soyo (Zaire Province), where the Kwanda base that supports Angolan off-shore oil exploration is located.

However, according to those in charge of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan Government, oil serves only as the primary impetus to the economic and social development of those regions where its presence is felt.

With this in mind, a project called the "Soyo Development Plan" (PDS) was conceived in 1979; it involves not only the establishment of an infrastructure in support of regional oil operations, but also the creation of the basic conditions necessary to the development of other sectors, and as a result the improvement of the socioeconomic level of the local population.

PDS has two distinct phases, and its cost is estimated at \$105 million (more than 3 billion kwanzas).

The first phase of the project, initiated in 1980, was completed on 11 November 1982, and included the construction of an industrial zone designed to provide support structures for oil exploration activities in "Block 2," and also containing residential and social service areas.

In addition, 25 km of roads were constructed between Kwanda base and Soyo, and within the area, a floating pier and access canal were installed, and protective barriers for Kwanda Island were built.

Also, the steps necessary to assure the viability of the installations, such as a supply network for water and power, telephones, sewers, and alighted heliport with a maintenance hangar were completed.

The overall costs of these projects, which were completed under the direction of Dar Al-Handansah Consultants (consultation), Astaldi International (construction), Volker Stevin Dredging (earth removal and dredging), and the Angola Engineering Laboratories (design and quality control), were about \$30 million dollars (\$1 = 30.214 kwanzas).

The second phase of the Soyo development plan involves 10 projects estimated at \$74 million.

The first of the 10 projects has just been completed, and consists of two floating piers dedicated to oil exploration activities and support for the fishing and transportation sectors, the latter only recently begun.

The floating piers have a total length of 200 meters, a depth of about 6 meters at mean low water, and a load-bearing capacity of up to 5 tons per square meter. The cost of this project is budgeted at \$15 million.

The other projects include the construction of housing, water and electric systems, operations centers for fishing and transportation, an industrial area, sports centers, an expansion of the heliport, and the building of installations for the companies that provide support services to the oil exploration activities.

Among these projects, the most important are those that will supply drinking water and electric power for Kwanda base, Soyo, and its suburbs.

With regard to the water project, it is designed to supply 2,500 cubic meters per day, and its cost is estimated at \$9 million.

The project involves carrying water from the Pangala zone, pumped from 3 wells with a capacity of 20 liters [sic] each, a treatment station that can handle 3.750 cubic meters [sic] daily, a supply pipeline, storage installations, and a redistribution network.

At this point, it is expected that the project specification will be completed this month for subsequent release for international bidding. Construction is forecast to begin this November, and it is estimated that it will require 18 months.

As for the supply and distribution of electric power and other industrial development projects, it is expected that Kwanda base, Soyo, and its suburbs will all benefit.

As a result of this project it is predicted that the present power capacity of 3.5 megawatts will be increased to 10 megawatts based upon the installation of a gas turbine thermal plant that can double present output.

The choice of this type of plant is based upon the presence of natural gas in the region, which lowers costs, and also upon the lower costs of maintenance and operation that such equipment requires.

Construction costs are budgeted at \$13 million, and the project specification ought to be completed this month. When international bidding has been reviewed, it is projected that construction would begin in November, at the same time as the water supply project, and that they would be completed within 16 months.

The PDS is also studying a project that will be of benefit to Cabinda Province. This involves the construction of a service center for the fishing industry that would be located within the Soyo commercial piers and extend for 100 meters along the coast.

The project, estimated at \$13 million, comprises installations for the production of ice and fish meal, drying operations, fish oil production, refrigeration, support services, sales, and a fleet of trucks.

This operation is expected to achieve a monthly production level of 432 tons of frozen, dried, and smoked fish, as well as fish meal and fish oil for distribution to the various Angolan provinces.

The project has been under study since January of this year at the Fishing Ministry, and upon approval the project specifications will be prepared for international bids. Construction is expected to take 18 months.

The second half of the commercial piers is for the use of the Transport and Communications Ministry, and includes an administrative section, storage areas for export products, and a restaurant.

It is hoped that the convenience of these commercial piers will diminish the congestion problems at the port of Luanda and improve the distribution network of essential goods to the provinces.

The project specifications were completed in 1985, and international bids will be solicited at the same time as those for the fisheries project. The cost of the project is estimated at \$4 million.

Another PDS project that has great importance from the social standpoint is the construction of two residential zones, one at Kwanda base and the other at Soyo.

The Soyo residential area will include 15 residential blocks and the official residence of the municipal commissioner, as well as support structures. At Kwanda base 50 residences will be built to offset the lack of housing for oil company workers employed in that region.

The project, which was released for international bids at the end of last year, and for which the contractor was chosen last April, has not yet been approved by the Planning Ministry.

The project will cost about \$15 million, and will take 16 months to complete.

There are other projects that are complementary to the second phase of PDS; namely the construction of an industrial center for the French oil company Elf Aquitaine to support operations in Block 3, expansion of the heliport, and the construction of installations for companies providing support services.

The Elf industrial center, so designated for project purposes, involves the construction of service areas, storage areas, and roads, and its cost is estimated at \$5 million. Its completion is expected by 25 August this year.

The National Fuel Society (SONANGOL) plans to establish offices at Soyo also as part of a project that will cost about \$433,000.

In order to guarantee the storage and maintenance of its equipment and materials, SONANGOL also plans to complete the construction of a warehouse by this August.

Finally, Kwanda base will include a 20-room hotel with a conference center for the use of oil company personnel and other visitors.

The hotel project, contracted to NPL International AB (Swiss) and Astaldi International as a sub-contractor, is already well along toward completion, and is estimated that it will cost about \$700,000.

So, the oil industry has served as a stimulus for the economic development of Soyo after only 5 years of activity, a time span that represents a third of the time expected to be necessary for oil extraction at a commercially viable level.

Other economic sectors in the Soyo region, such as agriculture, will probably also be developed as a result.

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CSO: 3442/264

ANGOLA

LUANDA-ADDIS ABABA AIR LINK INAUGURATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Ethiopian Airlines, Ethiopia's national airline, began air service from Addis Ababa to Luanda yesterday. The first flight landed at 1630 hours yesterday and it is scheduled to leave the Angolan capital early this morning. TAAG Business Director Jorge Rodrigues was present at the "4 February" International Airport to greet the Ethiopian Airlines' officials. They were: Business Director Woldr Gabriel Tsehay, Technical Director Haile Mariam Derso and Public Relations Director Assefa Tessema. According to the two companies' business directors, the basic objective of this link between Luanda and Addis Ababa is contained in the framework of the Association of African Airlines whose goal is to better serve African countries.

The weekly round trip flight on a 140 passenger Beogin 727 takes place on Tuesday with a Luanda arrival time of between 1530 and 1600 hours. It is the extension of the Addis Ababa to Bujumba, Burundi, route.

Ethiopian Airlines now has regular service from Addis Ababa to countries in three continents (21 African, 5 European and 1 Asian).

As a result, it is an airline that has gained prestige of worldwide renown, especially in Africa.

It has an agreement with TAAG (Angolan Airlines) to train Angolan pilots and maintenance technicians.

The relationship between both companies became that much closer with the beginning of these flights. According to Business Director Jorge Rodrigues, TAAG has a chance of obtaining passengers for its South America routes because Ethiopian Airlines has not extended its service there.

Jorge Rodrigues said that TAAG will not be opening new routes this year because of the difficult economic situation Angola is going through. He conceded that TAAG may also establish a route to Addis Ababa. Nevertheless, he added that everything depends on how the route develops.

9935/9738
CSO: 3342/262

ANGOLA

PRODUCTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS IN HUILA SHOWS PROMISE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Lubango--The construction materials industry in Huila Province, which processes local raw materials for construction, had a good record for the first quarter of this year, showing production figures for lime and tiles of 11,113,200.

According to Jose Correia, the provincial director of the enterprise we contacted, they expect to do even better this year with the arrival of explosives and cement which were so badly needed, mainly to finish the central hospital project, which has not been completed for various reasons.

At present, support is being received from the Construction Ministry. Jose Correia pointed out that these results have been achieved despite shortages in lubricants and spare parts, and despite the fact that the ceramics division has not been operating because of weather problems, and neither has the carpentry section because of wood shortages. He added that shortly the industry would be more dynamic, despite the fact that the ceramics factories in Hoque and Caculuvale were affected by the torrential rains which have devastated the province this year.

When we asked about the extended meeting of heads of provincial offices of the Ministry of Construction and referred to the repair and restructuring campaign taking place in some units, he said that his office had complied with 90 percent of the plan to beautify the city by providing lime and bricks.

The provincial director also said that the industries had done an excellent job on the production plans devised for later execution, but that one of the problems encountered was a shortage of lubricants, fuel, equipment and machinery, spare parts, rolling stock, immovable property, carts, and raw materials, which is why the ceramics factories in Caculuvale and Hoque have been paralyzed.

He mentioned that there are campaigns to make general repairs on some equipment in various industries to improve operations. As for the wood sector, he indicated that they are waiting for a shipment of wood from Cabinda to put that industry in full operation, and later to provide support for the Dr Agostinho Neto central hospital project (according to installed capacity).

As for the extraction of crude lime, Jose Correia said that he had no idea as to what production would be, since deposits were discovered at high places (in the mountains) and, according to him, "in order to explore them, we need investments that exceed the enterprise's financial capacity. We are continuing to use the crude lime from Caraculo, Namibe, which has a high percentage of marble in it, for the central hospital project. Production of lime by the local industry is proceeding at a good pace, and I therefore believe that it will comply with goals for the first quarter at the rate of 200 percent," he concluded.

9805/6662

CSO: 3442/263

ANGOLA

DIRECTOR OF WATER, SANITATION COMPANY DESCRIBES INEFFICIENCY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with Ricardo Bango, director of the National Water and Sanitation Enterprise, in Huambo; date not given]

[Text] The Water and Sanitation Enterprise in Huambo impounds, treats, and distributes water.

According to its director, Ricardo Bango, it has not been operating effectively since the end of 1983 because of equipment problems. We are reprinting below the interview Ricardo Bango gave JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Huambo:

[Question] What steps have been taken to improve the situation?

[Answer] Party and government agencies have done everything they can to resolve the situation as quickly as possible, but the problem lies with the insufficient power of the generating sets ENAS has. However, action has been taken to import generating sets with the required power, and this will alleviate the difficulties caused by water shortages.

Even when the generating sets arrive and are fully operational, it is true that the number of consumers will exceed the installed capacity, as our treatment stations are based on population estimates from the 1970's. We will therefore of course have problems of restricted water supply.

The most viable solution is to repair the Biopio dam, because otherwise the problems will persist.

[Question] Is ENAS paralyzed because the pipelines around the outside of the city have not been repaired?

[Answer] Our pipelines are no longer operational. If the Huambo road repair project is approved, then the whole problem will be resolved, but unfortunately the plan is still under study and we have to wait.

[Question] What are the problems hampering the normal operation of ENAS?

[Answer] The major obstacles are related to a shortage of water treatment products which are imported. In addition, our water is naturally of poor quality. We already have 200 tons of products at Lobito port now being processed through customs. There are also problems with our treatment equipment, primarily clossiadors, chlorometers and ammoniometers, which are either obsolete or have been destroyed by enemy action.

Equipment to replace these is also waiting at Lobito port.

9805/6662

CSO: 3442/263

ANGOLA

LUNDA-NORTE PROVINCE FACES SUPPLY PROBLEMS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jun 86 p 3

[Report on interview with Mauricio Pereira, provincial delegate for domestic trade; date and place not given]

[Text] Chitato--The Domestic Trade Commission's efforts in Lunda-Norte over the past year have been aimed at establishing a new supply system, expanding rural distribution capabilities and repairing structures such as the Chitato Hotel and the town's stores and warehouses. Contracts were also drawn up and approved with farmers' associations. At this time, Chitato has about 6,621 consumers and 2,020 family units, says Mauricio Pereira, a provincial delegate for domestic trade, in an interview granted to this newspaper.

"The new supply system was created as a result of the consumer census. It was not an easy task because it included Cuango, Cambulo, and Lucap municipalities. In any event, we were able to assign all the workers to the stores near their homes. Nothing was done in the other municipalities because of the political-military situation that exists in the province. As soon as everything returns to normal, organization will be imposed," said the provincial delegate.

Almost nothing has been done at the hotels for various reasons. Nevertheless, the provincial Domestic Trade Commission asked DIAMANG for help and it offered to repair the Cambulo and Chitato hotels. According to the DIAMANG construction team, the hotels will be in operation within days.

According to Mauricio Pereira, Luanda-Norte has 18 warehouses, 54 stores, a marketplace and a fish market. The refrigeration system has two units in operation and two others in need of repair. The repairs are scheduled to take place during the second quarter of 1986.

Rural Distribution

"We have a weak rural supply system. There is a shortage of tools to aid farmers and there is a lack of training for them... Since the province does not have any means of mass communication and our meetings with them have proven to be insufficient," said Mauricio Pereira.

Supplies had been reaching the three municipalities of Chitato, Cambulo and Lucapa until last year. This year, the Domestic Trade Commission was able to supply Cuango also. Supplies were not being sent prior to this for known reasons.

The province has approximately 700 tons of foodstuff in Luanda and about 100 million kwanzas worth of capital goods awaiting delivery. The ETP does not have the necessary equipment to transport all of this.

For the past 3 years, Lunda-Norte has not been supplied on a regular basis. The province is governed by a special statute that only permits state controlled trade to take place.

As Mauricio Pereira continued on the same topic, he added that an attempt will be made supply the province's nine municipalities. The planning to bring this about will have to come out of Luanda. The Luanda/Lunda-Norte route will facilitate this. We must avoid having goods pass through Chitato and then to the other municipalities. Every effort is being made to supply Emprotel so that later its Cuango facility may be reopened after being closed for 3 years.

Transportation Difficulties

As for the difficulties being encountered by the delegation in finding transportation for goods, Mauricio Pereira confided that with the help of the provincial commissar, "We are attempting to resolve some problems that, at first, appeared to have no solution." DIAMANG will assist the Domestic Trade Commission by hiring five trucks to transport almost 40 tons of goods each from Luanda."

The other major difficulties facing the provincial commission is the lack of trained people, especially in bookkeeping and billing. In a few days, three Vietnamese bookkeepers will arrive to serve as trade advisers.

Construction

Construction of a supermarket is planned for 1986. It will have the capacity to serve 4,000 Chitato workers daily. Home construction is also being planned for workers who may be transferred.

Party and Union Organizations

The Lunda-Norte Domestic Trade Commission has a single party cell, union organization and militant organization. The relationship among these groups is great and every effort has been made to spread activities to other areas.

In addition to the party and union organizations, the MINCI [Domestic Trade Ministry] has classrooms for literacy programs. The teachers in these programs are all from within. At this time, there are no illiterate workers in the delegation.

9935/9738
CSO: 3442/262

ANGOLA

HUAMBO PROVINCIAL COMMISSAR VISITS UKUMA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jun 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Huambo--A party/government delegation headed by Lieutenant Colonel Marques Monakapui (Bassovava), a member of the party's central committee and the provincial commissar of Huambo, visited Ukuma last Saturday as part of the assistance and control visit program for the province's municipalities.

During his stay in Ukuma, Lieutenant Colonel Bassovava met with the local party leadership and the municipality's traditional leaders.

During his meeting with the tribal leaders, Bassovava listened to the major problems facing the people. He outlined important directions for them to take to improve their lives.

Marques Monakapui (Bassovava) also spelled out at the meeting the important role the chiefs should play among the people of their respective areas. He also said that every chief should feel he is a party activist so as to mobilize and raise the awareness of the people.

During his visits to the municipal party committees, the party youth organization, OMA, the rural stores and the domestic trade warehouses, the provincial commissar learned about their operation as well as the large number of difficulties preventing them from operating normally.

Given the current situation in Angola (with an undeclared war being waged), the provincial commissar reminded everyone once again of the need to defend the revolution.

He stressed the need for the people to join the BPV's, territorial forces and the FAPLA in order to carry the battle to all those who, one way or another, try to subvert the defense of the Angolan people's conquests.

9935/9738
CSO: 3442/262

ANGOLA

NAMIBE'S AGRICULTURAL, CATTLE-RAISING POTENTIAL REPORTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] The province of Namibe is mainly desert, with a small area devoted to agriculture and stock raising. Agriculture is essentially of the subsistence type, but the introduction of more modern techniques of fruit and vegetable production, cultivation of river bank areas, and use of systems for utilizing ground water have given a significant impetus to its agricultural development. Now attention is turning to the recuperation of olive, banana, and citrus groves and vineyards, as well as dairy cattle, with the object of advancing steadily toward the goals set in 1973. The production of vegetables has also merited the attention of local authorities, because this is an area of the agricultural sector that contributes much in complementing the diet of the population.

The provincial delegate for agriculture, Manuel Inacio Pereira (Kamaninga), told JORNAL DE ANGOLA that the olive harvest was very low this year, amounting to only 40 tons, due to floods that devastated the region and caused the loss of some olive trees.

In 1973 olive trees covered an area of 400 hectares compared with 240 today, of which only 100 are in production.

According to Inacio Pereira, in addition to the 140 hectares to be restored, it is planned to add 250 in order to achieve the 1973 goal--a recuperation rate of about 50 hectares per year.

It is noted that olives produced in Namibe normally go to the city of Lubango for canning by the Kurika company, a private unit of Jomba Industrial of Lobito.

The provincial delegate for agriculture of Namibe said that soon an experiment will be conducted which, if successful, will be an extraordinary way to take advantage of the potential of the limited arable land of the region.

The experiment will involve planting vegetables, bananas, and forage (alfalfa) for dairy cattle in the spaces between the olive trees, thus taking advantage of the irrigation and fertilization of the trees.

In addition, an oil factory recently installed in Namibe will be a reason for increasing the production of olives, a product greatly prized and, we discovered, cultivable only in this region of the country.

The factory mentioned, which is scheduled to start up next year, has a capacity of 70 liters of oil per hour, obtained from 700 kg of olives.

The installation of this factory not only lessens the problem of supplying the population with olive oil but also, as we could see, will make it possible to utilize olives not suitable for canning.

Slow Development of Vineyards

Inacio Pereira offered some considerations about the development of vineyards, which are less extensive than olive groves but also growable only in this region.

According to him, in 1973 vineyards occupied an area of 60 hectares. Today there are 53 hectares, most of which still remain to be restored, and for this reason the latest harvests have not been the best.

About 4 years ago, we learned, a team of Italian technicians engaged in a so-called "technical project," the purpose of which was to restore and enlarge the areas of grape cultivation. That project was "an authentic fiasco," Inacio Pereira unhesitatingly assured us, and he expressed a desire to get on with some development projects "with what there is."

Bananas Are Grown

Although generally cultivated in zones much farther north and very different in climate, bananas are also grown here. It is a product greatly in demand by the population of the area, for which reason its development was of particular interest.

The total area of banana cultivation is now 38 hectares, with an intended future area of 100 hectares.

At present 16 hectares of the 38 are in full production. The rest constitutes a new banana grove, not yet in production.

Citrus Fruit Is Grown in the North

Namibe is also a zone for growing citrus fruit, mangos, peaches, pears, apples, melons and other fruits, because the province enjoys the benefit of varied climates, making possible the cultivation of products from other regions.

Citrus trees are grown in the Tamba region, about 120 km north of the city of Namibe. Being too far away from the area to have direct contact with those in charge of the plantations, we didn't get statistics on the extent of the area cultivated. We know that the area is vast, taking into account information that its production is sufficient to supply the population and other localities outside the province.

The provincial delegate for agriculture also referred to the work of private farmers who are generally engaged in the cultivation of vegetables, such as tomatoes, cabbage, onions, sweet potatoes, kale, and others.

This production of vegetables is destined in large part to supplying hospitals, military units, cooperatives, and also the provincial hotel chain.

Prospects for Increasing Cattle

Although the province of Namibe is mainly desert, it does have a vast savanna area in the north, where the inhabitants have always been engaged in grazing cattle. An increase in cattle breeding has therefore become essential to the development of the region.

Although somewhat reduced, the total number of heads of cattle amounts to 400, of which 70 are dairy cattle. The provincial delegate for agriculture did not hide his optimism concerning the prospects for increasing the herds. He said that there are plans to establish a cattle-breeding unit for this purpose, once the cattle have been duly selected.

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CSO: 3442/260

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

STATE SECURITY OFFICIAL DETAINED--Major Magalhaes, who for a long time headed the service for personal security of Angolan President Agostinho Neto, was recently detained in Luanda. Portuguese born ex-commando officer Maj Magalhaes stood out in the fight that opposed the MPLA to the UNITA and FNLA forces for the taking over Luanda. Because of such an accomplishment and other services rendered Agostinho Neto granted him Angolan citizenship, for merit. Until his detention he was a staff officer of the Angolan Ministry of Security. The imprisonment of Maj Magalhaes happened in the middle of last month, during an operation in which about a hundred State Security members were detained. It is thought, among informed circles, that this operation reflects the fight between different factions of the Angolan regime, for the control of the mighty Ministry of Security. According to the weekly newspaper EXPRESSO another one of those detained is Lieutenant Vale, also of Portuguese origin, who was the prosecutor in the so-called "Kamanga" case. [Text] [Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 6-12 Jun 86 p 19] 13259/6662

PORTUGUESE MILITARY COOPERATION CRITICIZED--The Portuguese authorities have have not yet done anything, to our knowledge, to investigate and repress the cannon-fodder trade in which the infamous Rosa Coutinho is involved, who, in spite of his name, Rosa Alva, is the reddest of the flowers ever nurtured by Soviet imperialism in its garden. It seems, however, that the "Red Admiral," one of those responsible for the tragedy that the Angolan people is living, will not remain unaccountable for much longer. According to well informed sources, many of the military hired by Rosa Coutinho for the MPLA have already realized what kind of deals the disgusting man has been making, from selling to Angola low-quality canvas boots, making believe they are the best that the Army uses, to putting into his own pocket part of the payments made by the MPLA to the Portuguese mercenaries. [Text] [Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 3 Jun 86 p 24] 13259/6662

MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY--ANOP, ANGOP--The creation in Angola of a lusophone merchant marine academy will be discussed in the meeting started Tuesday in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, with the participation of the Angolan minister of transport and communications, Manuel Bernardo de Sousa. Angola's candidacy--said the Angolan Minister to ANGOP--is due to the technical and material conditions offered by the Angolan ports, especially that of Lobito. There are currently three academies in the African continent, in Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Egypt, which offer courses of study respectively in English, French, and

Arabic. The objective of the meeting is the discussion of the regionalization of the African merchant navy academies. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 May 86 p 1] 13259/6662

BIE PROVINCIAL COMMISSAR VISITS CUAMBA--Kuito--As part of the municipal visits program, a group headed by Bie Provincial Commissar Marcolino Jose Carlos (Moko), a member of the party's central committee, made an assistance and control visit to Cuamba. While in Cuamba, the delegation of party and government officials as well as representatives from the party's youth wing and mass and social organizations met with local party/government officials and the area's traditional leaders. At these meetings, the delegation learned of the difficulties facing the municipalities, especially the problem of supplying essential goods to displaced people. The Bie provincial commissar was introduced to the local people by Abel Satula, the assistant coordinator of the party's provincial committee, at a mass rally. At the rally, Marcolino Moko, called upon the people to join in the vigilance tasks and municipal defense. He underscored that the concern of provincial officials is to combat the people's major difficulties. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jun 86 p 3] 9935/9738

DELEGATION VISITS PETROMAR--Caxito--A party/government delegation headed by Daniel Joao Quintas, economic department coordinator of the party's Bengo provincial committee, recently went to Ambriz where it learned about the socio-economic situation there and the operation of the oil exploration platform factory (PETROMAR). During the delegation's stay in Ambriz, it held fact finding meetings with the party's municipal committee, the commissariat and the PETROMAR management to learn about each area's day-to-day problems. The need to train Angolan personnel to replace the foreign work force was also brought out by Daniel Quintas. The firm has a large number of foreign workers who are a great detriment to the People's Republic of Angola because of the hard currency expenditures involved in keeping them. Meanwhile, the firm's economic development was reviewed (with great hope for the future). Such areas as the division of labor and the behavior of the students being trained in the firm were the subject of the review. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jun 86 p 1] 9935/9738

FREE MANDELA CAMPAIGN--Recently collected in the municipality of Kibaze were 9,896 signatures in favor of the liberation of Nelson Mandela. The campaign, which consisted in the opening of a book for signatures, was directed by the second provincial secretary of the JMPLA-MPLA Youth, Zeferino Simao, who explained at the time that the "collecting of signatures is not for the purpose of begging the South African racists, but to make them understand and recognize that the liberation of Mandela is on the side of truth." The collection will be extended to schools, companies, and military units, and will be aided by the Youth, OMA, OPA and BPV's in the province. This campaign is also to demand the progressive liberation of other political prisoners incarcerated in the jails of apartheid. Present at the ceremony were representatives of the ANC and SWAPO. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jun 86 p 3] 12942/9738

NEW COMMISSARS NAMED--Three presidential decrees signed by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic, and published yesterday relieved Mariano Garcia Puku, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, of his position as provincial commissar of Luanda, and Armindo

Francisco and Alberto de Almeida as assistant provincial commissars of Luanda. Appointed yesterday in three other presidential decrees were Estevao Sebastiao Rodrigues, assistant provincial commissar of Luanda-Sul, Mateus Domingos de Sousa, assistant provincial commissar of Kuando-Kubango, and Lopes dos Santos, assistant provincial commissar of Cabinda. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jun 86 p 1] 12942/9738

SWEARING-IN CEREMONY--On Friday at Luanda, the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), attended a swearing-in ceremony of new special troops of the Presidential Regiment. During the ceremony, which was also attended by Colonel Antonio dos Santos Franca (N'Dalu), of the political bureau of the Party, chief of the General Staff of the FAPLA, and commander of the Presidential Regiment, the troops carried out various demonstrations of encirclement of military interest. Also attending the ceremony were Lieutenant Colonels Francisco Magalhaes Paiva (N'Vunda) and Domingos Hungo (SKS), both of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the former chief of the National Political Directorate of the FAPLA and the latter assistant commander of the Presidential Regiment, along with other high-ranking officers. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jun 86 p 1] 12942/9738

CSO: 3442/260

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

SURRENDER OF FIREARMS ORDERED--The member of the Military Council responsible for national security and internal affairs, the Honorable Colonel Sekhube Letsie, has appealed to those people who have not yet handed over to the police their illegally acquired firearms to do so, mostly because there have occurred new incidents lately of people being shot with AK-47 rifles. Col Sekhube Letsie said he had been informed that on Saturday, 19 July, a person was shot dead with an AK-47 rifle at (Hatema) in Maseru. On Tuesday, 22 July, two other people were shot dead with an AK-47 rifle at (Gubotswana), while a third person was injured and is being treated in the hospital. Colonel Sekhube said these incidents are doubtless proof that the (?senior) groups illegally acquired firearms, and the fact that they have not been handed over to the police is proof that those possessing them are doing so with a definite purpose of causing harm and confusion throughout the country. For this reason, he said, the security forces have been instructed to search for people who are in possession of unregistered weapons and institute legal action against them. [Text] [Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Jul 86 MB]/12766

DETRACTORS WARNED OF ARMED FORCES--A member of the Military Council, Colonel Thaabe Letsie, says the Military intervened in government because those who were in power in a past administration abused it. Addressing a well-attended pitso [rally] today at (Methulung) in the Maseru District, Col Thaabe warned certain individuals who have recently come out accusing the armed forces that the Military Council, by holding public pitsos, was consolidating its power. He said the main concern of the armed forces is that the people be given a chance to manage their own affairs. Col Thaabe urged the people of (Methulung) to elect responsible citizens within the village development councils who will be able to service the interests of the people. He advised Basotho mineworkers to stop making contributions to some obscure associations in the Republic of South Africa and to abstain from taking part in the politics of that country. Col Thaabe was accompanied by the minister of the Ministry of Education, Sports, and Culture, the Honorable Phillip Mabathoana, and the minister of state in the Ministry of Rural Development, the Honorable Mrs 'Matlelima Hlalele. [Text] [Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jul 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/337

MOZAMBIQUE

FRENCH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS GIFT OF WHEAT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The ambassador of France to Mozambique, Serre Gerard, made a formal presentation in Maputo yesterday morning of a gift to our country of 3,600 tons of wheat flour. The gift was accepted by Vice Minister of Trade Prakash Ratilal at a ceremony held on the French ship Saint James, which has been in port in this capital city since last Friday.

Speaking at the ceremony, Serre Gerard said that the wheat being presented is a gift from the government of his country to support the Mozambican people, who "despite the great potential in Mozambique for the production of this kind of grain, cannot exploit that potential properly because of the war being promoted by the imperialists against the country through the armed bandits." He added that the gift symbolizes the friendly and cooperative relations existing between France and Mozambique, and recalled that this is the third time his country has made a gift of this sort to our country (and will not be the last, since the Mozambican people need further aid).

Prakash Ratilal, in turn, speaking on behalf of the people and the government of Mozambique, expressed thanks for the gift, stating that this wheat will minimize the shortage of food, above all in the southern part of the country.

On this occasion, the vice minister emphasized the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries, expressing the view that they will continue to increase daily. Prakash Ratilal recalled that France has supported our country in various national development projects, notably those in agriculture and the mineral resources sector, as well as others.

The wheat donated by France will be distributed in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane and the capital city, our reporters learned from a source at the Ministry of Trade.

The photograph was taken at the port of Maputo as the unloading of the wheat began.

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MOZAMBIQUE

CABO DELGADO GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE MEETS WITH PEMBA MUSLIMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] The believers in Islam living in Pemba, the capital of the province of Cabo Delgado, expressed to the local government their desire to participate in various sectors of economic and social life in a search for solutions to the problems hindering the development of our country. They expressed this desire in a meeting held several days ago with the representative of the government of Cabo Delgado, Adelino Muianga, following the Idi Fitre commemoration ceremony.

This was a ceremony which, without neglect of the Islamic religious rituals, nonetheless served to demonstrate the involvement of this community in the problems of the country, because as the people said, they are Mozambicans above all.

The ceremony, which was held in front of the provincial government premises, was attended by government and party leaders, as well as dozens of other individuals who stopped by from time to time.

In a short message delivered on this occasion, the Islamic community asked, after speaking of the passing of Idi Fitre and thanking the party and government, that the president of the republic be informed of their readiness, as Mozambican citizens, to take on whatever task might be assigned to them.

"The Islamic community of Pemba also wants to confirm that, as more time passes, it has a better understanding that the practice of religion is really free in Mozambique, and it thus denies the insinuations of the enemies of the fatherland who are trying to make the world believe that the FRELIMO opposes religion, that religious faith is persecuted in Mozambique, and that believers are subject to discrimination in our country," the message of the Islamic community said.

It went on to add: "The facts bear out our words. We know in fact that under the protection of the national flag which covers us all, this is truly the fatherland of Mondlane."

Vice Minister of Education Paulo Adelino Muianga, for his part, speaking as the representative of the Cabo Delgado provincial government, thanked the

Islamic community for coming to the party and the state on this day of celebration to reassert the identity of its members as Mozambicans first of all.

"We want to thank the Islamic community of Pemba represented here for the fact that it has come to recognize quite properly that the Mozambican party and state have made efforts to ensure the advance of our fatherland without discrimination of any kind, and in particular, in this case, without discrimination against any religious group. We are much moved by your message, in which you tell us and confirm that more than ever, your words and deeds and experiences in our country bear witness to the fact that the state is secular in Mozambique, and that it does not persecute any religious denomination," he said.

Later on, the representative of the provincial government of Cabo Delgado said that this attitude reveals that the members of this group realize that they are Mozambicans, and patriots, before being Muslims.

"And what makes us proud, makes all of our people proud, is the awareness that above being a Macua or Maconde or a religious believer, we are all Mozambicans," Paulo Adelino Muianga said.

As is traditional now, the celebration of the passing of yet another Idi Fitre commemoration in the city of Pemba included celebrations at which Muslims and other invited guests socialized, as well as various religious ceremonies in the outlying neighborhoods of the city.

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CSO:3442/259

MOZAMBIQUE

CONTEMPLATION OF NATION'S VICTIMS URGED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Adelino Jorge Fernandes]

[Text] "There are men who fight for a day and are good; there are others who fight for many days and are better; but there are still others who fight all their lives, and these are the indispensable ones." (Berchot)

A short time ago, we celebrated the 25 June anniversary. It was a day of festivity, and the drums never stopped. Our hearts beat faster, and they sang of emotion, sadness, harsh years of battle. This was a festival day, and all of the people who could celebrated.

This was a happy day, but I would simply ask that a few minutes be spent in reflection. Here we should remember all of the heroes who fell in the struggle, all of the aid which came from all of the peoples in the world to help our cause, and on this day we should remember Mondlane, Josina Machel, Filipe Samuel Magaia, Francisco Manyanga--in a word, all of the heroes.

On a day such as this we became independent, and now that 11 years have passed, we should for this reason be joyful. But we must also reflect on this day of festivity as we celebrate, because on this day and still today many men, women and children have died and are dying in Tete, the victims of hunger, and many men, women and children have died and are dying, the victims of murder by the armed bandits. Also on this day, many Mozambicans are celebrating by defending the fatherland.

Harsh were the years which have passed, but those which are to come will have to be hard as well. The progress in the economic and political sectors has been significant and our determination to fight has increased. On the grains of sand which cover Mozambique from Rovuma to Maputo, on each new grain of sand, yet another Mozambican citizen, combative and determined, is born, yet another man who believes in peace and happiness rises up.

But this is a day of celebration, and I beg for a few minutes of reflection. For though it is a day of celebration, our brothers, fathers and grandfathers are still suffering. In southern Africa there are still people suffering from the most brutal oppression. Even as 25 June approached, the South

Africans were decimated in the land of apartheid. And Namibia continues colonized, its people humiliated.

For us it is a day of celebration, but on this day, it is worthwhile to recall all of this. It is still necessary to wage a great fight, because our victories must increase. It is true that there are phenomena which work against our will--armed banditry and natural calamities. It is also necessary for us to be aware that the developed countries are taking the trouble to give us gifts to offset hunger, but they are not providing the technology so that we could produce these gifts for ourselves.

Our development will never come about on the basis of gifts, because it will only be possible to eliminate the hunger we are experiencing today with spades in the earth, with plows, with seeds--in other words, when we apply our talent to the earth as well. There are numerous countries which are helping us in the various economic branches, and there is significant development, but on the other hand, there are other forces which are arming the bandits to destroy this development. In short, some are aiding us to build, while others are destroying this aid.

It is a day of celebration and no one should think that I do not enjoy such days. But now I prefer to speak of those who suffer, those who had nothing with which to celebrate 25 June, of the victories we must still win, of the serious problems we are experiencing. After this, perhaps it will be possible to speak of celebration.

Happiness is not absent from our faces, but again I insist--let us spend a few minutes in contemplation. Let us continue celebrating this festive day, let us drink all the whiskey, wine and beer we want. If we finish it, it does not matter--we will buy more. But after drinking all of this, we must spend a few minutes in reflection. Then we will have to think of those who are dying in Tete, the victims of hunger, those who are defending the fatherland and also too, whiskey, wine and beer for all the people of Mozambique.

The path we have covered is still a short one. The true sons of our fatherland will be born and will be hardened in this constant struggle we are waging. Victories will come, as will defeats and heroes, and there will be traitors. Thus a few minutes of contemplation may enable our revolution to advance.

I am sure you will say I asked for minutes and have talked for hours, but I ask you that we say together, in a whirlwind chorus, simply "Mozambique belongs to the Mozambicans."

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MOZAMBIQUE

GAZA INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS, GOVERNOR'S SPEECH, REPORTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Jul 86 p 8

[Article by Bento Niquice]

[Text] "In all of the parts of our province, we must make a survey of all the areas regarded as underutilized, and we must define criteria and simple methods of offering them to those who want to work. We do not want to harbor hunger in this province any longer," First Party Secretary and Gaza Governor Francisco Joao Pateguana said in his address to thousands of persons in the city of Xai-Xai on 25 June during the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of national independence.

For the first time, Governor Francisco Pateguana, in his capacity as the highest leader of the party and the government in Gaza, presided at the ceremony at which flowers were placed at the monument to the Mozambican heroes, which is located in the lower part of the city of Xai-Xai. On this occasion, this official was accompanied by the second party secretary and military commander of Gaza, Gen Fernando Matavela, and other high leaders in the party apparatus and the government of the province. Also, hundreds of spectators were present at the site.

The ceremony was followed by a popular gathering in the Coca-missava Communal Settlement, with thousands of individuals, including peasants, workers and students, attending. Mention should be made of the "toast" offered to the thousands of individuals present there through the simultaneous actions of the dozens of groups which performed various numbers representing our cultural heritage.

The presentation of messages from the Defense and Security Forces (FDS), the Mass Democratic Organizations (ODM), the Socioprofessional Organizations (OSP) and the Continuers of the Mozambican Revolution provided a moment in which to recall how high the price of our freedom has been.

"We in the ranks of the FDS stationed in this province will never allow the enemy to override our fatherland with impunity, massacring our children and parents, mutilating and violating our women, robbing and destroying our socioeconomic infrastructures and causing great suffering," the message from the FDS read in part.

Then the speaker at the occasion, First Party Secretary and Gaza Governor Francisco Joao Pateguana, began by giving a brief history of what he called "the work which our heroes, living and dead, did to make the birth of the country on 25 June possible. He emphasized that our independence required a great sacrifice by many, including their very lives.

He spoke of some of the socioeconomic and political achievements in the province in the course of the last year, emphasizing that the results of some of them have already reduced some of the problems experienced by its people. However, he recognized that much still remains to be done. "It is now necessary for us to establish specific goals for our advance, based on our errors and successes," he said.

Party Must Command

He said that on all levels of society in the province, the party should assume the commanding role in national economic recovery. He reiterated that in order for this to become possible, it is essential that national unity be developed on the level of the state apparatus, as an important factor in the achievement of victory.

Sons of the State

"We are all sons of the same father. There is no difference among the state enterprises, farm cooperatives and family and private producers. They are all children of the Mozambican state. The extent of the support received by each individual will depend on the volume of his work, the level of his responsibility and how he uses the resources made available to him, because only thus can we eliminate hunger," Francisco Pateguana said at a given point in his discussion of the farm production problem in the province.

He urged the peasants to establish production associations to facilitate the support with which the state should provide them, because in his view, many problems could thus be jointly resolved.

The delicate question of fuel was another issue taken up by this official. He said that the bodies involved should, beginning now, study the proper mechanisms for using fuel, because some anomalies have been seen in its distribution. "There are permanent quotas for fuel. Amounts depend on the quantity received, and distribution must be based on priorities. Agriculture ranks first here," the governor said. He added that even for those individuals who have tractors, the fuel quantities provided must be based on the areas they have to work.

Another matter taken up by this official had to do with the improper use of tractors. He said that there are individuals who convert tractors into public transport vehicles, charging exorbitant prices. "Beginning today, everyone who has a tractor should know that it must remain on the farm. Whether it is state or privately owned, the tractor must remain on the farm. We do not want to see tractors traveling everywhere at all hours," Francisco Pateguana proclaimed.

Concerning the second general elections scheduled to be held in the country shortly, Francisco Pateguana urged that his hearers elect their best representatives, those who embody the concerns of the majority.

Blanket of Music Covers Xai-Xai

What is regarded as the finest musical performance in recent years in the city of Xai-Xai took place on the 24th and 25th of this month, under the sponsorship of the Recreation and Cultural Entertainment Enterprise (EREC), which was recently established by a group of young people in this city.

The two performances featured the well-known and famous Ghorwane and Alambique groups, including singers Arao Litsuri, Hortencio Langa, Roberto Chitsondzo and others. Thousands of individuals attended these performances, which were held at the Gaza Club football field.

On the second day, innumerable individuals were unable to see, hear and experience the traditional Mozambican musical performance because the football field was jammed. Moreover, the sophisticated equipment of the Mozambican Entertainment Enterprise (EME), which contributed greatly to the quality of the musical performance, was one of the factors bringing thousands of persons to the site of the performance. However, the Gaza Club football field only has a seating capacity of 5,000.

One very important aspect which should be stressed is that, despite their inexperience in this field (since the enterprise is a new one), the young organizers of the event were able to put respect for the public above everything, taking every step and precaution to ensure that a real musical experience was provided. The joy expressed therein could not fail to be contagious.

It could be said that for 2 days, the city of Xai-Xai was covered by a veritable musical "blanket." The city was free of the notorious deceptions to which dishonest impresarios had led it to become accustomed.

Also, on the evening of 25 June, Governor Francisco Pateguana gave an anniversary banquet for the leading cadres of the party and the government in Gaza. People's Assembly deputies and members of the Central Committee living in the province, as well as leaders of various sectors, also attended as invited guests.

The banquet lasted about 2 hours, and the Ghorwane and Alambique groups provided a show for the guests which won them several rounds of applause, which the young people in the two groups truly merited.

Addressing the performers directly, Francisco Pateguana praised their work, in particular because of the fact that they left the capital of the country to come and live in this part of the country at a time when the whole of our people are celebrating.

Race for Peace

Meanwhile, the schedule of celebrations to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the winning of national independence included a race through the streets of Xai-Xai run by a number of individuals, an event called the Race for Peace, in response to the appeals issued by the National Commission on the International Year of Peace (a body recently established in the country).

This event was held under the auspices of the Provincial Physical Education and Sports Department, a body subordinate to the Provincial Education and Culture Office.

According to a source involved in the organization of the Race for Peace in Xai-Xai, more than 30 individuals participated. Francisco Tivane deserves special credit, this same source said, since he was the oldest runner in the race.

This source also said that the race began in Pontinha (lower part of the city) and ended at the Praia crossing (upper part of the city). First, second and third prizes, which were not described on this occasion, were awarded.

It should be emphasized that this is the first event of this sort to be sponsored in Xai-Xai.

The source at the Provincial Physical Education and Sports Department went on to say that plans call for the holding of more events of this kind and other similar ones, designed basically to encourage the residents of the city of Xai-Xai to consider the question of peace, not only in this country, but in other parts of our continent and the world, seriously.

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CSO:3442/259

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MOZAMBIQUE, GDR SIGN PROTOCOL--In Maputo today, Mozambique and the GDR signed a protocol on the professional training of 900 Mozambicans who completed a general education course at the Friendship School in the GDR. The protocol establishes, among other things, conditions of training and academic reciprocity and was signed by Education Minister Graca Machel and GDR Ambassador to Mozambique Helmuth Mathes. The 900 Mozambican students who are currently on vacation in the GDR will start professional courses in September. The courses will focus on subjects related to industry and will end in December 1988. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 29 Jul 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/337

NIGERIA

CHRISTIAN CHURCH LEADERS RAISE ISSUES WITH GOVERNMENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE first National Church Leaders Conference held in Kaduna on Tuesday has called on the Federal Government to clear the ambiguity in the statement made on the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) in the President's recent national broadcast.

A communique issued after the one-day meeting said it noted with concern the evasion of a categorical statement that Nigeria had withdrawn from the OIC by the President, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida in his last broadcast.

It was therefore lamentable that government could toy with the destiny of about 100 million people and the next generations, according to the communique signed by bishops, Protestant reverends, prophets, apostles and various denominational leaders, from all the states of the federation.

It noted that Christians would under no condition compromise their faith or allow it to be trampled upon by individuals or government and insisted on of Christian and Muslim pilgrimages, building of mosques in public places with public funds, the proposed regulatory religious council, building of religious schools with public funds among others and called on the Federal Government to stay clear of all religious affairs in the interest of unity and continuity of Nigeria as a an entity.

/12828

CSO: 3400/148

Other issues raised in the communique included the harrassment and assault of some Christians in various parts of the country while the law enforcement agents had not been able to ensure justice and fairplay in handling such cases, the arguments on the removal of the Christian Cross from its site at the University of Ibadan and the threat on the vice-chancellor.

The leaders urged the Federal Government to step into the matters promptly. They also called on the government to restore relations with Israel because it was now obvious that there were no acceptable reasons to the contrary, adding, "Nigerian Christians are as entitled to consular services in Israel as the Muslims enjoy in Saudi Arabia."

Prominent among the leaders and Church representatives were the Bishop of Jos, Bishop G.G. Ganaka, Archbishop Peter Jatau, Professor Ishaya Audu, Bishop of Lagos, Reverend A.A. Omodunbi, Anambra, Reverend Akano Otu, Chairman of the CSSM, Mr. Austin Ukachi, Pastor Ben Ogun-dimu from Ogun, Mr. Ezekiel Izuogu from Imo, Dr. Bitrus Gani, and Dr. Olusola Ajolore from Kwara State.

Many of them were signatories to the conference communique.

NIGERIA

'DAILY STAR' URGES END TO SECTIONAL PATRIOTISM

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 17 Jul 86 p 3

[Text]

THE Chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, has observed that sectional patriotism has been responsible for the evils that have benighted Nigeria, "the main constraints to the attainment of genuine patriotism in the country".

COMMODORE Ukiwe who was exchanging views with one of the frontline nationalists in the struggle for independence, Igwe Osita Agwuna, the Eze Enugwu-Ukwu who paid him a courtesy call at the Dodan Barracks regretted that sectional patriotism has hampered Nigeria's campaign towards greater unity. He noted that "some Nigerians tended to subjugate national patriotism when it comes into conflict with their sectional interest". We agree entirely with the Chief of General Staff.

LIKE nationalism, sectional patriotism is a sentiment that is transmitted from the elite to the masses. Those who do not shy away from history will agree with us that it was only between 1948 and 1958 that Nigeria had elite and leaders whose national interests transcended sectional interests.

THAT was the time when under the banner of a "United Front" Nigeria as a nation presented a common front against the colonial masters — the time when such people like the Igwe Osita Agwuna himself, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, the late Herbert Macaulay, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Chief T.O.S. Benson, Chief Michael Imodu, Chief H. O. Davies, Chief Kola Balogun, Dr Ikenna Nzimiro, late Fumilayo Ransome-Kuti and a host of nationalists were prepared to sacrifice their lives rather than see Nigeria derogated in any form or guise. Some of these men served various prison terms for the cause of Nigeria and none hardly remembered he belonged to a different clan or clime.

BUT since the attainment of independence in 1960, the problem which has confronted Nigeria and survived successive regimes has been the debilitating cause of sectional patriotism under the varying names of tribalism, ethnicity or statism. Sectional patriotism culminated in a thirty-month bloody war and has continued to blight us many years after the civil war.

THE original concept of statism was to help the various ethnic groups grow at their own pace and beyond the fear of friction with or domination of the bigger ethnic units within the polity. Unfortunately, the creation of many states has fostered sectional patriotism more than it resolved the crisis of unity and stability. It created disaffection even where harmony once reigned.

IT is this sectional patriotism that has limited job mobility in Nigeria, created confusion and abuses in the location of industries, helped criminals to elude punishment, introduced abuses into the concept of the "federal character" and influenced our choice of leaderships.

WE agree entirely that sectional patriotism is the root of our ills and until we overcome that sentiment, all efforts towards greater national integration and nationhood will remain ineffective. This is why we believe that the new phase of WAI should emphasize the transformation of the flames of sectional patriotism into those of national patriotism.

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CSO: 3400/148

NIGERIA

TRADITIONAL RULER URGES AFRC TO DISBAND POLITICAL BUREAU

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Jul 86 p 11

[Article by Anene Ozoagu]

[Text] THE Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) has been urged to call off the national political debate and disband the political bureau.

This call was made by Oloye Dapo Daramola, the Odofin Aiyede-Ekiti in a press release sent to the Political Bureau and released to newsmen in Lagos.

Chief Daramola said the debate was a waste of time and funds and an unnecessary and avoidable diversion.

He said that in place of the bureau, state consultative assemblies of traditional rulers should be inaugurated in every local government area throughout the country.

Chief Daramola said that this assemblies of traditional rulers should be made to inherit the terms of reference of the bureau within their state and report and recommend through their respective military governors within three months.

He said that while the political bureau was morally right for the AFRC the traditional rulers assemblies was necessary for public good and for the restoration of public confidence and in-

terest in the process of national reconstruction.

On the 10 years ban imposed on politicians and public officers, he said that the AFRC has effectively rendered the proceedings of the political bureau as superfluous and irrelevant.

Chief Daramola said that even if the AFRC did not intend to give the impression that it had preempted the political bureau "it has failed to disguise its apparent drift from the main issue and problem".

He said that the two tasks the AFRC said it was committed to were "to execute the damaged control programme on the inherited government insolvency" and "to restore the right of self-determination which the Shagari electoral landmines of 1983 had blown to bits".

He said that even though mistakes were inevitable "the consistency with which the AFRC has tended to move in the opposite direction of declared intentions and its apparent inclination to act first and ask questions later, critically undermines its credibility".

NIGERIA

SUCCESSION ISSUE IN SOKOTO OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 2 Jul 86 pp 1-3

[Excerpt]

Sokoto, the source of traditional power in Northern Nigeria for over a hundred years, is in turmoil. The infirm octogenarian Sultan, Sir **Abubakar III**, can no longer perform his official functions. A five-man committee was set up last month to act for him. The race for the Sultanate succession has started in earnest. But his death will signal more than the end of a long and influential reign. It will rock the basis of Nigerian politics - the delicate north-south power balance.

Sir Abubakar is probably the last Sarkin Musulmi - King of the Muslims - to have enjoyed secular as well as spiritual power. (AC Vol. 26 No. 13). He has been on the throne for almost half a century, combining his traditional office for some years with the post of minister in the pre-independence government of what was then Nigeria's Northern Region. In 1954 he allowed his first cousin, Sir **Ahmadu Bello**, the Sardauna of Sokoto, to become premier in the Northern Region government. The title of Sardauna (chief of the body guards) had been held by Abubakar himself before he became Sultan, and in passing it on to Bello he underlined Bello's important position in the Sokoto hierarchy. Both men were great-grandsons of the founder of the Sokoto empire, **Usman Dan Fodio** (AC Vol. 26 No. 20). Bello was fond of tracing his descent even further into the past, to the Prophet Mohammed on himself.

The post-independence federal prime minister, Sir **Tafawa Balewa**, was Bello's personal appointee. Under a thin, modern, democratic veneer, the federation was run subject to the approval of the Sultan and his courtiers - a *modus vivendi* that continued even after Bello and Balewa were murdered in 1966 during the first military coup. Leaders who were neither Muslim nor northern did not last long. (The possible exception was Gen. **Yakubu Gowon** - a Christian "Middle Belter" who led the federal side in a civil war which was ardently supported by the northern elite).

Gen. **Obafemi Obasanjo**, a Yoruba, limited his term of office to three years from the start, on the unspoken understanding (some say) that he would hand back power to the north in 1979. The controversial elections that year produced a "true northerner" as president - **Shehu Shagari** from Sokoto. Things were back to normal, at least when viewed from the Sultan's court. The 1983 military coup produced yet another Sokoto leader - Maj-Gen

Mohammed Buhari. Maj-Gen **Ibrahim Babangida's** coup last August shocked Sokoto as never before. In an exchange of messages between the Sultan and Lagos, Abubakar reminded Babangida that he (Babangida) was subject to the will of Allah (with Sokoto in a sort of intermediary role); Babangida conveyed his desire to "de-emphasise religion and ethnicity" - a suggestion that was most frostily received in Sokoto.

The Sultan's dilemmas have been played down by his courtiers. But his troubles are only too evident. For instance, the Sokoto state governor, Col. **Garba Mohammed**, has found it hard to appoint councillors for the 19 local government areas, having apparently refused to consider some of the candidates favoured by traditional rulers. This power struggle apparently led to the announcement last week of an incomplete list of the appointments, announced through an official release but through a television commercial - an extraordinary form of public communication, suggesting resistance by local officials to the governor's selection. Prior to that, the governor had submitted the names of candidates for vetting by the *National Security Organization* (NSO) - another extraordinary precaution. (Col. Garba's running battle to replace "narrow-minded and parochial officials" in Sokoto with more modern personnel entailed setting up panel at the end of last year to shake up Sokoto's officialdom. Last month he even appointed three additional judges in his efforts to dilute the hidebound attitude of existing courts. For the first time there are now more than three judges in the state).

Some Nigerians like to believe Babangida owes his survival until now as president only to Sir Abubakar's age and failing health and the consequent preoccupation of his courtiers with the succession. The five-man committee now acting for the Sultan includes **Muhamadu Maccido**, one of Abubakar's sons, a former member of the Northern House of Assembly who bears the title Sarkin Kudu of Sokoto; **Aliyu Gumbi**, the Magajin Gari of Sokoto, who served for a time in the post-independence federal cabinet; and the committee's chairman, **Alhaji Junaidu**, Waziri of Sokoto since 1950, a scholar of Arabic and, of course, a member of the former Northern House of Assembly. (The other two members are also important office holders - the Magajin Rafi and the Galadima Gari). Though the composition of this group is significant because of its ultra-

traditional character, it is not necessarily indicative of the Sultanate succession race: some of the members are not much younger than the Sultan himself.

Two of the strongest contenders for the throne are **Shehu Malami**, Sarkin Sudan, and **Ibrahim Dansuki**, the Baraden Sokoto, who feels disappointed that Babangida has ignored his recommendation on chiefs in the recently announced new local government legislation. Dansuki's report on local government, commissioned by Buhari and inherited by Babangida, made a strong case for upgrading the authority of traditional rulers. But Lagos decided to confer on professional civil servants the functions Dansuki had envisaged for chiefs (AC Vol. 27 No. 11). Another great believer in the political role of traditional rulers is **Umaru Shinkafi**, who received the title of Marafin Sokoto last year, after his marriage to the late Sir Ahmadu Bello's daughter.

Shinkafi may feel that he, too, has been slighted by Babangida. A former director of the NSO, he was commissioned last year to carry out an urgent investigation into the NSO and its malpractices under Buhari. Although the recommendations for the improvement of the NSO contained in his report have not been published, we understand they did not include the dismantling of the organisation - which is what Babangida more or less did last month when he announced a wide-ranging shake-up of the security apparatus.¹

Footnote

1. Intelligence will be handled by three new bodies: the *States Security Services* (SSS), which will deal with domestic intelligence; the *National Intelligence Agency* (NIA), charged with external security; and the *Defence Intelligence Agency* (DIA), to operate in the military sphere. Coordination will be handled by Brig. **Aliyu Mohammed**, a former head of military intelligence.

NIGERIA

MINISTER REVIEWS COMMUNICATIONS PLANS, SATELLITE POSSIBILITY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Jul 86 pp 1, 17

[Article by Martins Nwanne]

[Text] NIGERIA is seriously considering launching her National Satellite by 1990, Minister of Communications, Col. Tanko Ayuba said in Apapa yesterday.

The Minister made the disclosure at the two-day seminar organised by the Nigerian Army Signals holding at the Army School of Signals, Apapa, Lagos, on "Tropospheric Scatter System (TROPO) as means of communication".

Col. Ayuba disclosed that Nigerian Telecommunications Limited (NITEL) "is already in the process of upgrading some of its DOMSAT earth stations and would soon introduce International Business Service (IBS).

He said that these and more steps were being taken by his ministry, not only to improve the telecommunications services in the country, but also to meet demands from companies and business sector.

According to him "the national microwave transmission system is already on over 80 per cent completion and with the issuance of import licences to the contractors concerned, the system would soon be completed".

He traced the history of TROPO systems which he said are used by the military, oil companies and other organisations.

Col. Ayuba observed that the system "can provide adequate channels required for communications and still overcome the limited range of some military multi-channel systems like radio relay system and requirements for numerous repeater stations in the case of line of sight (LOS) microwave systems.

He said that TROPO is increasingly being used in military services and in some cases, in isolated links in static or mobile configurations.

The minister said that the Nigerian Army Signals embarked on a

communication system called static communications project about ten years ago.

The project ran into problems, some of which were lack of adequate planning data being made available to manufacturers, inadequacy of the system to meet the Army's strategic communications requirement and haphazard execution of the projects.

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CSO: 3400/148

NIGERIA

MINISTRY EXPLAINS NEW LAW ON UNION DUES DEDUCTION

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 19 Jul 86 p 6

[Text]

EMPLOYERS are no longer empowered or obliged to deduct union dues from the wages and salaries of their employees who are members of the Senior Staff Association of trade unions.

The Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity disclosed this in a statement in Lagos, explaining the Trade Unions (Miscellaneous Provisions) Decree, 1986.

The statement further explained that where the government thought that any union was in a position to arrange for adequate collection of its own funds from its own members, the employer would no longer be involved.

The ministry frowned at the activities of some trade unions as being inconsistent with and a violation of the laws governing the affiliation of trade unions to the central labour organisations.

To arrest the situation, the statement pointed out, necessary sanctions had been provided under the amended Decree for dealing with the violation of the affiliation law.

The ministry emphasised that the sanctions became necessary in view of the fact that the provisions of the law and repeated warnings had been consistently ignored.

It gave the assurance that in keeping with the present administration's avowed policy of promoting Fundamental Human Rights and Social Justice, the government would continue to encourage a robust and active trade union movement.

The ministry appealed to employers, workers and labour leaders for a proper understanding of the spirit behind the amended law and sought their co-operation to ensure its success.

It again reminded all that the maintenance of industrial peace and harmony was an absolute pre-requisite in the country's efforts to improve its present state of economy.

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CSO: 3400/148

NIGERIA

COMPUTER CENTERS PLANNED FOR REGISTRATION, ID CARD PROGRAMS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Jul 86 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Internal Affairs, Col. John Shagaya, announced in Bauchi Thursday that the Federal Government planned to build one computer centre each in the 19 states of the federation and Abuja to ensure the smooth take-off of the national civic registration and identity card scheme.

Col. Shagaya told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Bauchi at the end of a one-day visit to establishments under his ministry in the state that contract for the buildings of the centres would be signed in two weeks' time.

He said that although the project was originally conceived by the Obasanjo Regime in 1976

at a cost of N17 million, the cost rose to N95 million during the Shagari Administration.

The minister said that since N90 million has already been paid out for computer components under the scheme, the government had no choice but to continue with it.

He said that he had dispatched some officials to France where the components were being manufactured to ensure their genuineness and to refurbish them if necessary to ensure that they would not pose problems when installed.

The co-ordinator of the scheme, Alhaji Aliyu Yari, said that from enquiries by members of the public, it was obvious that most Nigerians were enthusiastic about the implementation of the identity card project.

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CSO: 3400/148

NIGERIA

AIR CONTROLLERS UNION WARNS OF INADEQUATE COMMUNICATIONS

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Dupe Olanipekun]

[Text]

AIR traffic controllers in the country are beaming danger signals over Nigeria's air space. They cry out that many of the communications and navigational aids are faulty and noisy.

Such a prevailing situation in the Nigerian air space is beset with potential danger, said the National Union of Air Transport Services Employees in a report sent to the Ministry of Transport and Aviation recently.

The union declared: "the deplorable state of our communications equipment and navigational aids have given rise to potential danger.

There is no contact between Murtala Muhammed Airport and Ibadan Airport and no control centre in Nigeria has contact with neighbouring centres, not to mention centres overseas.

Therefore the controller cannot give guaranteed clearance to pilots beyond their controlled airspace, the statement affirmed.

Even where communication facilities exist, the union added, they are very unreliable and extremely noisy.

According to the union, "our navigational aids are so unreliable and can break down any moment".

The union declared: "in fact, aircraft have landed on the taxi-

way on few occasions and many more would have landed but for the vigilance of the controllers.

In addition, it lines pilots up with the new central taxi-way or the old taxi-way instead of the runway IOL."

The VOR at Kano, the union said is worse than the one in Lagos as it sometimes lines pilots with the control tower instead of the runway.

According to the union, the multi-million naira radar system which was installed at Murtala Muhammed Airport is hooked up with NEPA without adequate stabilizers.

The radar which is a super-sensitive equipment that required uninterrupted power supply has been exposed to incessant power fluctuations.

We believe that if the ministry can spend millions of naira in providing radar, it can afford to spend few thousands to protect it with an uninterrupted power supply and stabilizers" the union declared.

The Sunday Times also gathered that there are no rescue coordination centres in Nigeria, thereby making it impossible to coordinate rescue operation in an air crash not within the vicinity of the airport.

This is a dangerous situation as survivors die before help could reach them, the association added.

The association then called on the Federal Government to transfer the maintenance of telecommunication equipment to NITEL which can utilise their sophisticated equipment and expertise to ensure the safety of the Nigerian airspace.

It further called for a full scale re-organisation of the civil aviation department to give room for expertise.

Enforcement of proper maintenance of the radar navigational aids and other safety related aids should be intensified.

The association further called for the establishment of rescue co-ordination centres for effective search and rescue operation in Nigeria.

NIGERIA

HIGHER FOREIGN CHARGES IMPEDING IMPORTS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 21 Jul 86 p 24

[Article by Ngozi Ikeand]

[Excerpt]

CONFIRMING charges for Nigerian imports have risen to between 18 and 20 per cent following the drying up of credit lines. They are now also payable in foreign exchange.

According to a survey conducted by 'Industry News' (a publication of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria), (MAN) Nigeria stands to lose about 20 per cent of her export earnings this year because of the high import confirming charges demanded by finance houses abroad and payable in foreign exchange.

Formerly, the banks charged about two per cent of the value of the import as confirming charges for all import valid for foreign exchange. Payment of such charges were also formerly in local currency.

The difficulty presently being experienced by Nigerian firms in getting credit lines for imports is traceable to the trade

arrears owed commercial bank creditors and which according to 'Industry News' "were not serviced on the basis of past arrangements."

Nigerian creditors are insisting that Nigeria's economic recovery (structural adjustment) programme be endorsed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) before they would agree to reschedule outstanding debts and open up more credit lines for the country.

Meanwhile, it was learnt that an IMF team visited Nigeria last week to assess Nigeria's structural adjustment programme, particularly proposed modalities for the Second-tier foreign exchange market. Industrialists are eagerly awaiting the IMF's approval of the country's structural adjustment programme.

The main policies of the structural adjustment programme are: correction of the over-valued naira exchange rate through the setting up of a viable and

substantial Second-tier foreign exchange market; rationalisation (privatisation) of public sector enterprises and improved public expenditure programme; inducements to attract a net inflow of foreign capital and amelioration of the external debt burden.

Owing to the restriction of credit lines, government has suggested that the vehicle assembly group solicit for medium and long term foreign loans for the importation of CKD to keep the assembly lines in operation.

According to 'Industry News,' "the auto makers appear optimistic on short term loans but doubt the possibility of medium and long term loans as put forward by the government." An industrialist pointed out that only multi-national firms could explore that option for their local defaulting subsidiaries.

He cautioned that such "soft" approach to sustain local subsidiaries by their parent companies should be monitored effectively as it could lead to over-invoicing and other abuses.

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CSO: 3400/148

NIGERIA

WARRI, KADUNA OIL REFINERIES INCREASING CAPACITY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jul 86 p 16

[Article by Ibrahim Biu]

[Text]

EXPANSION work otherwise known as the de-bottlenecking of the Warri and Kaduna oil refineries to increase their processing capacities of crude oil by 20 per cent involving about 50 million Naira has now almost been completed.

When completed, the processing capacity of the Warri refinery would be increased from the present 100,000 barrels of crude oil per day to 125,000 barrels of crude oil daily while that of Kaduna refinery would be increased from 40,000 to 60,000 barrels of crude oil daily.

This was confirmed by both the manager of the Warri refinery Mr. A. I. Akele and the General Manager of the Kaduna Refinery Engineer B.A. Soyode when newsmen visited the two projects during the week.

Mr. Ekele explained that contract for the debottling of the Warri refinery was awarded to an Italian company Snamprogetti of Milan and was expected to be completed either in April or May next year.

The manager explained that the major work involved in the de-bottlenecking contract would be replacement of certain vital equipment in the project.

He said as at now, the refinery produces large quantity of gasoline, kerosine, aviation fuel, liquefied petroleum gas.

He said work on the de-bottlenecking estimated to cost 20 million Naira which started more than one year ago is expected to be completed soon.

/12828

CSO: 3400/148

NIGERIA

ELF OIL COMPANY GRANTED EXPLORATION LEASES IN SOUTHEAST

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Jul 86 p 16

[Article by Lola Ibiwonke]

[Text] **T**HE Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) and the Elf Oil Company yesterday at the Falomo complex of the corporation signed a joint venture agreement for the exploration of four blocks of land where oil prospecting had been found favourable.

The agreement, which officially makes Elf Oil Company, Nigeria, the operators of oil production leases (OPL) 93, 95, 96, and 97 located in the south eastern part of the country is a result of a decision taken by the NNPC to involve oil companies in areas where oil discoveries had been made.

Briefing newsmen at the ceremony, the coordinator of the oil and gas sector of the NNPC, Mr Gbadebo Adesemowo, said the idea to auction six plots was taken because the NNPC did not have the funds to produce the commercially viable oil discoveries.

"Rather than tie up money spent on exploration of the uncompleted ventures the NNPC decided to auction them to companies that could do so", he said.

Mr Adesemowo said that tenders for the six plots — five offshore and one on-shore — had been offered to oil companies operating in the country, with Elf, Mobil, Agip and Gulf having indicated their interest.

The package to be bidden for he said include the intrinsic value of the plot, investment done by the NNPC and a commitment to invest on the plots in the future.

At the end of the day, Mobil and Elf were the closest competitors. Elf, however, came up with the biggest offer he added.

The agreement was signed by Petroleum Resources Minister Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman for Nigeria and Elf chairman Mr Mitchell Clement.

Production is expected to start in three years time.

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CSO: 3400/148

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

PROMOTION OF GROUNDNUTS--The General Manager of the Gusau Oil Mill in Sokoto, Alhaji Mahmud Suka, said on Saturday that ₦3 million had been earmarked for the purchase of groundnut from farmers in the state this year. He told the executive members of the state branch of the Manufacturer Association of Nigeria, who visited the mill, that the management was aimed at providing the mill with adequate raw materials as part of efforts to rehabilitate groundnut production in the country. The general manager said the mill had signed an agreement with the Sokoto Agricultural and Rural Development Authority on a programme to involve farmers in large scale production of groundnut. He expressed regret that groundnut, which used, to be an important foreign exchange earner for the country in the 60s, had declined seriously in production. Alhaji Mahmud explained that under the agreement, some farmers were assured guaranteed prices to encourage them to grow more groundnuts, while others strictly grow groundnuts for the mill on contract basis. The mill had decided to double the approved price fixed by the government, which did not encourage large-scale production because it was below the market price, he said. He added that the vegetable oil market was depressed because the current price did not favour local producers who find it difficult to market their products in an unfair competition with the cheaper imported vegetable oil. He urged the federal government to stop the importation of vegetable oil, pointing out that the Gusau Oil Mill had a stock of 200,000 tonnes of oil awaiting buyers. [Text][Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jul 86 p 10]/12828

KEROSENE SHORTAGE EXPLANATION--Officials of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) have announced that the current nation-wide shortage of kerosine was due to the activities of some selfish petroleum dealers who were selling adulterated kerosine to motorists as petrol or diesel in order to make quick money. Already, within the past one month many of such unpatriotic petrol dealers and their agents have been arrested in Kaduna, Bendel, Kwara, Oyo, Rivers and Lagos states and are being prosecuted. Their petrol station have been sealed, the officials said. This was confirmed to newsmen, who have just completed a seven-day tour of NNPC projects in some parts of the country, by the General Manager of the Kaduna Oil Refinery, Mr. B.A. Soyode and Mr. Ben L. Mbanugo, Manager Petroleum Inspectorate in Warri. Mr. Soyode said the illegal activities of the affected petroleum dealers were uncovered some few months ago by both NNPC officials and some patriotic Nigerians who had fallen victims to such illegal deals. He said it was discovered that some petrol dealers had resorted to blending kerosine

and gasoline and selling the blended mixture to unsuspecting motorists as petrol and diesel, because they made about 900 cent profit, since a tin of kerosine is bought from the NNPC at only ten kobo while petrol is 39 kobo and diesel at 20 kobo and more than this amount in villages. The manager said petrol dealers also blended kerosine and diesel which they also sold to unsuspecting people at 21 kobo per tin, instead of the ten kobo they would normally have made. He said reports available to him indicated that enough quantity of kerosine was being produced according to specifications of the NNPC but that the dubious activities of some petrol dealers deprived the public of such kerosine. [Excerpt][Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jul 86 p 9]/12828

MINNA ROAD PROJECT--The federal government has awarded a N10 million contract for the construction of a new road to link Minna with Kakali, near Paiko, in Niger State, the Federal Controller of Works in the state, Mr. S.S. Adedugbe, said yesterday in Minna. Conducting the Minister of Works and Housing, Alhaji Abubakar Umar, on tour of Minna-Paiko Road, Mr. Adedugbe said that construction of the road would begin in September. He said that the new road would bypass the dangerous bends and narrow Chanchaga River bridge which had constituted a problem to drivers plying Paiko-Minna Road. Meanwhile, the minister has ordered the management of a construction company, Nigeria North Ltd., to furnish him with details of payments made to the company on the federal secretariat project in Minna. The minister, who was inspecting the project, observed that the work was not fast enough and advised the company not to expect full payment before the project was completed. [Text][Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Jul 86 p 9]/12828

POLITICIANS' RESTRICTION NOT PUNITIVE--The Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of the Federation, Prince Bola Ajibola, has said the provisions of Decree 2 would be reviewed as soon as the backlog of cases of detention was cleared. The minister who was speaking on Tuesday in Abeokuta at the 10th anniversary luncheon of the Ogun branch of the Nigerian Bar Association, said the degree was not as bad as people feared. He said the government extended the three months detention period initially stipulated by the decree to six months to take care of detainees who had already served more than three months. Prince Ajibola said more than 2,000 detainees had been released since the present administration assumed office. He said the restriction of all former politicians to their local government areas was to ensure that they were available anytime they were needed by the government and that the restriction was not meant to punish them. The Attorney-General said plans were under way to computerise court proceedings to make for speedier disposal of cases and to help decongest the prisons. Earlier, the Ogun State Chief Judge, Mr. Justice Babasanya Craig, had said the judicial divisions in the state had grown from two to six in the last decade. He said it was time court proceedings were computerised to save judges the pains of writing. Mr. Justice Craig commended the state Governor, Colonel Oladayo Popoola, for his good disposition to the judiciary. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Jul 86 pp 1, 3]/12828

NEW ISLAMIC NEWSPAPER--A newly found; Islamic Newspaper (AlMisbah) is to be launched tomorrow at Bichi Teachers College during the official opening session of the second Islamic Training Programme. The newspaper is published by the Kano State area unit of the Muslim Students Society of Nigeria M.S.S. The paper according to its publishers is produced to fill the gap created by the absence of any Islamically oriented newspaper. Reporting Islam, by covering Islamic activities nationwide and advancing the cause and aspirations of the Muslims are to preoccupy the paper. [Text][Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 18 Jul 86 p 13]/12828

BREAD FROM CORN FLOUR--The Flour Mills of Nigeria Limited (FMNL) has applied for import licence for machinery to convert some of its wheat flour mills to corn flour producing mills. This was made known in Lagos yesterday by the Mill's Director of Personnel, Mr. Bola Olaniyi. Mr. Olaniyi said that an implementation committee had been set up by the company to work out the possibility of using corn flour for baking bread. The committee consists of millers, bakers and representatives of the ministries of agriculture and science and technology. He said that the mill was currently operating at 20 per cent capacity--about 380 tonnes a day--and had only sacked 94 senior employees. No junior staff had been touched, Mr. Olaniyi told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN). The Federal Government announced recently that wheat importation into the country would be banned beginning from January next year. [Text][Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Jul 86 p 32]/12828

IMPORT LICENSE PROBLEM--Lever Brothers Nigeria Limited makers of Omo detergent, has closed down its Omo plant because of shortage of raw materials. The closure last week, will last for six weeks and may be extended if the raw materials situation does not improve at the end of the period. This was made known to the Daily Times last week by the chairman of the company, Mr. Adeoye Abidogun. He was silent on the fate of the other brands of soap which the company also manufactures. Abidogun said although, the company applied for ₦141,800,000 import license last year, only ₦43 million was approved. He said that "the situation this year is even worse than what obtained last year. "This year, we applied for ₦212,200,000 import licence for our raw materials but received approval for a mere ₦40 million, the bulk of which was received only on June 4." [Excerpt][Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Jul 86 p 3]/12828

DRUG DEATH SENTENCES REDUCED--Several Nigerians who are awaiting death by firing squad for trafficking in hard drugs have had their convictions reduced to prison terms. Those affected are Mrs Gladys Iyamah, mother of some handicapped children and whose death sentence was commuted to 10 years imprisonment by the Armed Forces Ruling Council. Others are Mrs Sadiat Musa, 7 years; Miss Alice Bassey Udo, 10 years; Miss Moronke Fausa Lawal, 10 years; Alhaja Sidikatu Tairu, 10 years; Shola Oguntayo, 10 years; Mr Jimmy Ladipo Adebayo, 10 years and Tajundeen Adelaja, 12 months. Other Nigerians convicted for illegal dealing in petroleum products and who received death sentences also had their sentences reduced. Some of those affected are Cyprian Obi, 10 years; Jonathan Nonyelu, 12 months; Vincent Agulannah, six months and Anthony Owo, 12 months. [Text][Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Jul 86 p 16]/12828

CSO: 3400/148

UGANDA

NEW REGULATIONS GOVERNING NRA SOLDIERS DETAILED

Kampala THE EQUATOR in English 14 Jul 86 p 12

[Text]

ACCORDING to NRA top authorities, NRA soldiers, who leave their camps without authority, are subject to severe disciplinary action.

Informed sources have revealed that already the operation to net all NRA fighters who are out of camp without proper documents is on.

For sometime now a number of NRA fighters have been seen in uniform carrying weapons among civilians. Now it is mandatory for a fighter to have 1. a pass from his responsible officer, 2. If armed, he must have a document indicating the type of the gun and the ammunition on him. 3. Must have a forwarding letter to the officer in whose area he is going to stay and the number of days he is to stay there.

Information available has it that quite a number of NRA fighters have been netted during the improptu road-blocks that have been manned on various roads by NRA in Kampala and suburbs.

At the same time many NRA imper-

sonators have been apprehended at the same roadblocks. Many of these impersonators were said to be UNLA men.

According to one senior official of NRA, the operational code of conduct long instituted in the NRA forces will have to be adhered to very vigorously from now on.

The code was appropriately followed during the days when NRA was in the bush, and helped greatly to instill discipline in NRA forces. Now it is the same code that may be invoked to act appropriately on idle and disorderly fighters.

It should be remembered that ever since he assumed power President Museveni has been stressing the need to have a truly national and highly disciplined army, unlike in the past when the army was anti-people.

/12828

CSO: 3400/344

UGANDA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE SET AT 3 PERCENT

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 2 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by Gaspar Gasana]

[Text]

There is, today, perhaps no other issue as controversial as the twin topic of population growth and economic development in the Third World. In Africa, recent famines and deteriorating environments, coupled with high population growth rates and poor economic performance, have done nothing to dampen the debate.

Two Schools

It is within this context that proponents of family planning (or artificial birth-control) have been advocating the reduction of population growth rates as one way in which to enhance socio-economic progress. High growth rates, they argue, dilute the investment effort, thus retarding the developmental process.

Others have however refuted this line of reasoning, contending that rapid population growth is inevitable in the early stages of socio-economic development; and that population increases in actual fact further stimulates economic progress, rather than retard it. The growth rate later readjusts itself, as a result of altered socio-cultural norms concerning reproductive behaviour.

The current areas where attention is focussed are largely to be found in Africa, the Indian sub-continent, as well as countries in Central and South America. That is, those regions of the Third World where high fertility and high population growth

rates happen to coexist with worsening economic performance and unstable socio-political systems.

Population problems

Contrary to some popularly held beliefs, it is not the **total size** of a population that constitutes a problem, but rather its **rate of growth**. Such countries as England, Holland, Japan, etc, have large populations relative to their land areas, yet they do not seem to be suffering from any population problems (social problems may be, but not demographic ones). Some of these do not even have any extensive natural resources to brag about (e.g. Holland, Japan).

The rate of growth, on the other hand, is a more revealing indicator of the kinds of problems that a country is likely to be experiencing from its population. In terms of simple numbers, a high rate results in "too many people" in a very short time period, thus putting an increasing strain on the socio-economic infrastructure. For example, a population growing at, say, 1.5 per year would double its size in about 47 years, while one growing at 3.5% would do so in only 21 years. If the technology and other resources available to these two populations were the same, the likely socio-economic consequences are not difficult to imagine.

In terms of population structure, a high rate of growth results in a "youthful" population, that is, one with too many young and too few adults. For example, the population aged under 15 years in Uganda is about 48%, while that in Kenya is over 50%. The proportions in developed countries lie between 18% and 25%.

This 'dependency burden', as it is called, has serious implications on the economic and social fronts. Socially, a high dependency burden implies that increasing amounts of investments have to be allocated to unproductive service sectors, such as health, nutrition, primary education, etc. On the economic front, high dependency implies a small proportion of the economically active popula-

tion. It also implies restricted investments in the productive sectors of the economy, so that these do not expand fast enough. Less funds are also available for higher education and training, thus leading to a labour force with poor technology and managerial skills.

It is thus quite clear that population problems have very little to do with either the total size of the population or of the land areas of the country.

Holland (population 14.5 million, area 40,844 sq. Kms) has hardly any such problems, whereas Botswana (population 1.1 million, areas 600,372 sq. Kms) has plenty of them.

Population question in Uganda

The first scientific population census in Uganda was first conducted in 1948 by the colonial authorities. Others have since then been carried out at intervals of more or less 10 years, the last one being that of 1980. The table below presents the relevant census results, as well as some other related population characteristics.

Columns 4 and 5 give the estimated annual birth and death rates. Note that birth rates increased from 1948 to 1969, whereas death rates declined over the same period. This is the expected pattern for a population beginning to experience socio-economic progress. Note also that mortality conditions (i.e. death rates) stagnated or worsened during 1969 — 80, clearly reflecting the destruction and chaos of the Amin era. Things have of course been even worse since then. Infant mortality levels (Column 7) are also very good indicators of a population's overall social economic situation, hence the rising levels between 1969-80.

The last column gives some idea of the steadily increasing population pressure on the land.

This pressure is not yet alarming especially when compared with the situation faced by some of our neighbours (Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya (Central)). However, some districts, such as Kaba's, Bushenyi, Mpigi, Mukono, Iganga, Tororo and Mbale, have already begun to feel the pressure seriously.

The population of Uganda 1948-1980

The table reveals that Uganda's total population has increased from about 5 to nearly 13 million between 1948 and 1980. In this span of 32 years, this represents an increase of over 2.5 times, or an average annual growth rate of about 3.0%. At this rate of increase, the 1986 estimate would be just over 15 million.

The intercensal growth rates (third column) show a varying pattern. This is because they are affected by levels of either immigration or emigration. The very high rate for the 1959-69 period reflects the big number of foreigners absorbed from all the neighbouring countries during that decade. A better indicator of the population's growth capacity is given by the rates of natural increase (6th column) which are the differences between the birth and death rates.

As seen above, Uganda's population is estimated to be increasing at the rate of 3.0% per year. This implies a doubling period of about 23 years (i.e. the current 15 million will have become 30 million by 2010 A.D.) This high rate is in fact likely to rise even further in the near future, in response to steadily improving socio-economic conditions in the country if they do. Mortality levels are expected to once again start declining, while fertility is likely to remain high, or even to rise slightly.

Uganda's future developmental plans have therefore to take this likelihood into account. One consequence of a high growth rate as already seen, is a high dependency burden. The current and medium term national preoccupation is national economic recovery, involving the rehabilitation of our decayed industries, setting up new ones, and renovating the socio-economic infrastructure.

The Population of Uganda 1948-1980

Year of census	Total Pop. (mi- llion)	Inter- censal growth rate (%)	Annual birth rate (per 1000)	Annual death (per 1000)	Rate of Nat. increase (%)	Infant mortality per (1000)	Land & density (per Km)
1948	4.96		42	25	1.7	200	25
1959	6.54	2.5	44	20	2.4	160	33
1969	9.54	3.8	50	18	3.2	120	48
1980	12.64	2.7	48*	18*	3.0*	130*	64

Notes:

(1) Based on a land area of 197,000 kms²

(2*) Author's own estimates. All other figures from relevant census reports.

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CSO: 3400/344

UGANDA

'APPALLING STATE' OF AGRICULTURAL CENTERS DESCRIBED

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 16 Jul 86 p 13

[Text]

The country's major agricultural development centres, Kawanda Research Station and Namalele Mechanisation Station, plus their upcountry extension trial centres are at a near standstill. As a result, failure to implement research programmes continue to be the worsening fate of rural population that still depend on the backward agricultural methods. Efforts for the centres to take off are further undermined by the dilapidated infrastructure due to long neglect and series of lootings in the past regimes.

The salient problems at Kawanda research station are a result of ruthless looting and vandalism that the station was subjected to following the 12 Sept 1985 skirmishes between the NRA and UNLA during the war that later ousted Obote's and Okello's fascist governments. Property lost included laboratory equipments, tools, chemicals, spares, farm machinery, vehicles, drugs from the dispensary and library books.

Infrastructure at the station like residential quarters were badly damaged. At the moment houses are inhabitable and the few research scientists reside out in Kampala.

According to sources at the station, rehabilitation of residence quarters and transport are among the most urgent needs. In February this year the cost of restoring door locks and switches alone was estimated 5m/=. The figure could now be over 10m/=. These were included in suggestions put before the government early this year.

Weekly Topic also learned that the Uganda seed project, Masindi, lost all the maize and groundnuts seed harvest which coincided with war in the region. This project is supposed to supply the country

with seeds, and this set back casts doubt on the supply of those seeds for this sowing season. Most of the variety trial centres—due to lack of farm inputs, supervision, transport—are engulfed in bush. Currently some of them are said to be run on individual basis by a few agricultural officers in connivance with the farm managers to sell off experimental crop products. Some experimental food crops like cassava have already found their way into the markets without official approval by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The story at Namalere Centre for Agricultural Mechanisation is similarly appalling. The station introduced in 1947 as a development scheme to experiment the use of agricultural machinery and study factors affecting mechanical cultivation in Uganda has stagnated since the departure of expert staff in the 70's. The calibre and technical competence relaxed since then, and recommendations made by several performance investigation committees were partially or not implemented at all, by the successive governments.

The station also experienced a series of bad insecurity incidents since 1983, which led to the loss of 17 members of staff murdered in cold blood. Many staff opted to stay out of the station, while others wisely abandoned their jobs.

Lack of scientific and technological advancement has been the fate of rural population. There is urgent need for attention to the expansion of scientific research in the field of agriculture, in the wider struggle for better standards of living. The country could achieve great scientific and technological progress, because already the available agricultural resources can provide more than enough food for the country.

Research programmes designed to improve the yields and quality of crops through utilisation of land under local conditions must therefore be stepped up. Otherwise the plan to diversify agricultural production and reduce dependence on cotton and coffee will never seem to take off.

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CSO: 3400/344

ZAMBIA

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS U.S. OPPOSITION TO SANCTIONS

MB250706 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Hypocrisy based on kith and kin consideration, that is the sum total of President Ronald Reagan's so-called major policy statement on South Africa last Tuesday night. As expected, he came out in full support of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the question of economic sanctions against South Africa. He clouded the virtues of the imposition of economic sanctions with his usual rhetorical cry against disinvestment in South Africa.

In kid glove fashion, he merely condemned apartheid, but failed to say what firm action his administration will take against the tyranny of state terrorism which results from apartheid. President Reagan's 25-minute rambling policy statement on South Africa clearly showed that his administration has not correctly weighed the political situation in South Africa. Further, he was at pains to portray the issue in the context of the East-West conflict of capitalism versus Communism. That [words indistinct] was a pathetic effort from the so-called leader of the Western world to evade the real issue. It clearly showed the Reagan administration's demagogic fear of the so-called Communist threat in southern Africa.

The real issue at stake is the destruction of apartheid. It is not Communism which is on trial. It is apartheid which is the very opposite of what America claims to stand for. No amount of whitewashing or of clouding the issue will hide the nakedness of apartheid and racial bigotry in South Africa, but the Reagan administration will not lift a finger through the imposition of economic sanctions to act firmly and decisively against the apartheid regime.

Now we have heard it from the horse's own mouth. Now we know where we stand with President Reagan over apartheid South Africa.

The apartheid rulers in Pretoria must today be wringing their hands in high glee at Reagan's remarks which can only buttress the evils of apartheid. Those remarks are of little or no comfort to the already suffering and oppressed people of South Africa. Once again the West, led by the United States, has lost its chance to prove to free Africa that its condemnation of apartheid in South Africa is an honest reflection of its real thinking.

President Reagan's and Margaret Thatcher's firm refusal to impose economic sanctions against South Africa clearly shows that Western policy at the moment

flies in the face of the very ideas of which they claim their civilization is based. They have lost sight of the hard fact that African opposition to apartheid is based not on politics or economics, but on the concept of human dignity. Apartheid strikes deep at the roots of human dignity and the right of all men to be free. Even if that freedom means poverty and hardship it is preferable to comfort in chains, but President Reagan would rather want the oppressed people of South Africa to have comfort in chains. In real terms, Africa has struggled for freedom with little direct help from the United States. In many ways, the American administration has morally and materially stood with the enemies of the oppressed masses of Africa.

If the Reagan administration is free to choose its friends so too must free Africa choose her friends when in need. Reagan cannot be a true friend of free Africa nor of the oppressed people in South Africa and Namibia. His remarks on Tuesday night have dashed any such hopes.

Those who buttress the apartheid regime are morally responsible for the cruelties of that regime. Talk will not change the boers from their blind hatred of blacks in South Africa. The EPG [Eminent Persons Group] report conclusively proved that. So, the present mission by Britain's Sir Geoffrey Howe and any future American missions as proposed by President Reagan will only be wasteful exercises in futility.

Change will come to South Africa only when the present privileged position of the whites there is smashed. The only peaceful way to destroy apartheid is the imposition of mandatory sanctions now. The mindless hypocrisy of President Reagan and Prime Minister Thatcher over the question of sanctions is hard to understand. They claim that economic sanctions would cause the African people in this region untold hardship. Do they not understand that Africans, coloreds, and Indians in South Africa are already suffering? Do they not understand that neighboring states are already suffering as a result of the destabilization acts being carried out by apartheid South Africa? If it was right for President Reagan to call for international sanctions against Poland, a Communist state, then it is even more right and incumbent upon him to actually impose sanctions against apartheid South Africa.

We concede that it is difficult for capitalist powers to pursue a policy that may harm their economic ties with apartheid South Africa, but we tell them that economic sanctions are the lesser of the two evils. You either have them or a terrible holocaust will ensue. When that happens all the economic interests they are trying to protect now will go up in flames of a racial war there.

President Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher ought to know that kith and kin consideration, where apartheid is concerned, is a thing of the past. The boycott of the Edinburgh games is a most telling factor. Can't they read the situation correctly? Their hypocrisy over the question of sanctions is mind boggling, to say the least.

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CSO: 3400/320

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

USSR, GDR RESCHEDULE LOANS--The Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic have rescheduled repayments of loans by Zambia totalling US\$88 million. Making the announcement in Lusaka the minister of finance and national commission for development planning Basil Kabwe reported that the two countries have also promised to give Zambia agricultural equipment to develop her agriculture industry. He said the Soviet Union rescheduled \$60 million which Zambia has not repayed for the supply of essential goods while the GDR rescheduled \$28 million. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Jul 86 MB] /12913

CSO: 3400/337

ZIMBABWE

TOPICS FOR NONALIGNED SUMMIT PREVIEWED

MB280515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1446 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, 27 July, SAPA--The current preparations for the 8th non-aligned summit are characterised by the prevailing tendency to keep unity by opting for non-alignment and its authentic principles, as well as by an increasingly apparent readiness for undertaking joint action, and, generally for a more active assertion of the movement in current international relations.

ZIANA reports that this assessment was adopted during a recent New Delhi ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries while reviewing the current preparation for the eighth summit. Meanwhile, the political preparation for the forthcoming meeting has been shifted to Harare as well as to the United Nations, where the Coordinating Bureau actually works as the preparatory committee for the summit.

Peace and security, defence of independence, hotspots of crisis, international economic problems and disarmament as well as the need for the non-aligned movements more efficient action, constitute the essence of the debate in the current rounds of preparation for the summit. In this respect everybody is underlining the importance for the summit to be held in Zimbabwe.

If we were to attempt to summarise the common aspects of the basic views expressed so far in New Delhi, the United Nations and Harare, as well as in other non-aligned countries, this would include staunch support for the authentic principles and aims of non-alignment and its greater role in international relations, a denunciation of all forms of aggression, occupation and domination, the unanimous demand that a solution be sought to burning economic problems.

As a matter of fact, no one questioned the principles of non-aligned nor sought to re-adjust them, or to change the movements orientation with regard to bloc policies. However, there were observations to the effect that the principles were not being consistently implemented.

More than ever before, emphasis was laid on cohesion and the need for cooperation, especially in economic fields. At the same time, there are many who are recalling the historic contribution of the founders of non-alignment--Tito, Nehru, Nasir, Nkrumah and Sukharno. General tribute was paid to India,

as current chairman, while Zimbabwe, as the forthcoming host of the summit, was promised assistance and support.

The characteristics of the current preparations for the summit in Harare are giving non-aligned countries additional ground for firm belief that the eighth summit will be of great importance and will succeed.

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CSO: 3400/337

SOUTH AFRICA

KWANATAL INDABA BILL OF RIGHTS OFFERS ALTERNATIVE VISION

Patel Article

Durban POST NATAL in English 16-19 Jul 86 p 8

[Article by Quraish Patel]

[Text] **THE adoption of a Bill of Rights last week by the KwaNatal indaba seemed pointless.**

Had it been the result of efforts by the Government and all its opponents, the Bill of Rights would have been a magnificent achievement.

Yet the proposals — which safeguard the liberty of individuals against arbitrary actions by the State — are exciting nevertheless. Against the background of the state of emergency it is also daring.

The Bill of Rights dares us to think of the possibility of a free and united South Africa.

Its effect is dramatic, serving to criticise the present by posing an alternative. And its essence is beyond reproach.

But the basic problems of survival which plague the black majority — such as the lack of food, shelter, clothing, and medical care — raise nagging suspicions that the move towards guaranteeing individual rights for all is really stressing freedom at the expense of abolishing starvation.

Of what use is a Bill of Rights when a man cannot feed his family? After all, the American Bill of Rights has not solved that problem.

However, the protection against the exercise of arbitrary power, of the right to vote, the right to

assembly, free speech, and participation in political affairs are preparatory manoeuvres in the fight against economic inequality.

At a conference on a Bill of Rights in Pretoria last month, Mr Justice Didcott, of the Natal Bench, pointed to a solution of that perplexing problem.

"It is all very well," he said, "for freedom of speech and assembly to be guaranteed, for arbitrary arrests and detentions to be outlawed, or the right to vote and participate in the political life of the country to be secured.

"But these are the preoccupations of those with the time and inclination

to write and read books, to make or listen to speeches, to concern themselves with public affairs, to stick out their necks.

"What matters more to most of the men and women living in Soweto, in Guguletu, in Kwa-Mashu, is a full stomach, employment, housing, health care, and an education for their children. What use to them is a Bill of Rights which may not ensure needs so basic are met?"

His answer is this: it can guarantee the democracy in which people will have the best chance.

And herein lies the real excitement of any Bill of Rights — not only does it make democracy possible, it also gives everyone a better chance to survive.

The freedom which a Bill of Rights guarantees opens up new political choices for all participants. The Bill of Rights will not eliminate pover-

ty, but it will offer the opportunity to vote in a political party which has such a programme.

Finally, then, the people must choose. But their choices are widened by a Bill of Rights. And if poverty is not abolished, then perhaps the political programme is flawed. But not the Bill of Rights.

Absolute freedom is another name for anarchy; to avoid that consequence the KwaNatal proposals set out various circumstances allowing such justifiable force as may be necessary in the circumstances to effect an arrest, defence against unlawful violence, and action taken for quelling a riot.

So, too, the circumstances justifying the deprivation of individual liberty are balanced against social interests.

A major protection offered here deals with administrative justice. This provides that all administrative tribunals and authorities must follow basic rights of fairness in arriving at decisions, and they must give reasons for their decisions.

This is also a well-

known South African common law precept, providing for judicial scrutiny of an official's action.

For example, an Act of Parliament allows a policeman to detain people without trial if, in the policeman's opinion, such arrest was necessary.

Examining the conduct of the policeman, the judge finds the power of arrest under the regulations is not an unfettered power which may be capriciously or arbitrarily exercised, nor is it a power which may be exercised for any reason whatsoever which may commend itself as being sufficient to a member of a force.

Following this analysis, a Cape Town judge last week freed Sister Clare Harkin from detention.

Interpreting the power given to the policeman under the regulations, the judge sought the aid of an important common law principle to determine the lawfulness of the officer's action. The result favoured the liberty of the individual.

However, Government is well-known for its pen-

chant at overriding such principles through the enactment of legislation.

Mr Justice Didcott said: "... Parliament can ride roughshod over the common law and has done so time and again, not least in the area of personal liberty."

It is precisely for this reason the KwaNatal Bill of Rights wishes to protect that common law principle from the extravagances of Parliament.

The Kwa/Natal Bill of Rights may mean little to the United Democratic Front, the Azanian People's Organisation, or the township youth. That may be because these organisations hear a familiar, hollow ring.

But who can deny that an idea does seem to be taking root? And that more and more people are talking about a Bill of Rights? Surely, its time must come.

The Bill is not the answer to all our problems. It does not pretend to be. But it is a start.

So, if the KwaNatal Bill of Rights really is pointless, then South Africa's future must indeed be bleak.

Editorial Comment

Durban POST NATAL in English 16-19 Jul 86 p 8

[Text]

THE refusal by several major political organisations — and the National Party — to take part in the KwaNatal indaba may have dented its status and credibility.

But the proposal last week by the indaba of a Bill of Rights, balancing individual liberty against the wider political interests, has shown a commitment by the participants to contribute to a non-racial democracy for South Africa.

Unlike the three-tier constitution which was foisted on to the majority, the indaba is an

attempt to formulate an acceptable arrangement based on the will of the people. Herein lies part of our solution.

The involvement of the majority in shaping South Africa's future is pivotal to the move towards the society sought by apartheid's opponents. A Bill of Rights helps to plot the contours of the new order.

The indaba is a seminal initiative in this direction.

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CSO: 3400/150

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT BACKTRACKING ON BANTUSTANS RESIDENTS STATUS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Jul 86 p 6

[Text] The most dire predictions of the Left have been fulfilled by government's reversion to a form of grand apartheid which treats residents of Venda, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Transkei as aliens in SA.

Verwoerdian ideologues, waving their sociology degrees in blissful ignorance of the laws of economics, have found a way to reimpose their notions of regional development and ethnic social engineering. Grand apartheid, somewhat modified, is back in all its vainglory.

The TBVC residents, unless they are among the relatively small number regarded as "permanent residents" from those territories, are worse off than before the repeal of the pass laws and the suspension of influx control. They are treated as if they were Nigerians.

At the same time, employers have been warned that they face fines of up to R5000 for hiring "unauthorised" South Africans from the TBVC regions.

There we have, recreated, the basis for the entire, miserable business of labour controls, squatters, passes, raids, trials, imprisonment and population removals that has turned the black population into an angry, revolutionary mass.

And there, too, is the basis for the limitless waste of a system of bureaucratic interference with the economy.

The most dedicated enemies of the National Party, the cynics who mocked reform as a fraud, are vindicated; those gullible folk who took President Botha at his word and gave reform a chance have been tricked. The old Nationalist skelmstreek--the cunning trick--of deceiving reality by changes of nomenclature has been hauled out once again.

The details of the new system are less worrying than the mindset which lies beneath it: a lingering belief that the Bantustans can still be revived and made to work.

The idea that white South Africans can be separated from African realities by the creation of ethnic "mini-republics" has been thoroughly discredited by a century of failure. Not even the arrest and imprisonment of 17-million people--a tally that Stalin might have admired--was sufficient to make the idea workable.

Indeed, government's own policy of urbanisation is based on recognition that the drift to the cities can be stopped only at the cost of crippling the economy. The new policy of "inward industrialisation"--SA's answer to sanctions--makes a virtue of the force of industrialisation.

Yet all of this--not to speak of the Nationalists' dwindling stock of credibility--is poured down the drain in order to rescue from the failure of Verwoerdian apartheid a patchwork of little Bantustans, so that otherwise useless white officials can continue to defy the forces of economics.

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CSO: 3400/150

SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL REPLACEMENT CRITICIZED

Durban POST NATAL in English 2-5 Jun 86 p 6

[Editorial]

The old Provincial Council system was dissolved this week in an orgy of nostalgic pomp and ceremony.

Some mourned its passing after 76 years.

In Natal it was obviously painful for the NRP to see the loss of its only power base. The replacing of the old system meant the end of the party's reign in Natal. Out go senior MEC Mr Frank Martin and his Provincial Executive.

While for some it was a sad end, the demise of the old system frankly left us cold.

Being a whites-only council, we had no say in its making, its deliberations or its decisions. Save for the odd occasion when they sought our advice — which they were not obliged to heed — the Council simply made decisions on our behalf on issues affecting our lives.

No, we did not share in the mourning.

But if the old system represented an injury, its replacement is a downright insult.

Fresh from its efforts at constitutional tinkering at national level, the Government has come up with a monstrosity for second tier control.

One possible refinement perhaps is the fact that for the first time, people other than white are included.

But instead of allowing people to elect their own representatives, we have been presented with hand-picked teams of Government appointees who have no responsibility to the voters.

For Natal the choice of the team to control the Province has been met with shock and disbelief. Whatever their colour, the new executive members can hardly be said to represent people of this province. They are also not accountable to the people of Natal, only to the Government.

Included in the new Natal team is appointed President's Council member, Mr Clyde Pierce; a defeated candidate in the House of Delegates election, Mr Shunmugan Naidoo; and Brickfield MP Mr Abdool Gaffar Joosab, who is known more for his expertise in business and his contributions to charity than for his performances in Parliament.

To date no representative of the majority African community in Natal has been appointed.

Replacing the old system with the new has merely added insult to injury.

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CSO: 3400/150

SOUTH AFRICA

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY IN CISKEI EVALUATED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by K H Hammonds]

[Text]

IN AN HOUR'S drive north-west of East London, Ciskei's new capital city is rising steadily from the plain.

Today, Bisho bears all the trappings of newfound prosperity. Two years ago nothing was here; now, a post office, Barclays Bank and the Ciskei Building Society have opened their doors. A new municipal centre is on the way, as is an airport.

And on the hills above the city centre stand hundreds of newly-built houses on newly-surveyed streets. They are solid and clean, some undeniably impressive.

Bisho is Ciskei's showplace, a testament to the free market policies that have brought 127 new businesses into the independent state and created 25 000 industrial jobs.

Bisho may be the showplace, but most of the country remains in rural poverty with a meagre agricultural economy.

In the sprawling townships of Mdantsane and in Zwelitsha most housing is a far cry from the sparkling dwellings of the capital city.

Ciskei officials seem well aware of this reality. The stated goal of President Lennox Sebe is "to provide each Ciskeian with a meal each day".

A brochure issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs proclaims that "Ciskeians are natural farmers" but the buzzword in Bisho these days is industry. Through industry, communications director Headman Somtunzi says: "We are trying by all means to establish a middle class".

For nine years, until last year, Ciskei created industry with a startlingly generous package of concessions to outside investors.

The government, through its Peoples Development Bank, promised to pay employers' wage bills — up to R110 a month for each worker — for seven years. Up to 125% of training costs were refunded for 10 years, as were 80% of interest and rental charges.

It was an expensive proposition — and too successful. For every industrial job created, according to one official, Ciskei paid R20 000 in direct subsidies and R6 000 in loans; an employer invested R3 000.

"Where they didn't do their homework was in figuring out how much it would cost if it worked," the official said.

And there were abuses. Some employers removed company profits as oversized salaries, averaging them with their workers' pay to fall within the wage bill subsidy. Others — notably, textile mills with little capital investment — threatened to pull out as soon as the subsidies had ended.

The strategy risked this kind of blackmail by rewarding employment rather than fixed investment.

In March 1985, Ciskei dumped subsidies and embraced the free market system. Direct financial incentives were removed for all but the neediest and most worthwhile of potential investors.

In their place, government abolished the company profits tax, and set the personal income tax at 15% with the first R8 000 tax-free. Company profits repatriated outside

the Ciskei were taxed at 15%, and the 12% sales tax left intact.

It was supply-side economics in its purest form. The idea was that companies which are not taxed on profits have greater incentive to reinvest their earnings to expand operations. This creates more jobs, and more consumer spending. Sales tax revenue should rise by the amount of new investment, and more individuals will be in a position to pay personal income tax.

Conservative economists view such free market tactics as far more efficient, in the long run, as a means of creating government revenue.

In practice, tax reform has had little effect on government finances. Revenue from GST rose to R19,1m in the 1986 fiscal year, from R14,7m the year before; personal income tax declined to R10,2m from R23,3m.

But both figures are dwarfed by

the R160m Ciskei will receive this year from import duties and the R188m in budgetary aid it gets from SA.

In all, internal sources will account for just R85,2m, or 17% of the total 1987 budget. In time, this proportion should increase, as industrial activity flows down to tax revenue.

But complete self-sufficiency appears unlikely. "There will always be projects for which Ciskei will depend on SA, on the Development Bank. You can't avoid that," said Potchefstroom University's Professor Nic Swart, whose committee engineered the country's economic reform in a 1984 report.

Free Market Foundation director Leon Louw argues that Ciskei should be self-sufficient now. Rebates to the State of personal income tax paid to SA by Ciskeians do not reflect contributions to GST and corporate tax revenue generated by Ciskei citizens.

If these revenues were returned to Ciskei, and if the government could control spending, he said, "they'd be close to supporting themselves."

In the industrial park of Dimbaza, near a town of 50 000 people, 85 industrial companies provide 15 000 jobs. Ciskeian workers make car radiators, carpeting, furniture, toys and fishing rods. The textile mills of a few years ago that once accounted for almost all of Ciskei's industrial activity are still there, but are surrounded by more capital-intensive operations.

Indeed, one objective of the tax reforms was to attract the kind of capital-intensive industry not found in most developing countries.

Government believes such companies, having committed significant capital to establish a plant, are more likely to stay after 10 years — and more likely to reinvest profits into existing operations.

The Peoples Development Bank reports that 232 companies had either set up shop in Ciskei or were

committed to do so as of last month, up from 140 at the time tax reforms were introduced.

The reforms of last year eliminated dozens of laws regulating small businesses, and the State-directed Small Business Corporation expects that the 833 local Ciskeian-owned operations it had funded by last March will double within the year.

The question haunting Bisho now is whether the SA government will let the free market experiment continue. In an amendment to the 1986 income tax bill, government slapped a levy on interest income from low-tax investments in building societies in Ciskei and other states. And the Margo Commission has implied that it finds Ciskei's free market strategies in attracting business objectionable.

Ciskeians also do not understand. "We're offering people a better opportunity by giving them a tax advantage," said information director Somtunzi. "SA is trying to take us back to the stage where we have to come back to them for money."

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ADVICE ON TRACING DETAINEES--If you believe a friend or relative has been detained, contact the Detainees' Parents Support Committee for help and advice. The DPSC's head office is on the 2nd floor, Khotso House, 42 De Villiers Street, Johannesburg. The phone number is 23 6664. The head office will be able to give you details of their representatives in other towns and cities. The Progressive Federal Party has suggested that people contact its parliamentary staff with queries about the whereabouts of detainees, so these can be raised in parliament when it sits again. In Johannesburg, toiletries and clothing are being accepted at John Vorster Square once a week--on Fridays, between 8am and 10am. According to the Government Gazette announcing the emergency, a detainee held under the regulations can receive money to buy food or cigarettes. Detainees can receive a single visit--but only with permission from the police commissioner. Detainees can write to anyone outside prison--again, if they have the police commissioner's permission. They are entitled to receive a Bible or selected magazines--subject to approval by the prison commander. They are entitled to open-air exercise for at least an hour a day and, "where practical", are allowed to play indoor sport. If you want to apply for permission to visit a detainee, write to Brigadier Smit, Police Headquarters, Private Bag X302, Pretoria 0001. [Text][Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 13 Jul 86 p 5]
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CSO: 3400/150

SOUTH AFRICA

BROEDERBOND'S INFLUENCE IN NATION'S EDUCATION EXPLORED

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 19 Jun-2 Jul 86 p 7

[Text] FOR MANY dark years before black students rose up against the instruction of Afrikaans in schools the Broederbond -- the secret Afrikaans society -- had secretly infiltrated the major power seats of learning.

Today education in South Africa suffers a painful hangover from the Broeders' immense influence which reached a peak during the 1976 student revolt. Ironically the minister responsible for education at the time -- M C Botha -- was the very same man who led the all too similar Broeder protests of 1943.

Broeder minister

Even the current minister in charge of black education, Gerrit Viljoen, former rector of the Rand Afrikaans University, was also Broederbond chairman for many years. His successor as Broederbond chairman was Professor Jan Pieter de Lange, who is also chairman of the Human Sciences Research Council Committee on Education and author of the 1983 De Lange Commission on education.

De Lange is not only one of the most important and powerful Afrikaners in the country, but probably the most influential educationist in the land.

As head of the Broederbond -- the all powerful Afrikaner nationalist think-tank and cultural body -- his views provide an interesting insight into top-level Afrikaner opinion.

The Broederbond aim, he says, is to "promote the broad interests of South Africa and within that to protect the Afrikaner interests." The Bond, which is only open to carefully selected and invited Afrikaans men has about 15 000 members.

About 10 percent of the membership defected to the far-right in 1983 when the previous Broederbond chairman, Carel Boshoff (son-in-law of Hendrik Verwoerd) resigned to form the far-right Afrikaner Volkswag.

According to de Lange 30 percent of the white members of parliament are Broederbond members and he says, he can't recall how many Cabinet members belong to the Bond -- "but not all do." However it is sufficient to note that every Nationalist prime minister or president for 38 years has been a Broeder.

Professor de Lange says the "time for change has to be protected in two ways: the promotion of the economic life of South Africa - because change is going to cost a lot of money. As an example, FW de Klerk, Minister of National Education, stated that in the next 10 years another four billion rand -- 67 percent -- has to be added to the national budget for education to promote equal opportunity.

However, the Broederbond emphasis on education as a tool for the preservation of the Afrikaner folk and a reformed neo-apartheid structure, is little changed.

Both Viljoen and De Lange have emphasised that integration at school level is a non-negotiable

issue and stress "separate but equal" education will be achieved within a decade, despite critics pointing out that separate can never be equal.

De Lange insists a unitary education would create a "monolithic bureaucratic monster".

However there are currently 18 education departments which are likely to be pruned to 14 in the future with the scapping of provincial administrations. And there is an education department for each major race group, each major black ethnic group under the homelands and each province.

Equal education

Confusingly, De Lange says he has recommended a "single department of education responsible for macro-policy matters, focussed on providing equality of opportunity in education."

Although he admits he is not clear about the focus of "People's Education" (created as a pre-liberation response to Bantu Education) De Lange says it is : "Educationally unsound to teach the young to overthrow by violent means, an order that is changing. The hard fact of education is that one has to learn to read, write and count, to become oriented in knowledge and value systems ... and thus help the country make a living."

"Politicians do not do this, and if you turn all children into politicians, then that is the only ability they acquire and obviously you're heading for disaster."

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SOUTH AFRICA

TEACHERS ADDRESS DETERIORATING RELATIONSHIP WITH DEC

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 24 Jun 86 p 11

[Article by Ronnie Morris]

[Text]

ONE theme that underlined the 19th annual congress of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association (CTPA) last week was the fast-deteriorating relationship between teachers and the Department of Education and Culture.

A warning that the battle lines had been drawn came during the presidential address of Mr Franklin Sonn last Tuesday, when he accused the department — and by implication the Labour Party — of "blatant administrative mismanagement".

He also criticized the interference of LP MPs in "highly sensitive, private and professional matters", such as promotions.

Another message Mr Sonn preached with missionary zeal was the need for teachers to remain united. He often referred to an annual teachers' conference in Kimberley in 1943 which ended in a split in teacher ranks, and he made

emotional appeals to teachers not to let it happen again.

Standing ovations and wild cheering greeted the speeches and addresses of Mr Sonn, who was elected as CTPA president for the 11th consecutive year.

During the three-day conference, the Department of Education and Culture, House of Representatives (DEC), and its political head, Mr Carter Ebrahim, faced sustained and scathing attacks.

Among the issues raised were the non-implementation of promotional posts which had been created in 1984, the non-delivery of stock and apparatus — forcing teachers to buy it themselves, the delay in day-to-day repairs to schools, discrimination against woman teachers and non-payment of salaries.

Matters came to a head on Thursday when, after a lengthy and fiery debate, the CTPA decided to withdraw its repre-

sentatives from "racist government structures" in the DEC and the Department of National Education.

The Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa (UTASA) — an umbrella body comprising the CTPA, the Transvaal Teachers' Association, the Orange Free State Teachers' Association and the Society of Natal Teachers — took a similar decision a day later.

The Orange Free State Teachers' Association was the only dissenting voice and opted for selective withdrawal. It said it would withdraw from the "own affairs" committees but would remain on the "general affairs" committee.

A man who is destined to play a major role in educational matters is the youthful CTPA vice-president, Mr Randall van den Heever.

It was he who introduced the motion calling for complete withdrawal and it was he the CTPA used as its "big gun" to persuade delegates to

vote for the motion.

But the man who won the day with his charisma and charm was undoubtedly the former Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert, who was cheered continuously while delivering a keynote address at the UTASA conference last Friday.

During the day he was mobbed by large numbers of people asking him to autograph their conference programmes, to be allowed to pose for photographs with him or just meet him.

Delegates made no bones about the distaste with which they regarded the racial basis of the education system and called for a non-racial democratic system of education, equal, in all respects, for every citizen of the country.

Many strongly-worded resolutions were adopted at the congress. Many of them, however, cannot be quoted as they would contravene the emergency regulations.

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CSO: 3400/226

SOUTH AFRICA

EMIGRATION INQUIRIES INCREASE AFTER EMERGENCY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Jun 86 p 11

[Text]

The declaration of the state of emergency in South Africa does not appear to have had an immediate effect on emigration statistics — but more people are making inquiries about leaving the country, several foreign consulates revealed.

Mr Theodor Siedenburgh, vice consul for the Netherlands, said more passports had been issued this year, but it was difficult to say whether this was linked to the political situation.

It was too early to tell whether the announcement of the state of emergency had had an effect on statistics, he said.

"We have had a lot inquiries — much more than normal — particularly from youngsters trying to establish whether they have any rights to Dutch citizenship or passports. This is definitely linked to the political situation," he said.

It was difficult to keep track of Dutch nationals entering and leaving the country because the consulate was not always informed. Often travel documents were already in order.

There were still people entering South Africa from the Netherlands, although this trend was on the decline.

There was definitely no rush of people clamouring at the consulate doors to apply for passports.

"But every day we have a few calls from Hollanders inquiring about going home. This

is only the tip of the iceberg as many are familiar with conditions there themselves, or just ask friends.

"I do not think people would leave just because of the imposition of the state of emergency.

"People wishing to leave the country are hampered by factors such as the unfavourable exchange rate," he said.

Contributing to the reasons for people wishing to return to Holland was the unemployment situation. People would rather go to Holland where they could enjoy social security benefits, he said.

Austrian consul Mr Gerhard Dedic said there had been a definite increase in the number of Austrians inquiring about the possibility of going back to Austria.

"It is too early to say whether the state of emergency has affected the situation," he said.

There had been a lot of South Africans trying to lay claim to Austrian passports, but this was not easy because of its strict immigration laws.

People appeared to be sounding out the emigration situation, but there was no rush on passport applications, he said.

He said there were still instances of people leaving South Africa and returning after a while.

It was difficult to say whether there had been an increase in West German nationals leav-

ing the country, a spokesman for the West German consul general said.

He said the demand for passports was normal and was not dependent on the internal South African situation.

There had definitely been no rush for passports.

A Canadian consulate spokesman said there had been an increase in the number of people applying for Canadian passports but this was due to a relaxing of the immigration laws and not to the South African situation.

Emigrant interest in Canada was as high as usual, he said.

A United States consulate spokesman said they had received more telephone calls from people inquiring about the possibility of living in the United States.

This interest had been main-

ained for several months.

There was no increase in the number of passport applications.

● In the first five months of last year, 11 496 fewer immigrants came to South Africa than in that period in 1984, and 2 754 more people left the country than in the previous year.

According to figures issued by the Central Statistics Service in Pretoria, last year 17 195 immigrants arrived in South Africa during the first five months of the year, the lowest number since 1981 when 41 429 came to the country.

The number of people leaving the country over the same period last year was 10 709, the highest number in five years.

In 1984 there were 28 691 immigrants in the first five months of the year and 7 955 emigrants.

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CSO: 3400/83

SOUTH AFRICA

LAWYER SPELLS OUT REGULATIONS GOVERNING DETAINEES IN EMERGENCY

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 27 Jun 86 p 8

[Text]

THE position of detainees under the state of emergency is governed by regulations and rules issued in terms of the Public Safety Act of 1953.

The regulations have, however, recently attained the status of legislation by virtue of their incorporation in the Public Safety Amendment Act passed by Parliament last week.

In terms of the regulations a member of the Police force, Railways Police force and/or South African Defence Force may arrest any person, without a warrant of arrest, and detain such person in a prison or police cell.

Although it is difficult to know what events or actions could result in detention, a person may be arrested or detained if the person arresting him/her is of the opinion that such arrest and detention is necessary for:

- The maintenance of public order or the safety of the public;

- The safety of the detainee him/herself;

- The termination of the state of emergency.

At the time of arrest and/or detention, detainees or their families should try to establish the name, number, rank

and station of the arresting officer and the law/regulation/order in terms of which the arrest or detention is made.

When the person is to be detained, the regulations provide that the detention must be in terms of a written order. Detainees or their families should try to see the order and its terms.

The regulations state that no person shall be entitled to any official or other information relating to detainees. However, the deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, recently told Parliament that the next of kin are always told when a person is detained. If however the next of kin are not so advised, it would appear that they are entitled to such information when making inquiries whether telephonic or otherwise.

In confirming detentions and ascertaining the whereabouts of detainees, the office of the Commissioner of Police in Pretoria has indicated that no telephonic or telegraphic inquiries (telexes) will be answered.

The office will only respond to letters if the following information regarding the detainee is supplied: Full name

and address; identity number and age; date and place of arrest; full name and address of person requesting information, eg next-of-kin.

If a legal representative is requesting the information, the name and address of the person who has instructed or authorized the lawyer to make such inquiries must be supplied.

Depending on the place of arrest, letters (preferably registered) should be addressed to: The Commanding Officer, Security Police, Private Bag X14, Vlaeberg 8018; or The Commanding Officer, Security Branch, South African Police, Division Boland, Paarl 7620 or Private Bag 3020, Paarl; or the Commissioner of South African Police, Private Bag X94, Pretoria 0001.

If you fail to elicit a response to written inquiries, follow up your letter with a telephone call to the relevant office and try to establish whether your letter has been received and whether your queries are being considered.

The regulations make provision for visits by next of kin to detainees. Family members wishing to visit detainees, must apply in writing to the commanding officer

of the security police for permission to do so.

Letters written requesting such visits should contain the full names, identity number, residential and work address and telephone numbers of the person requesting permission. Where permission is granted, the visit is limited to a single visit every 14 days and each additional visit will require a further application.

It may be advisable to telephone the police office after a few days in advance in order to ascertain the outcome of your application. If permission is granted to visit the detainee, approval must also be obtained from the commanding officer of the relevant prison who will determine the visiting hours (e.g. Tuesday 2pm to 3pm). Once the application has been approved, the relevant prison then regulates the actual visit e.g. date, time and duration of visit.

Legal representatives may only visit detainees once they have obtained permission by way of a written application from the Minister of Law and Order or the Commissioner of South African Police, Pretoria.

Certain officials may visit detainees in their official capacity (e.g. judges) and the detainee is entitled to discuss any complaints or problems or to make representations to such person regarding the conditions of detention etc.

Ministers of religion or religious workers appointed in terms of the Prisons Act are entitled to visit detainees. However detainees' personal ministers of religion may only visit them with the approval of the Commissioner of Police.

In terms of the regula-

tions, detainees must when admitted to prison be examined by the medical officer of the relevant prison who is required to visit detainees regularly during their detention.

Where detainees require specific medical or dental treatments, the detainee's personal doctor, dentist, gynaecologist, etc should bring this to the attention of the medical officer. The medical officer must also be made aware of any specific medical conditions pertaining to any particular detainee (e.g. hay fever, asthma, visual requirements — contact lenses, periodic headaches, gynaecological problems, etc).

Where the detainee has a particular psychological or psychiatric complaint or condition, his/her personal psychologist, psychiatrist or private doctor should advise the prison medical officer accordingly.

The rules provide that detainees shall receive exercise in the open air for at least one hour per day, weather permitting. However, no detainee shall be forced to undertake any such exercise.

Detainees are entitled to receive the following:

- A reasonable supply of clothing may be taken to the prison where the detainee is being held and the rules provide that such clothing shall be washed by the detainee him/herself. There does not appear to be any clear interpretation as to what in fact constitutes a reasonable supply of clothing. However, an unnecessary duplication of clothes will not be permitted and clothing such as tracksuits, jerseys, socks etc are advisable.

- Detainees are not permitted to receive any foodstuffs, cigarettes or bedding. However they are entitled to receive a reasonable amount of money (the amount at present is R20 per week

per detainee although this amount varies from prison to prison) in order to buy cigarettes, toiletries and certain foods such as fruit, processed cheese, biscuits etc. The amount of money is held on account for the detainee by the prison and family members or friends bringing such amount to the prison are advised to obtain a receipt therefor.

- Detainees may receive selected reading material which is limited to the Bible or any other holy book of religion and selected magazines which are supplied to him/her by the prison library. Detainees shall not be permitted to study unless they have been granted permission to do so by the commanding officer of the prison in question and the Commissioner of Police.

Likewise, detainees may not communicate in writing with any person outside the prison i.e. write letters except with the permission of the Commissioner of Police and the commanding officer of the particular prison.

The provisions set out above are taken directly from the regulations and rules issued in terms of the Public Safety Act and are based primarily on information supplied by the commanding officer of the security police in Cape Town.

These provisions are not uniform, nor do they necessarily have application to every prison or police station. They should be seen as guidelines and an illustration of the workings of the rules and regulations.

Family members, friends and legal representatives of detainees should confirm that they apply to their particular detainee.

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTERS TAKE GOVERNMENT SPONSORED TOUR OF BLACK TOWNSHIPS

Durban POST NATAL in English 25-28 Jun 86 p 16

[Article by Kanthan Pillay]

[Text]

THE first stop on the Bureau's itinerary seemed a bit odd.

On a roadside on the way to Inanda, several people had set up shacks which played a vital role selling goods which were not otherwise available in the area.

One such shack belonged to a traditional medic — a *muti* man or witchdoctor if you prefer — and this was our first port of call.

It was quite obvious that our guides — Police PRO Captain Winston Heunis and a uniformed sergeant — were familiar with the place.

The person they had come to see, the witchdoctor, was not home. A buxom woman with a baby strapped to her back told us very politely that he would be in the following day.

Inside the shack, a domestic hen and several chicks chattered endlessly amidst several strange-looking herbs and liquids and a large shock of horses hair.

We left, setting off in the direction of Inanda.

That visit to the witchdoctor's shack proved to be — for me at any rate — the highlight of the tour.

As we approached the entrance to Inanda, our driver made a U-turn in front of the police station — and we set off back in the direction from which we had just come.

Weren't we going into Inanda?

No, we were told. Kwa-Mashu would be our next stop.

We drove through a back entrance into Kwa-Mashu. Along the way, two soldiers were dispensing fresh water to a queue of people from a tanker.

Could we stop here, a reporter asked.

Yes, replied Captain Heunis, but no photographs of the army vehicle were to be taken.

"We'll get the picture cleared by Pretoria," the reporter said.

Captain Heunis accepted. "Make sure you get the picture cleared first," he said.

He repeated what had been said earlier on in the journey... No pictures were to be taken without his permission.

We went on.

At the centre of Kwa-Mashu, a large wall stood plastered with slogans supporting anti-government organisations. "Can we stop here?" the reporter asked.

No.

From KwaMashu, we left via Newlands East and up along the outer

ring road into the Western Freeway going towards Pinetown.

We stopped at the Pinetown Police Station. The SABC reporter with us had to pick up his cameraman who was waiting at the police station. The SABC team, camera and all, got into their own minibus, and followed us for the rest of the tour, unsupervised.

We drove through KwaNdabeka and Clermont, our driver keeping to the main roads at all times.

Our requests to be taken down through the side-alleys and back streets were turned down. "Most of these roads are dead-ends and the bus cannot be turned at the end," our guides said.

In Clermont, more graffiti supporting organisations ranging from the ANC to the UDF were on the walls. Sorry, no pictures.

We moved on to Chesherville — home of the *A-team* and the *Comrades*. We were taken through the townships to where about a dozen people were hacking away at the grass.

These were the Department of Manpower's R4-a-day workers, our driver said. Yes, said Captain Heunis, we could take pictures.

What about the gutted shell of a house we passed on the way?

No, no pictures.

We moved on towards the township's recrea-

tional centre — the soccer field and swimming pool. The swimming pool was only half-full and encrusted with green algae. Workers were busy paving the surrounds.

Would we like pictures, Captain Heunis wanted to know.

Of what, the empty swimming pool? We declined.

Outside the pool area, in the soccer field, some children played. Captain Heunis went up to them, asked them to kick around their ball so that we could take pictures.

They responded enthusiastically. I asked photographer Puri Devjee to move in and take pictures.

"No, not from that side," Captain Heunis said.

But, the photographers said, if we shoot from that direction, our cameras will point to the sun.

Heunis was adamant. Then I saw why... graffiti on the concrete fence.

We then stopped the tour. We had seen enough.

At the start of the tour, at the same police station, Port Natal CID chief Brigadier John van der Westhuizen had asked Heunis in Afrikaans, "Why are you going to KwaMashu? There's nothing happening there."

"Well, that's what we're going to show them," Heunis had replied.

SOUTH AFRICA

STATISTICS SHOW 'DRAMATIC DROP' IN VIOLENCE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

TWO statistical specialists of the Bureau for Information said yesterday that comprehensive figures on the first two weeks of the state of emergency showed that it was "working".

Mr Dave Venter, deputy chief of the Bureau's communication research unit, told newsmen at the daily media briefing at the Union Buildings: "The state of emergency is also ensuring that people are being protected against violence and injury."

"Figures on incidents --- which show dramatic decreases since June 12 --- also show that the security forces are not the villains they are made out to be and that they are there to protect the people."

"There are strong indications that a degree of responsibility is returning to the townships," he said.

Mr Venter and the director of the research unit, Dr Kobus Neethling, split the state of emergency into two week-long periods—from June 12 to June 19, and June 19 to June 26.

Petrol-bombing incidents decreased from 23 percent of all incidents to 17,7 percent between the two periods, Mr Venter said. He did not mention what type of unrest incident showed a concomitant increase in incidence.

The number of people injured in unrest decreased from 173 to 33 persons between the two periods, Mr Venter said.

Injuries in Black on Black violence increased while injuries inflicted by the security forces decreased.

In the first week 47 people were killed in unrest while there was a drop of 72,5 percent to only 14 fatalities the second week.

Security forces caused 35 percent of deaths the first week and 21 percent the second, while Black on Black violence increased from 65 percent to 79 percent.

There was also a drop of 88,3 percent in the number of attacks on security forces.

Mr Venter listed the decline in unrest in a large number of different areas in percentages — among them the West Rand by 60 percent, East Rand by 70,5, Western Transvaal 55,6, Eastern Transvaal 86,6, Northern Cape 94,1, Eastern Cape 57,7, and South Western Districts 89,2.

Boland 76,9, Western Province 82,7, Free State by 100 percent and Northern Free State by 50 percent. An increase for the Witwatersrand of 81,8 percent and in the Far Northern Transvaal occurred because there had been no incidents the previous week.

Mr Venter said every incident of unrest was recorded — including the throwing of a single bottle, for instance — in the bid by the police and the authorities to keep an overall finger on the pulse of the situation.

Questioned on what level the unrest incidence would have to reach before consideration could be given to lifting the state of emergency, Mr Venter said that other factors, too, had to be considered. For instance, the overall climate was an important facet to be considered, in the overall move back towards peace and tranquility.

Unrest statistics had been kept by the authorities since September 1984, Mr Venter said.

Dr Neethling and Mr Venter are to give a statistical breakdown of the unrest situation every few weeks.

/9317
CSO: 3400/160

SOUTH AFRICA

ARTICLE SEES MINING UNREST TO CONTINUE

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 19 Jun-2 Jul 86 p 15

[Text]

MINING industrial relations have been rocked by at least three separate stoppages in the last week marking a militant beginning to the crucial 1986 wage negotiations.

With mine strikes accounting for most of the hundreds of thousands of working hours lost so far this year, the next few months look set to be dominated by mineworker disputes.

The mass dismissals, evictions and violence which has left more than 15 miners dead, are likely to continue as worker frustration flowing from hardline managements increases.

Union officials have warned that the growing unrest on mines was symptomatic of the low wages and some of the most hostile working conditions.

Grievances range from low wages, attacks on union members and restrictions on union organisers. Despite

deteriorating circumstances, managements appear to be adopting a tougher stance -- particularly in the case of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM).

If claims that anti-NUM forces were responsible for the bloody attack on NUM members at the Hlobane colliery are to be believed, then the union-bashing option seems set to prevail.

According to workers, bosses barred a NUM organiser from entering Hlobane.

And the union adds that the reported bussing-in of anti-NUM forces was a deliberate attempt to spark off confrontation with the intention of removing NUM members and replacing them with workers loyal to management principles.

An estimated 500 miners have been bussed out of the mine since the clash. But Simon Conco, General

Secretary of the Inkatha union, the United Workers Union of SA (Uwusa), denied that the attack was launched by Uwusa members. He says, however, that the claims needed investigation.

According to NUM, two busloads of armed 'impis' from Mahlabathini near Ulundi arrived at the mine and attacked workers.

"Num members fled into the countryside around the mine chased by 'impis' chanting 'Usuthu' -- a Zulu war cry. People were stabbed and beaten with sticks. Some had their eyes stabbed out with roofing bolts," said one Hlobane worker.

Owners of the Green-side colliery, Rand Mines seem to have adopted the bashing approach as well. It dismissed 500 NUM members said to be on an illegal strike. The Supreme Court upheld the evictions declaring the dismissals lawful.

/13104

CSO: 3400/245

SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION BREAKAWAY FROM CUSA

Johannesburg THE NEW NATION in English 19 Jun-2 Jul 86 p 15

[Text] More than 3 000 transport workers, mostly Putco drivers have broken away from Council of Unions of SA's (CUSA) Transport and Allied Workers Union (Tawu).

The breakway comes more than year after tensions within the union threatened to split the workers.

Although no clear decision has been made about the breakaway union's affiliation there is speculation that it will affiliate to the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu).

According to the steering committee representing the 'breakaway union' -- Zakhani Transport and Allied Workers Union (Ztawu) -- the question of affiliation still has to be addressed by the general membership.

"We have, however, committed ourselves to affiliate to a federation."

Affiliation to Cusa is ruled out because the federation does not allow membership to breakaway groupings. And with the merger of Cusa and the Azanian Council of Trade

Unions (Azactu) on the cards affiliation to Azactu is also not likely either. With the field narrowed down to Cosatu, it is not difficult to speculate on the Ztawu's ideological home.

It has already decided to follow a non-racial approach to organisation. Cusa is committed to limiting membership to black workers.

While careful not to commit himself, the breakaway union's spokesperson says: "We will adhere to the principle of one-industry one-union when we decide on affiliation".

With recent mergers of transport unions into Transport and General Workers Union, Ztawu's

affiliation to Cosatu could mean a boost for the new T&GWU.

Ztawu's membership, estimated at more than 3 000 is made up mainly of entire Tawu branches at Putco plants on the Rand. According to the Ztawu spokesperson, more Tawu branches have indicated their intention to breakaway from the Cusa union.

This is the second breakaway from Cusa in recent months. The first was from the federation's Food and Beverage Workers Union when workers from some Coke plants in the Transvaal decided to join the Sweet Food and Allied Workers Union before its merger with the Food and Canning Workers Union.

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CSO: 3400/245

SOUTH AFRICA

PAPER NOTES MILITANT HISTORY OF SAAWU

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 86 p 21

[Article by Mike Siluma]

[Text]

The struggle of the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), whose leaders were this week acquitted of treason charges in Maritzburg, encapsulates the heavy odds faced by black unions in organising workers.

Charges against Saawu President Mr Thozamile Botha, secretary Mr Sisa Njikelana, treasurer Mr Isaac Ngcobo and Durban branch secretary Mr Sam Kikine were withdrawn by Mr Justice Milne after the State decided not to proceed with prosecution.

CHARGED

The four — with 12 United Democratic Front leaders — were initially variously charged with treason, terrorism and/or furthering the aims of the African National Congress. Proceedings against the other accused were dropped last December. All accused had been out on bail since May 1984.

The allegations against the four specifically referred to the period from 1981 — when Saawu was at its strongest — until 1985.

The union, formed in 1978, was one of the most militant to organise black workers in the post-Wiehahn era. The fastest growing union at the time, Saawu soon called a national boycott of Wilson Rowntree products after its members were fired at the company's plant in East London.

The boycott call was followed by the formation of community and student support committees — giving further impetus to moves in some union circles for closer co-operation between unions and community groups. Such moves were rejected by other unionists.

Saawu's approach was not to lead to a union as strong on the factory floor as its founders would have liked, but it

did play a part in the highly politicised Congress of SA Trade Unions-style unionism. Saawu also to become a founder member of Cosatu.

Later Saawu played a leading role in the protracted Mdantsane, East London, bus boycott in 1983.

And when the UDF was established, Saawu was one of the first member unions.

While at the pinnacle of its strength, Saawu might have been a source of worry to many employers, it was perhaps its bold involvement in political issues which placed it on a collision course with both the Government and the homeland authorities.

And while life was made uncomfortable for independent unions for their opposition to the apartheid and the homelands; Saawu was the first union to be banned in the homelands — first in Ciskei and then in Transkei.

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CSO: 3400/160

SOUTH AFRICA

NP'S CONSIDERATION OF NONALIGNED, NEUTRAL RSA SEEN AS LUDICROUS

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jun 86 p 7

[Commentary by Hugh Robertson]

[Text]

FOR more than a decade the silly notion has been swilling around inside the National Party that South Africa under their aegis could cease to be a "Western" country and could adopt a neutral stance in its international relations.

Until recently the idea was dismissed as one of the less-credible brainstorms to have emanated from the NP's policy entrepreneurs.

But suddenly it seems to have been taken seriously.

President P.W. Botha personally told the nation on television last week that if his Government was "forced" to go it alone, "it must not be expected of us to be partisan".

At first glance his warning seemed to have been aimed at the party faithful who like to think that they have some unsullied virtue which the world is clamouring to possess.

But in the following days he and his Government began to turn rather fractious in their relations with the US and the rest of the Western world, suggesting that they might actually believe in the theory of "neutrality".

There was what American officials described as a "bug-off" response from Mr Botha to President Reagan's communication about the state of emergency, which was seen as an ungracious response to a long-suffering friend.

Then there was the public embarrassment of the US Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, by the NP's electronic mouthpiece, the SABC, which announced that the Ambassador had declined to be interviewed by the SABC on "discrimination" against blacks and indigenous Indians in the US, a peg on which was hung a retinue of gratuitous criticism and innuendo.

If the SABC were independent its "report" on Mr Nickel could have been seen merely as a clumsy misjudgment by a functionary. But we all know who pulls the strings at Auckland Park.

There is no way that the personal representative in South Africa of the President of the US could have been villified without the SABC's political bosses having given the nod, if not the order.

When the US Embassy suggested an alternative in Mr William Burroughs, its Consul-General in Cape Town, who has served in US Government anti-discrimination programmes, he was rejected by the SABC.

Why? I would guess because he is black (and also disarmingly frank) and would thus have made the SABC's questioning on "discrimination" look absurd.

Ambassador Nickel finally offered to be in-

interviewed once news restrictions had been lifted in South Africa - a wise decision.

But why all the nastiness to people who have gone out of their way to be accommodating? Leaders, even those prone to bad-temper and impetuous judgments, do not embark upon this sort of course without expecting to derive some benefit.

What benefit could there be for the NP in lashing out at its few remaining friends in the world and by threatening to become "neutral"?

The conclusion that presents itself most readily is that they believe their go-it-alone bravado might somehow intimidate the West into taking a softer line on apart-

heid, a more cautious attitude to sanctions; that an intolerable irritant might finally be brushed off.

But for this to work, the threat to become "neutral" would have to be credible. It is not.

The prospect of the communist bloc or the Third World embracing an international pariah is, of course, ludicrous.

The only major market for South African exports is the West.

Indeed, South Africa's main mineral competitors are the very countries which would have to become "friends" if the country were to be "neutral".

Try naming the countries outside the West which, in the case of a go-it-alone South Africa, would not allow

ideological differences to influence economic relations. No combination of them amounts to a serious alternative to Western trading partners.

And what would become of the generations of Nationalists reared on a regimen of being a Western "bastion" in Africa? As we have seen in the case of other indoctrinated concepts, they are a stubborn species.

It is hard indeed to see how the advance of Soviet imperialism in Southern Africa could be in the NP's or the country's interests.

Perhaps President Botha should quietly invite Ambassador Nickel to dinner and smooth things over. We can only hope he does.

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CSO: 3400/244

SOUTH AFRICA

NATAL PFP LEADER FEARS CONSEQUENCES OF NEW EXCO SYSTEM

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 30 Jun 86 p 7

[Article by Bruce Cameron]

[Text]

HOPES that Natal might be allowed to work out for itself a system of second-tier government may well have been given a coup de grace by the announcement of the nominated Exco.

This is the fear expressed by the Natal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, who sees the latest move as a climax to gradual truncation of provincial powers over the years.

Mr Swart made the points in a series of speeches to Parliament on the scrapping of the current elected system of provincial government.

He said the indaba was busy finding an alternative which would be acceptable to all.

What was being done was what the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, should have done — sat round a table talking to the people directly involved.

Mr Swart reminded Parliament of the history of the provincial system and warned that provincial powers, sentiment and diversity could not be lightly ignored as the Government had done with the new nominated system.

These needs and differences were founded in history and were a reality.

"The great debate before the Union was whether the coming together of the four provinces had to be based on a strictly unitary constitution or a federal constitution.

"The Government should know that, particularly on the part of the two smaller provinces, there were great fears and strong feelings."

This was particularly the case in Natal and it was a critical issue at the National Convention. Natal favoured federalism.

"We know the majority at the National Convention felt other-

wise and opted for a constitution that was unitary in form but which, as a compromise, would include a component providing certain legislative powers to remain within the dominion of the provinces.

"When the Natal Legislative Assembly agreed to go into Union, it did so on the basis of that compromise."

He pointed out that the people of Natal were consulted by means of a referendum.

(He rejected Government claims that the 1983 referendum on the tricameral Parliament could be taken as agreement by the public for the new system and the scrapping of the old).

Natal had been particularly jealous since then of the degree of provincial autonomy which it had managed to wring out of the National Convention.

"While it is true that autonomy has been

Imperfect and inadequate as it was, the system had at least provided a sound and effective base on which to build better and far more effective second-tier government.

Mr Swart said Mr Heunis had admitted that he was not getting rid of the system because it had been a failure but because it "must meet the requirements of the general political goal of the Government".

The Government was attempting to mould every form of representation into a compartmentalised group based on race "to conform with the disastrous tricameral system".

He said Mr Heunis was "going to bend, twist and mould every other structure to fit into the tricameral system".

Mr Swart was particularly concerned about the political appointment of the new executives and the loss of "original legislative powers".

He agreed that Parliament always had residual legislative powers in provincial affairs, but the power of the provinces to legis-

late was being removed.

If the removal of the power to legislate was final, it created a serious position.

The State President had said the legislation to establish the new system would not preempt decisions made at the indaba, and the Government's door remained open to representations made from the indaba.

And what was being discussed at the indaba was a single legislative authority for the combined area of Natal/KwaZulu.

He expressed concern that the removal of the legislative powers of the province truncated to a considerable extent over the years, it is equally true that each time provincial rights have been threatened (this) has been vigorously resisted by the Natal electorate."

Mr Swart believed that Natal was now being confronted with the coup de grace and the Government had decided that the provincial system must be swept aside.

"I believe it is a sad and tragic day for us all."

in effect meant the door was being closed on the indaba.

Mr Swart said the legislation establishing the Joint Executive Authority for KwaZulu and Natal was not the same thing as the target of the indaba.

The JEA was a useful exercise and would help rationalise the administrative functions of the two regions.

But it was a prelude to something far more meaningful for the region.

The people of Natal wanted more than a mere administrative accord.

The indaba was working hard to present the Government with a package which could provide a legislative assembly with original powers.

Summing up the new system, Mr Swart said: "We believe it is a piece of legislation which breaks faith with the past and which extends the racially-based tricameral system, undermines the principle of elected representation, and ignores the rights of blacks at provincial government level."

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CSO: 3400/244

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESS LEADERS DEBATE PROS, CONS OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL ROLE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by K H Hammonds]

[Text]

Last February, in an action that provoked international publicity and debate, General Motors MD Bob White wrote in a Port Elizabeth newspaper that his company would foot the legal expenses of any non-white arrested for trespassing on the city's white beaches.

A month before, the Federated Chamber of Industries published a "charter of social, economic and political rights" committing itself to "influencing government and all political parties and groups" in ending discriminatory laws and practices.

And in June, 82 members of the American Chamber of Commerce in SA signed advertisements appearing in newspapers across the country. The advertisement, headlined: "We must get it together", called for the release of political detainees, immediate negotiation with black leaders on power-sharing, political rights for all and repeal of the Group Areas Act.

SA business has entered the political arena. In the last year, both local and foreign-owned companies have expanded the traditional interpretation of corporate social responsibility to include actions that directly question and confront government policy.

For most executives here, it is an unfamiliar role. Only in the last decade have many SA operations concerned themselves with the question of social responsibility at all, and many say they feel uneasy with the new emphasis on political participation.

Indeed, actions like White's — which he later described as an "instinctive reaction", made without

consulting his superiors in Detroit, have left SA executives and academics with some sobering, complicated ethical questions:

□ Does business have a right and a responsibility to employ its economic resources in initiating what it sees as social change?

□ If so, can business legitimately participate in the political process? Or should it limit its pressure for social change to its own internal environment — in guaranteeing equal opportunity and equal pay, for example — and to using pre-tax profits to implement charitable educational and cultural programmes?

□ If so, what practical form of political involvement will bring results?

□ Is civil disobedience and political confrontation in general an effective route for business to take?

The answer to the first question, for most executives, is clear-cut. The long-accepted view of US economist Milton Friedman that the social good is and must be defined by market processes — and that efforts by executives to direct resources to "socially responsible" functions that do not maximise profitability are "subversive" — appears to have lost favour in Johannesburg.

"I start from the viewpoint that we are corporate citizens, and that as citizens we are concerned about the socio-political environment we operate in," says J Walter Thomp-

son chairman Robert Irving. "A company has a right to stand up and be counted."

Some executives say that, given the current crisis in SA and the perceived inability of government to act in the interest either of business or of the communities business serves, the decision to act in a socially responsible manner now requires political involvement.

Reluctantly, yes," answers Pick'n Pay chairman Raymond Ackerman, who himself has long pushed for an end to apartheid through non-business channels. "We have a significant historical role to play, and that is why we have to get

involved in politics."

Others, like SA Perm MD Bob Tucker, say business should avoid the political route. Companies, Tucker says, should concentrate on encouraging social change by improving the way they do business — a "socially responsible way of travelling".

Most executives interviewed agreed with Tucker that direct confrontation was, most likely, counter-productive. "The last thing we want to appear is confrontational," says Hewlett-Packard MD Marius Fürst.

At the same time, however, Fürst and most others applaud White's initiative in PE — an action that can hardly be seen as co-operative — although some wondered whether it had any appreciable impact. "If a similar

opportunity were presented to me, I'd probably go the route Bob did," says Eastman Kodak MD Dick Ferris.

The apparent schizophrenia reflects the frustration and confusion many executives feel in trying to

effect political change. Business leaders say they have been satisfied with the reaction to group advertisements, like Amcham's, opposing government policy, but have few ideas about what to do next.

Likewise, opposition political leaders like Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and Mangosuthu Buthelezi, in recent public addresses, have cited the need for business involvement while admitting they lack a practical strategy for implementation.

What can we expect, then, of business? For the time being, it seems, politically-orientated advertisements are out: Ackerman says a questionnaire delivered to 92 SA executives recently found consensus that "another ad would be counter-productive".

And civil disobedience is widely condemned. "Where there is an opportunity to change things, we will devote whatever resources we can," says Kodak's Ferris. "But we're not about to go around blowing things up."

Business leaders talk more often and more comfortably about creating a "co-operative environment" for change — by initiating special programmes for development of black managers, by supporting educational programmes and, in general, by showing increasing awareness of and sensitivity to the economic needs of their employees and their communities.

For now, it seems, these are the arenas in which business will produce substantial change — and actions like White's will remain the exception.

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CSO: 3400/150

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIVATE SECTOR SAID NOT DOING ITS PART IN LOW-COST HOUSING

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Linda Ensor]

[Text] THE private sector has been tardy in providing low-cost housing for the poor, figures presented at a Johannesburg conference this week show.

Urban Foundation Family Housing Association GM Matthew Nell told the conference — Housing Under a New Dispensation — the black housing backlog stood at 538 000.

He provided figures which showed that between 1980 and 1984 the private sector provided 2,72 units a 1 000 members of the black urban population compared to the 7,3 units supplied by the public sector.

Nell said whites had a surplus of 37 000 houses, coloured people had a shortage of 52 000 and Indians a shortage of 44 000.

LTA Construction MD Ian Robinson said about 80 000 housing units were required by the black community annually. But during the last five years an average of only 8 000 units were built annually.

Furthermore, black urbanisation was estimated to increase by between 8-million and 13-million by 2000 with only 40% of the black population (excluding coloureds and Indians) now being urbanised.

President's Council member Dries Oosthuizen said: "The first challenge is whether the private sector can sufficiently cope with the provision of low cost housing, which in the past was the almost exclusive task of the public sector."

He said his impression so far was that the private sector had focused predominantly on the upper strata of the black and coloured communities.

However, speakers disagreed over whether it was the State's or the private sector's role to provide affordable housing for poor people.

Institute for Housing of SA president Llewellyn Lewis said it was predominantly government's task, with the private sector — including building societies — being involved only above a certain low-income cut-off point.

Others said self-help housing and site-and-service schemes were the only alternative for low-income groups and the private sector could play a role in that.

Nell said the State should play a role facilitating and regulating private sector initiative rather than directly supplying houses. That should be the task of the private sector — defined broadly to include the formal and informal business sectors and householders.

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CSO: 3400/150

SOUTH AFRICA

INFLATION RATE DECLINE OFFERS 'GLIMMER OF LIGHT'

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jul 86 p 6

[Text]

AT last there is a glimmer of light in the economic gloom. The retreat of inflation from a rate of 20,7% in January to 16,9% in June is an indication that some benefit may be expected to emerge, along with all the misery, from the protracted depression.

SA's economic woes can in large measure be traced back to the failure in the seventies to match the efforts of major trading partners to deal effectively with inflation. The inevitable consequence of that failure was a slide in the value of the currency, sky-high interest rates, excessive off-shore borrowings, and a debt burden that grew heavier with every drop in the exchange rate.

For the past decade South African authorities have clung to the outmoded belief that there exists a permanent trade-off between unemployment and inflation — that more inflation is the price of higher employment. In fact, the modern evidence is incontrovertible that any trade-off is temporary and illusory, and that the price in inflation rises higher with every turn of the cycle.

One of the consequences of inflation has been to transfer wealth from the property-less

poor to the property-owning wealthy, a process which, if it has not actually caused civil unrest, has contributed nothing to stability.

Another consequence has been fiscal drag, the mechanism that allows the Receiver of Revenue to squeeze higher taxes out of people whose real income does not increase. A secondary consequence has been to make skilled South Africans more highly taxed than their counterparts abroad, and therefore more likely to emigrate.

The distortion of salary scales, the undermining of savings, the reduction of pensioners to penury — and an endless list of ills — have accompanied the policies which, supported by the profligate bureaucracies of Pretoria, reduced a once-proud economy to beggarly status.

Recession has begun to overcome the past mismanagement of the economy — just as the Thatcher recession overcame Britain's earlier profligacy — but the toll has been terrible. Again, unrest has been merely the most visible and dramatic of the consequences; other consequences, like the loss of a proud record of never having defaulted on debt, or the export of irreplaceable plant and machinery, or the destruction of sound companies, will linger.

Against this background we can only pray that, having achieved an apparent turning point in the fight against inflation, the fiscal and monetary authorities will not squander the gain by premature complacency.

More than most countries, SA needs to observe the sound and conservative principles of economic management that, until the gold price rise of the seventies turned our heads, had served us very well indeed.

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CSO: 3400/150

SOUTH AFRICA

ROLE OF FINANCIAL RANDS EXPLAINED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by Harold Fridjhon]

[Text]

THE financial rand (FR), one of the four "currencies" forming a barricade around SA's gold and foreign exchange reserves, is perhaps the least understood.

Many people have come into contact with commercial rands when they buy travellers' cheques or foreign currencies to pay for imported goods and services.

Blocked rands, in existence for years, are the assets which emigrating South Africans leave behind them in the custody of banks after they have drawn their settling-in allowances.

Special restricted rands, a very esoteric currency, only came into being at the end of August 1985 with the foreign debt standstill. At that time transfer of unremitted income of more than R50 000 due to non-resident companies was restricted.

It could only be released if the Reserve Bank approved. And approval is subjected to many volatile regulations and interpretations, including submission to the Standstill Committee.

These three currencies originate in SA and are the sluice gates controlling the flow of scarce foreign exchange out of the country.

But the FR is different in concept, in practice, in ownership — and in domicile. It certainly is an effective barrier against an outflow of funds from these shores. In practice it is a bookkeeping entry with the ultimate balances uncounted and unknown.

FRs may not be owned by South African persons, corporate or individual. And, in effect, they do not exist in SA other than as ledger entries reflecting non-residents' balances in the books of authorised banks.

In essence, commercial rands — subject to exchange control limitations — are used by SA residents to buy dollars from the Reserve Bank. FRs are exchanged for dollars only outside SA through the external mechanism of the so-called FR "pool."

Every South African asset owned by a non-resident is potentially a supply source of FRs, and this supply is activated when the owner wants to dispose of assets.

On the other hand, there is a liquid "pool" of FRs held offshore and onshore by brokers and banks who trade in FRs as a commodity, buying and selling them, and making bid and offer prices, providing a market for non-residents who have reason to use them.

From time to time FR dealers diminish or replenish this offshore liquid "pool" by means of arbitrage share dealing between the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) and those in London and New York.

FRs are created mainly from

the sale by non-residents of their South African assets, the biggest single source being from the sale of listed securities. These transactions are paid for in FRs which have no value or standing in this country.

To a lesser extent South Africans create FRs when they emigrate and take their R100 000 settling-in allowance, when a non-resident receives a bequest from an SA estate, and occasionally when the Reserve Bank gives permission for an SA resident to invest abroad.

In none of these transactions do dollars leave the country.

When a non-resident sells shares on the JSE, the local broker delivers the scrip, his broker's note and his cheque to a bank which cancels the non-resident endorsement on the share certificate, making it good delivery on the JSE. He then gets reimbursed for his outlay through the JSE clearing house.

The bank, however, converts the "ordinary" rands paid by the broker into FRs which the non-resident can change into dollars through the FR "pool" at the FR rate, or it can be left with the bank as an FR balance which may temporarily be invested in approved securities.

The FRs may be reinvested in listed shares.

When FRs are used to buy shares in Johannesburg, the broker presents the scrip and the broker's note to the bank. The bank then endorses the share certificate "non-resident" and pays the broker in commercial rands which are converted from the FR balances. This means the "pool" of FRs has been reduced by the transaction but this "loss" is balanced by the value of the newly acquired asset.

Again, these deals do not touch the Reserve Bank's reserves. They have been financed entirely by FR bookkeeping.

When the emigrant receives his R100 000 from his "ordinary" rand bank balances, the bank converts these rands into FRs which are changed into dollars at the FR rate at that time. The transfer of dollars does not emanate from the

Reserve Bank but from that amorphous FR "pool."

The SA emigrant looks with dismay at the \$22 500 which he receives (currently) for his R100 000. Had he been allowed to take out his settling-in allowances through commercial rands and not FRs he would have had \$39 000 in his offshore bank. Little wonder he feels cheated. He is the victim not only of external political pressures on the SA economy but also of the uninhibited operation of the free market in FRs.

The price of FRs is determined entirely by market forces, by the supply of and demand for the liquid balances in the FR "pool" and by the differential between the prices of South African shares in Johannesburg and those ruling overseas.

The link between the "pool" is very close because if the "pool" is short of FRs, non-resident shares are bought by South Africans thereby creating new liquid FRs. And, conversely, if holders of FRs want to convert their FR balances back into dollars, they buy SA securities which they offload into the offshore markets.

And if those markets are interested in buying only bargains, the share prices fall compared with those ruling in the hothouse JSE, bringing down the value of the FR.

If a share is trading for R1 in Johannesburg and the same share is priced at \$0,25c in New York, the FR is, in effect, either side of 25 US cents. A double price is made around a half point difference, 24,75c to 25,25c. The dealer loses rands at 25,25c but makes them up by buying rands at 24,75c.

The FR market is never controlled. It is only monitored in SA by the banks which record who owns FRs — either as tangible assets or intangible book balances. They may be individuals. They may be offshore banks holding the balances on behalf of their clients. They may be nominee companies. But they are all non-residents. And the ultimate supervision is theoretically exercised by the Reserve Bank, theoretically because there are times when this supervision has been somewhat lax.

Perhaps this laxity is not the result of negligence but arises from a tangle of regulations, some ill-defined, controlling what may and what may not be done with FRs. If the authorities concerned themselves only with the basic principle that FRs exist to prevent an outflow of capital from SA, Pretoria would have fewer problems. But the bureaucratic mind appears to shun the simple.

FRs may not be used to buy out an existing industrial enterprise in SA. The ostensible reason is that a non-resident shareholder is replacing a local owner and that the transaction would not increase capacity and employment in this country, a premise which is far removed from protecting the foreign exchange reserves.

But if one non-resident wants to buy an SA enterprise from another non-resident using FRs to pay for the transaction, the deal would be disallowed.

The so-called logic behind this prohibition is that a capital inflow of dollars would be more desirable and if the new money comes in to finance an enterprise on the basis of a \$0,40 rand and not on a \$0,25 rand, the promoters would be certain that the project would be viable.

On the other hand, if a foreign-owned subsidiary decides it wants to extend an existing factory, adding to its capacity and workforce, FRs may be used. If the FR "pool" at the time lacks the liquidity to provide the necessary funds, the overseas shareholders create the necessary FRs by buying SA shares in New York or London and then selling them in Johannesburg.

Dollars would then be paid out offshore and the rand proceeds from the sale would finance the expansion programme.

Similarly, FRs can be used to subscribe for shares in a new SA floatation on the JSE. The transaction doesn't result in an inflow of new capital. It might diminish liquidity in the FR "pool" but this is offset by the acquisition of a new asset by a non-resident.

SOUTH AFRICA

FAILURE OF TRIOMF FERTILIZER PLANT DUE TO WORLD MARKET

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jul 86 p 3

[Text]

THE liquidation of Triomf's fertiliser plant at Richards Bay will have little effect on the ailing domestic fertiliser industry, executives of opposition companies said yesterday.

More than 60% of Richards Bay's production had been for export markets, with only special chemicals sold in SA. Consequently, said an industry executive, "there will be virtually no impact on local production".

Fertiliser producers may continue to feel the effects of industry-wide discounting that has cut wholesale prices by as much as 32% off book prices.

Active SA fertiliser plants are currently operating at about 70% of capacity, industry sources said. When idle capacity is included, the utilisation figure drops to between 40% and 50%.

Executives said much of the industry's health would depend on how Nedbank runs Potchefstroom plant that it has, in effect, taken over from Triomf.

"I get the feeling that if they can operate Potchefstroom without major debt, surely it can become a viable proposition," a competitor said.

Foskor MD John Stanbury yesterday criticised Triomf's claim in court papers filed on Monday that its "high and unrealistic" prices for phosphate rock had been a major factor pushing the Richards Bay plant into liquidation.

"Foskor is not to blame. Richards Bay was geared to the export market, and with the total oversupply in

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world markets they found themselves in a very tough position," he said.

He added that the phosphate rock supplied to local customers, including Triomf, at R45 per ton was far cheaper than rock obtained in import markets. In addition, he said, Foskor sold the rock for less in SA than it could in export markets.

Industry sources confirmed that Foskor's overseas prices were about 50% higher than local prices. They agreed, too, that imports of the input cost at least twice the price charged by Foskor, because of the weak rand and additional freight expenses.

Triomf MD Richard Clarke was not available for comment yesterday. A Triomf spokesman declined to comment on the company's statement concerning Foskor.

Prices for phosphate rock charged by Foskor have risen relatively slowly in the last decade — from R21 per ton in 1979 to R30 in 1982 to R45 this year. Stanbury said prices had dropped by 35% in real terms since 1975.

He said Triomf had committed to purchase 1.2-million tons of the rock in foreign markets after a similar dispute on pricing two years ago.

"Triomf indicated that they could obtain the product more cheaply by importing," he said. "As it transpired, Richards Bay continued to buy from us. If we were unrealistically priced, I doubt if they would have done this."

In the court papers, Triomf also criticised SA Transport Services' freight charges. A source close to the liquidation negotiations said the company had reported that it received no discount for transport of phosphate rock, even though most of its output was destined for export.

Triomf and Sats executives were not available for comment yesterday.

SOUTH AFRICA

PICK 'N PAY CHAIN PLANNING MOVES INTO BLACK MARKET

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Dianna Games]

[Text] **ALTHOUGH** plans were under way for moves into the black market, Pick 'n Pay would only do that in collaboration with blacks, Pick 'n Pay chairman Raymond Ackerman said.

And Ackerman said that while there was a great need for supermarkets in black areas, Pick 'n Pay did not want to be the vehicle to push black entrepreneurs out of business.

Citing the examples of the Mitchell's Plain supermarket in Cape Town where the coloureds in the area hold 51% of the equity, and Bisho in the Ciskei where the government invited Pick 'n Pay to take part, he said future expansion would be along those lines.

It was hoped the formula could be used in other black areas, and that a new supermarket in Mmabatho, Boputhatswana, was on the cards for next year, at the invitation of the people there.

Ackerman said Pick 'n Pay was considering another way into the black market which, although well under way, could not yet be revealed.

He said its policy had never been to play out the matter in terms of black and white consumers but to construct "suburban stores" with large parking areas to serve a car-owning population of any race.

In Durban and Cape Town, the stores had attracted a massive coloured and Indian clientele.

Ackerman said Pick 'n Pay was now

the country's biggest retailer, outstripping OK Bazaars in total turnover.

Last year's turnover was R2,25bn and this year it should be about R2,5bn.

Turnover was not as high as it could be, but was still 10%-11% up on last year, and business for the year so far was "much better than I could have predicted a few months ago".

That was despite the hard knock Pick 'n Pay had taken with the strike earlier this year.

Ackerman said Pick 'n Pay had decided to cut down on its expansion to prevent the risk of over-trading the market, but that did not mean the chain, which has 80 supermarkets and 12 hypermarkets countrywide, was in trouble.

He said: "Instead of eight new stores a year, we are now opening four because the country is over-stored in the white areas. And we will not be employing additional staff for these stores, but moving some of our existing staff into our new stores."

But he stressed no people would be retrenched.

Ackerman said: "If we are going to have to pay higher wages in response to more union demands — there is only one way to do it and that is to open more stores with existing people.

"We have to be more efficient in order to ensure our survival."

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SOUTH AFRICA

PESSIMISTIC COAL EMPLOYMENT REDUCTION PREDICTIONS DISPUTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

CHAMBER of Mines warnings of drastic cuts in coal exports — with a resultant 35% cut in mining jobs — are disputed by government figures and by industry analysts.

They say coal exports this year are running only slightly behind 1985 levels and that if certain markets do dry up, others — including Eastern Europe — will take up part of the slack.

And last night the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) warned of "massive industrial action" if retrenchments took place.

Calling the chamber threat "irresponsible", it said: "Instead of addressing themselves to real problems facing the coal industry in the country, they seem to be using the sanctions campaign to legitimise retrenchments."

The chamber had said in a statement earlier that the coal-mining industry was beginning to feel the effects of the international sanctions campaign. Denmark had banned SA coal imports, there was a "dramatic" fall-off in exports to France and increasing resistance to SA coal from other foreign buyers.

The Transvaal Coal Owners' Association (TCOA) had reported a 17% fall-off in exports so far this year.

The chamber warned that if an appeal in the European parliament for total sanctions was successful, the Far East could follow suit.

"If this occurred," said the statement, "the employment of up to 35% of the coal sector's 110 000 employees of all races could be jeopardised. And as each employee is estimated to have an average of five dependants, nearly 200 000 men, women and children could be deprived of their means of living."

It said chamber members had already begun making contingency plans to lay off workers.

Quite apart from the fact that its sums are wrong on the number of people affected by mass retrenchments — 40 000 laid-off workers, plus five dependants apiece, is 240 000 people, not 200 000 — the chamber's calculations are not supported by other sources.

Provisional figures from the Minerals Bureau, in the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, reveal that exports in the first four months of this year were running at only slightly below 1985 levels.

While department officials say part of this may be customers stocking up before further sanctions are imposed, the bureau estimates exports this year will total 43-million tons, only slightly down on the 44.3-million tons sold last year. Total coal production, says deputy director Arnold Granville, is likely to increase, from 173-million to 175-million tons.

Gencor coal CE Graham Thompson recently predicted that 1986 exports will drop by up to 4-million tons on the 44.3-million sold last year.

Even a figure of around 40-million would be considerably above previous years. Exports have grown dramatically

from the 29.1-million tons sold abroad in 1980. Even in 1983, SA was selling only 30-million tons for export.

Explaining why its exports had fallen 17% this year, while all other indications suggested overall levels holding steady, TCOA MD Leslie Weiss said his group had been particularly exposed in Denmark and France.

He was pessimistic about the prospects of finding replacement markets.

Coal-market analysts, however, said there was considerable scope for re-routing SA coal exports. They said Eastern European countries, in particular, would become an important market.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK TAXI MINIBUS MARKET SHOWS SPECTACULAR GROWTH

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jul 86 p 20

[Article by Arnold Van Huyssteen]

[Text] THE black taxi minibus market has grown spectacularly since the 1970's and is seen in many quarters as the most successful black participation to date in the free market economy.

Applying true entrepreneurial spirit, black taxi operators breached accepted norms, standards and even regulations in their quest for legitimacy.

In the process, the bus industry lobbied heavily to try and stop the "illegal" operators. But even government's Welgemoed Commission report on the industry has now apparently been shelved, allowing "illegal" operators to run their highly successful businesses in CBD areas.

This popular service to the black community has created an added market for SA minibus manufacturers and helped boost annual sales. But sales to blacks still represent only a third of total minibus market in SA, says market leader Toyota.

"Mini-bus sales represent about 7,5% of our total turnover. Our sales for 1984 and 1985 were R94m and R103m respectively, while 1986 sales to date amount to R42m. This is against total minibus sales turnover of R290m, R263m and R118m respectively," says Toyota's Flip Wilken.

Wilken says Toyota is current market leader with a 36,6% penetration, followed by Volkswagen (VW) with 30,9% and Nissan with 19,2% of the minibus market.

He adds transport deregulation could increase the market, which grew from 16,1% of the total light commercial vehicle (LCV) market in 1985, to 17,8% in 1986.

"In absolute terms sales into the taxi sector have declined in line with the LCV market, although the taxi segment has increased its share of the minibus market slightly over the period 1984 to 1986 (year to date)," says Wilken.

Toyota expects its black minibus sales of 3 600 units a year to grow by 15%-20%, "assuming further urbanisation and relaxation of the permit system.

"The expected change in legislation to make 16-seater buses legal will have a positive influence, as will expected urbanisation developments," says Wilken.

VW claims leadership of the 10-seater minibus market — selling 1 630 units, or 41% of total sales in the period January to May, 1986. This is up on its 32,9% penetration in 1985, but still down on its penetration of 46,8% in 1984 and 52,2% in 1983.

In January to April, total minibus sales were R100,7m, of which VW contributed R32,9m or 32,7%. For May alone it increased its market share slightly to 34,1% or R9,9m sales out of a total of R29,1m.

Minibus sales, as percentage of total VW sales turnover, also slumped from 1984's 18,4% to 9,8% in 1985. But it has since recovered to 11,3% in the January to May, 1986 period.

Ronnie Kruger, VW's public affairs director, says the minibus market grew strongly in 1984. However, in 1985 it dropped slightly more than did the total LCV market. "Year-to-year volumes are 5,1% below 1985 levels, but as a share of the total LCV market it has grown by 1,1% to 17,6%. The 1984 growth took place mainly in the 15/16-seater models," he says.

Kruger says sales of 15/16 seaters grew from 19,5% of total minibus sales in 1983 to 24,6% in 1986. "This is evidence of the growing black taxi market. We see this market remaining as a very stable and important part of the total vehicle market," he says.

Both VW and Toyota agree that the major growth potential for black taxi sales remains in the major urban markets. Toyota puts its rural sales at some 25% of total minibus sales and expects them to remain "fairly low," compared with metro sales. In fact, the PWV area represents some 30% of total Toyota minibus sales, while VW puts its PWV sales at some 40% of total sales in 1986.

But VW's sales to black buyers remain far below the market average of its 1986 minibus sales, only 2,4% went to black buyers.

Clearly the white minibus market remains the major one, although future economic and population patterns are bound to change the situation.

"Rapid rise in new vehicle prices has led to the minibus becoming more cost-efficient for families who can no longer afford to run two cars.

As a result the market is demanding a higher level of comfort and power. The new fuel-injected minibus accounts for our domination of the 10-seater minibus market," says Kruger.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FEWER ENGINEERS--The engineering sector seems hard hit by the brain drain. According to P-E Corporate Services MD Martin Westcott only half the number of graduates and first-year students are entering engineering today than 10 years ago. The problem of restricted access to overseas professional skills has been exacerbated by the number of emigrants. Mainly young people are leaving and the long-term effect could have severe repercussions when the economy revives, Westcott says. The standard of living has slipped over the years and both political and economic uncertainty have played decisive roles in the exodus of skilled people. The skilled-labour shortage could be alleviated with technical innovations, such as computers and more emphasis on capital-intensive industry, he says, but increased training and education are more practical long-term solutions. Quest Personnel MD Roy Silver says that, because of most Western countries' growth rates, there is a demand in certain fields, and SA skilled workers are regarded highly overseas. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Jul 86 p 7] /12828

FISHING TALKS WITH NAMIBIA--Namibian fishing interests are stepping up their campaign to force SA fishing companies to take a smaller share of in-shore catches off the Namibian coast. SA-Namibian talks on territorial fishing rights have been taking place since early this year when SA companies' in-shore concessions lapsed. They were provisionally extended for the 1986 season. Namibian fishing industry officials say SA companies control 11 of the 12 pelagic concessions, all three crayfish quotas and 92% of the hake quota off the Namibian coast. They want a drastic redistribution to give Namibian fishing companies 80% of the concessions between the Orange and Cunene rivers, and SA companies 20%. Representatives of Flag--the Fishing License Action Group--visited Johannesburg this week for talks with lawyers before possible legal action. They are due to travel to Cape Town this weekend for more talks. They say Namibian fishing companies net only \$50m of the \$250m resale value of in-shore catches. They have already made representations to the transitional Namibian government for a full-scale overhaul of fishing rights. They say the advantages SA companies enjoy has forced much of the local fishing industry out of business, with the loss of hundreds of jobs. While they are prepared for SA companies to continue operating in Namibia, they say it must be as junior partners in local fishing concerns. [Text][Article by David Furlonger][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Jul 86 p 3]/12828

MAIZE EXPORTS FACING GLUT--Losses on the 2,2-million tons of maize to be exported this year could reach R360m if glutted conditions on world markets persist. Maize Board GM Hennie Davel says maize is fetching \$80 a ton (about R200). At this price he estimates losses on exports are running at about R170 a ton. With the board's stabilisation fund in the red to the tune of about R260m, the losses will be borne by producers. This year's producer levy of R41 a ton should be just about enough to break the back of expected losses. Davel says substantial exports have already been made to Taiwan and Japan. He declines to give the quantities on contracts concluded by the board. The balance of the surplus is earmarked for other destinations. Nampo has warned farmers to cut back on plantings this year to avoid catastrophic losses on export surpluses. The warning is supported by the Agricultural Union. [Text][Article by Gerald Reilly][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jul 86 p 1]/12828

NO CHANGE IN IMMIGRATION POLICY--Pretoria is to continue with its policy of reducing immigration levels--despite an alarming rise in immigration this year. This was confirmed late last week by Home Affairs director-general Gerrie van Zyl. He told BUSINESS DAY government would continue its 18-month curb on immigration levels in the face of high unemployment in the country. "The department has been told not to recruit on so-called open schemes, but to focus on high-level manpower recruitment," Van Zyl said. Latest Central Statistical Services (CSS) figures show a sharp drop in the number of immigrants during the four months to April--2603 compared with 7959 over the same period last year. "But there will be no overseas recruitment drive to balance the migration books," Van Zyl said. No advertisement aimed at encouraging immigration to SA have been placed in overseas publications for the last 18 months. Van Zyl attributed this year's low immigration levels to government's austerity policy. Government would, however, continue to scout abroad for professional and skilled workers to fill local shortages. CSS figures show that 81 engineers immigrated to SA in the four months to April, compared with 237 in the same period last year. Other key professionals which show sharp losses are doctors 14 (62); accountants 19 (58) and educationists 41 (86). [Text][Article by Hamish McIndoe][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Jul 86 p 5]/12828

MECHANIZATION EFFECT ON MINING--The move from conventional to mechanised mining will cut employment dramatically. When fully implemented, Randfontein's labour force will be cut from 14000 to fewer than 10000. The force at Western Areas will fall from 12000 to fewer than 8000. Details released yesterday by Kennedy Maxwell, chairman of JCI's two gold mines, show how the process will work. It calls for labour of a different kind, which will have to be trained in the use of sophisticated machinery. It involves a switch from conventional underground track mining techniques to the use of trackless equipment--a process used successfully in opencast mines. Mechanised mining reduces the mines' labour dependency and "will enable us to mine lower grades profitably", says Maxwell. Both Randfontein--celebrating its 100th anniversary this year--and Western Areas are already producing 150000 tons of ore a month by means of trackless mining techniques. Ore tonnages will rise to 200000 to 250000 tons a month by the end of the year at Randfontein, increasing to 500000 tons a month in two to three years. At Western Areas, they will rise to 200000 tons and to 300000 tons by the end of the decade. Although the changes require huge capital investment by mining houses, the eventual result will be major savings in operating costs. [Text][Article by Mervyn Harris and Cherily Ireton][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Jul 86 p 1]/12828

SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS ON TRUCK MARKET DISCUSSED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jul 86 p 18

[Article by Colin Haynes]

[Text]

EVEN severe international sanctions cannot prevent the wheels of SA commerce and the military from rolling.

The controversial truck local content programme, which so far has made little technological or economic sense, at least promises to live up to one of its main political objectives — market growth.

This year, the average local content by mass of the Atlantis Diesel Engine (ADE), the standard power units for SA civil and military trucks, will exceed 70%. It was already scheduled to top 80% by the end of 1987, before the sanctions threat started to turn into a reality.

Informed observers believe the programme could be speeded to meet most of our diesel engine manufacturing and refurbishing requirements.

In addition to ADE, with its own foundry and sophisticated manufacturing lines for the Perkins and Daimler-Benz families of engines, there are nearly 60 local supplier companies.

These are able to provide over 1 000 components and have already invested heavily in order to produce to comparatively high quality standards.

So far, the low volumes and high investments required for such specialised precision components as fuel injection pumps, some piston rings and turbochargers have made local manufacture impractical.

However, this could change. It is considered unlikely that sanctions could effectively cut off supplies of these low-volume, high-value items of diesel engine equipment.

A similar capacity to manufacture transmissions locally has been established around Astas on the Witwatersrand.

It is intended to take care of the rest of the typical SA truck's driveline. Hundreds of

other companies are producing chassis and cab components, or could do so comparatively quickly.

Already, due to the downward movement of the rand, local sourcing of truck equipment is more attractive financially than ever seemed possible during the 70s and early 80s.

However, truck manufacturers still smart from the enormously high cost of re-engineering vehicles to take local powertrains. They are proving reluctant to push ahead with further R & D programmes.

This is particularly infuriating for industry leader Mercedes-Benz SA (M-B). M-B could drop new high-efficiency small-truck diesel engines into its new smaller trucks, which would power its bid for a larger slice of this potential growth sector.

Now M-B, which was off to a flying start in the truck local content programme, faces the prospect of having to re-engineer new generations of chassis to take out-dated versions of its own engine designs.

Inevitably, the local content programme will delay — if not prevent — certain advanced technology from reaching SA. The use of ceramics and new metallurgical techniques is making diesel engines more fuel-efficient, more powerful for their weight and less expensive to maintain.

Such technology is already dribbling into SA in the smaller imported diesels, as these are able to slip underneath the local content protection net. But new technology will be difficult, if not impossible in some cases, for ADE to deploy.

However, ADE's defenders say much of this technology will be of only marginal benefit under SA operating conditions for many years to come.

Top ADE executives maintain they can keep up with the most important trends.

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SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSPORT SERVICES SHOW SURPLUS IN FIRST QUARTER

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text] SATS completed the first quarter of the financial year with a R29,8m surplus.

A senior Sats source told *Business Day* this, however, did not alter Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman's budget estimate of a R98m deficit for the whole year.

Traffic was historically heavier and revenue higher in the first quarter. The April-June result did not mean Sats had turned round into a surplus situation, he stressed.

Sats' economy and cost-cutting campaign, the source said, was still in full operation and the first quarter's results were proof of this. All services' revenue for the period totalled R2,241bn. and expenditure R2,211bn.

Contributing massively to the small surplus was a cut in SA Airways expenditure of R54m against a budgeted figure of R416m.

Revenue was down on the budget ex-

pectation of R403,450m by R33,905m.

Railways budgeted for revenue of R1,6bn in the first three months. In fact, the actual figure fell short by R37,6m. However, there was saving of R22,8m on expenditure which amounted to R1,662bn.

The budgeted deficit amounted to R87,9m, while the actual loss was R102,629m.

Harbours' revenue at R250,406m fell short of the budget expectation by R2,937m.

Expenditure was down by R1,283m. The surplus expectation was R82,013m against the realised surplus of R80,358m.

Pipeline revenue was down by R0,953m to R61,358m. Expenditure was also down on budget by R0,180m to R15,853m.

The budgeted surplus was R46,278m against actual surplus of R45,505m.

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