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JPRS 82020

19 October 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2705

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19 October 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2705

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MAJOR PROBLEMS OF ECOWAS EXAMINED, SOLUTIONS RECOMMENDED

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Sep 82 pp 2479-81

[Article by: Julius O. Ihonvbere]

[Text] THE SUBJECT of economic integration in the Third World has become a boring one in recent times. Not only for the limited achievements of past efforts but also for the fact that Third World countries appear incapable of learning from their past experiences. We have witnessed since the 1960s a lot of motion and activity, numerous conferences, summits and declarations but very limited achievement.

The reasons for this poor performance go beyond the usual problems of political instability, ideological differences, ethnic and cultural diversity, jealousies, power struggles and so forth. Rather, we must seek the reasons in the continued alliance between the dominant social classes in the region and foreign capital, and the continued peripheralisation of the regional economies in the international division of labour. The net impact of these conditions, is the inability of regional governments to take control of their economies and create self-sustained growth and development.

This is essentially because the economies are still dominated by profit, and hegemony-seeking transnational corporations that continue to prevent the development of sectoral linkages and local initiative.

It is important to point out here that the alliance between the internal dominant classes and foreign capital is a very lucrative one but the long term result is con-

tinued dependence and crisis. Thus, what we have witnessed in the long history of West African integration has been a continued attempt to create harmony between the interests of the region and those of foreign capital. In the attempt to find this

essentially reactionary compromise or harmony, Treaties have been totally silent on the fate of existing and future foreign investment in the region.

It is important therefore, to take a look at the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and point out the major oversights in the Treaty, major problems with the current direction of the community and make suggestions that can lead to changes. It should however be pointed out that there is no reason to expect the existing governments in the region to see a need for change since the regional elites are themselves in a very lucrative alliance with foreign capital.

At the theoretical level, it is now obvious to all students of integration in the Third World that the classical theory of integration can only lead to asymmetrical relationships and rationalise the participation of foreign capital in the integrated economy. This is because, only foreign capital is sufficiently integrated to take advantage of the unrestricted movement of production factors in a regional economy, structured to serve the needs of metropolitan

economies. It is in this light that we must fault the ECOWAS Treaty for its silence on existing and future foreign investments in the region, while it creates conditions for free mobility of production factors.

Article 30 of the 1975 Treaty hopes to "harmonise industrial incentives" while Article 52(d) hopes to employ the Fund for Co-operation, Compensation and Development to "guarantee foreign investments". Other than creating suitable conditions for the exploitation of the economies which according to recent UN estimates averages 65 per cent in terms of

domination by foreign capital, the timid approach of the ECOWAS Treaty must be revised to take advantage of the benefits that foreign capital will naturally derive from investment in the region. The ECOWAS Fund should not be guaranteeing foreign investments if the regional states are serious about integration.

As the situation currently stands, foreign capital has a free hand in the regional economy. Where there are stipulations regulating its participation, officials have either turned a blind eye to gross violations or have encouraged transnational corporations to violate the regulations for personal gains. At the same time we witness the promulgation of nationalistic economic policies in the various economies to such an extent that each one stands in contradiction to the spirit of integration. As if this was not enough, the relationship between agreement in principle to the protocols and their implementation have shown serious discrepancies, while we have also seen the

deliberate attempt to divert attention from fundamental issues to peripheral ones, like the establishment of a West African Defence force! All in all, the struggle to provide the best terms to foreign capital has continued unabated.

Other problems which all go to demonstrate a lack of seriousness with integration include the peripheral support given to ECOWAS in comparison to CEAO by the Francophone states, the failure to meet financial obligations and the lack of clarity as to why certain policies are adopted even when it is very clear that they ought to be avoided till the community establishes itself. An example of such a policy is labour mobility. This policy assumes that the countries of origin can do without the migrating labour force while the receiving countries have the capacities to absorb and occupy the labour force. But this is quite opposite of the situation in West African. In the Ivory Coast foreign labourers are virtually treated as slaves, restricted to the agricultural sector and exempted from the minimum wage. In Nigeria, those who migrated into the country in the "spirit of ECOWAS" are now blamed for all the social, economic and political problems of the country. The fact is that, labour mobility is not, and never has been, the way to start off an integration scheme. The crisis generated by this ill-advised policy has led to nationalistic pressures, hatred for foreigners being its immediate expression and a situation where the receiving countries have been forced to re-evaluate the protocol on labour mobility.

ECOWAS as it currently stands can only lead to polarisation and crisis. As the protocol on labour mobility demonstrated, only the relatively developed economies will continue to benefit from the free flow of production factors. In a situation where foreign capital is not regulated through a central agency, one can expect a continued concentration in countries with "political stability", developed infrastructure, large population and perhaps oil. The fact that foreign investors have been reluctant to invest in Ghana or Niger as compared to the Ivory Coast or Nigeria clearly demonstrates this point. This situation has continued and will continue as long as ECOWAS remains silent on the issue of establishing a regime for foreign investment. What will be the function of such a regime?

The starting point of such a policy will be the harmonisation of the economic policies of the regional economies as well as the harmonisation of regional developmental policies. This is a huge task requiring enormous political will, compromises and sacrifices. The regional power elites must initially re-evaluate the nature of their alliance with foreign capital and think in the long term interests of the region or the consequences of the current unequal participation in the capitalist world economy. The equation of development with industrialisation *per se* must be abandoned while the old belief that the technology and ideas the underdeveloped countries need in order to develop are monopolised by the Western world must be done away with.

Above these, a régime for foreign investment would be capable of undertaking studies of the regional economies and regulating the location and participation of foreign capital accordingly. Such a regime will determine the spatial, employment, technology transfer and pollution effects of foreign investment in the region. It would also determine issues relating to the transfer of profits abroad, the re-investment of profits, quality of products, the linkage effects of manufacturing processes, taste transfer and a host of other issues that might emerge from the participation of foreign capital in a regional economy dedicated to employing integration as a mechanism for liberating itself from the problems and crisis of underdevelopment. There is no reason to expect foreign investors to pay attention to these issues unless they are specifically required to.

The Community must give serious consideration to the establishment of such an institution. Perhaps it is important to point out that the establishment of such an institution has nothing to do with socialism, rather it can contribute to the development of capitalism through the formation of inter-sectoral linkages and the extraction of other benefits from transnational corporations. There is no reason on the other hand to assume that such a policy or scheme will scare off transnational corporations. First, they might assume that it would be possible to participate in the economy and still get away with old policies which contribute little or nothing to national development. The success of

this view will depend on the commitment of the regional states and the nature of the re-definition of the alliance between the power elites and foreign capital. In the second place, the creation of a larger market will always be an attraction to foreign capital while the scheme itself would create several opportunities for profit making by both sides.

The current hybrid integrative scheme which ECOWAS represents is a non-starter, no matter what the leaders of the region might say. Moreover, there is absolutely no reason to expect the comprador and petty-bourgeois elements that control the state structures to undertake such a "radical" measure. Other than the fact that this would demand some challenge to their mentors, it would also force them to undertake production and thus experience the ups and downs of capitalism. This is one thing the dominant classes want to avoid at all costs. The desire to avoid this demanding capitalist task and the risks involved have created a situation where the regional elites tour the world begging for all kinds of investments from all kinds of investors, contracting out virtually everything that can be contracted out, usually to foreign firms, while they collect commissions and complete silence on the participation of foreign capital in the economies. Rather, this participation is rational-

ised or "insured" through all kinds of frontierism, partnerships, shareholding, jobs for indigenous elites in transnational companies and state participation.

In a situation where information about the market, technology, capital, high level manpower and the lever to political stability is owned or monopolised by foreign capital, the net impact is the continued peripheralisation of the regional economies and the drain of surpluses from the region as a whole and thus, the perpetuation of its underdevelopment. In the final analysis, the question will be to what extent can regional integration succeed in a dependent regional economy dominated by petty-bourgeois and comprador elements i.e. by a class that has little control over the domestic economy. Until this petty-bourgeois class transforms itself into a dynamic bourgeois class, which is not possible or it is overthrown by the national bourgeoisie which is still very small and weak, integration will continue to yield minimal benefits for the regional economies and maximum benefits for foreign capital. The ultimate alternative is to work for a situation where the workers, peasants, students and progressive professionals in the regional economy take the whole production and exchange processes in the various economies in their own hands and pose an effective challenge to imperialism. Until then, collective self-reliance in West Africa will continue to represent a situation of collective neo-colonialism. The Treaties will be hardly worth more than the paper on which they are written as far as meeting the basic needs of the people, or promoting growth and development through regional integration are concerned.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

MRU TRADE BOOM--The Mano River Union Secretariat has released figures which show that there has been a significant increase in recorded trade under the Union's Intra-Union trade agreement. Since the agreement was signed in May 1981, trade amounting to well over one million dollars was recorded between Sierra Leone and Liberia, twice as much as was recorded the previous year. Sierra Leone which recorded a 100 per cent increase in their export to Liberia include the National Confectionary Company (NATCO) which exported biscuits and sweets, the Sierra Leone Oxygen Factory (SLOF) dealing in industrial gas, the Chanrai Chemicals, the Bata Shoe Company, and the Aureol Tobacco Company, exporting cigarettes and tobacco. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Sep 82 p 2532]

CSO: 3400/33

'MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING' ON TRADE WITH UK SIGNED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3399, 27 Sep 82 pp 2474-75

[Text] THE MINISTER OF FINANCE of the People's Republic of the Congo, Mr. Itihi Ossetmoumba Lekoundzou, was in London under the auspices of the Department of Trade last week to talk business with the British Government and British industrialists. Mr. Lekoundzou said that this was the first official visit to Britain by a Congolese Minister.

During his visit Mr. Lekoundzou signed a "Memorandum of Understanding" on trade between the two countries which set out sectors in which British companies could co-operate in the development of the Congolese economy.

These include: posts and telecommunications; electricity generation and distribution; water supply and sewerage; construction and public works; transport: water, road and rail, agriculture and agro-industry, including irrigation and livestock; fisheries; forestry and forest products; petroleum and minerals; manufacturing industry; hospitals and health equipment. All in all, this offers a pretty comprehensive range of opportunities.

As a first step in identifying these the British Overseas Trade Board is sending a team of business advisers to the Congo next month. In addition the UK's Export Credits Guarantee Department has made available facilities to cover a considerable expansion of British participation in the Congo Republic's economic development.

Businessmen who might, in the present climate of talk about over-borrowed Third World countries, be shy of venturing into Congo should remember that it is an oil-exporting country, though not a member of OPEC, and in addition has immense timber resources, both of which provide a healthy income and have helped to give the country a positive balance of payments on

the merchandise side.

One reason for trying to interest British business in Congo is that the country has a bold five year development plan just starting which the Congolese government believes can, as Mr. Lekoundzou explained, benefit by using British technology and expertise in operating in developing countries.

The background to the 1982-86 Five Year Plan is informative. Recognising the opportunities offered by the country's oil resources — which benefited by increased prices and production in 1979 (having missed out to some extent on the 1973 jump in oil prices) — the Government set up planning machinery three years ago, with responsibility for preparing a strategy to develop a prosperous, independent economy. 1982 was selected as the starting point for the first Five Year Plan.

Analysis showed that Congo was:

A geographically discontinuous and economically dependent country, but which had one historic asset — oil — which could propel the country forward towards economic development and social justice, or could lead to a profound state of imbalance, depending on how it was used.

The country is geographically discontinuous because access from one region, village or centre of population to another is difficult due to inadequate communications. The country has a great many rivers which may provide "vertical" transport links but do impede "horizontal" contact.

The country is, at present, economically dependent because agriculture does not supply all the food needs of the urban areas nor provide enough raw materials for agricultural industry.

Overall, the state-owned agricultural,

commercial and industrial enterprises have not played the vital role in domestic production which they should have done — largely because of poor management for years.

One of the main objects of the Five Year Plan is to install an infrastructure which will provide proper access to all parts of the country and lead to a more balance use of national territory. The Prime Minister, Mr. Sylvain Goma, told the National Assembly last December: "The reunification of our economic social and cultural space is an absolute priority".

Halting the rural exodus

Another major concern of the Congo government is to halt the rural exodus to the towns, which has meant that nearly half of the country's 1.5m. inhabitants now live in towns, and also has inevitably helped to reduce the part which agriculture plays in the gross domestic product. One example of the government's determination in this respect is that higher investment incentives are offered for projects in the more distant areas of the country, such as Likoula or Sangha for example.

In addition the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Marius Monambenga, has undertaken to raise producer prices considerably, "by subsidy if necessary" disregarding economic market considerations so as to increase peasant revenues and provide incentives for people to stay on the farm. This is a far-sighted policy which will show valuable returns in the future — and opportunities for investors much sooner.

A major hindrance to national development is the inadequate and overloaded transport infrastructure. With fewer than 600 km. of paved roads, much of the Congo is inaccessible. This handicap places sever restraints on development of agricultural production, forestry, commerce, and industry. Several projects in hand, such as the Chemin de Fer Congo Ocean (CFCO) railway realignment and ambitions road-building and repair programme, promise to begin to alleviate the transport bottleneck. These plans also offer considerable openings for overseas concerns.

Currently, the CFCO railway, the Congo's ports, and the river transport system are operating at close to the top of their limited capacity — with the exception of the river port at Brazzaville, which is reported to be under-utilised. New investments are proposed to enable them to keep up with the growing demand. River traffic,

for example, is expected to climb by 14 per cent annually through 1984. The deep-water ocean port of Pointe-Noire has seen its traffic volume rise from 3m. tons in 1978 to 3.7m. in 1980.

The meaning of "marxist"

One relief for businessmen is that domestic and international telecommunications are fairly good. The intra-city telephone service is highly reliable, and using direct dialling. International calls usually go through with minimal delays. Telex service to Brazzaville is satisfactory, but Pointe Noire, the "commercial" capital, is occasionally, without telex for extended periods.

Western businessmen may also pause to ponder the fact that the People's Republic of the Congo professes "Marxist" beliefs. First, it should be remembered that the way Africa interprets "marxist" and similarly semantically loaded words, is usually very different from how they are understood in the Kremlin. Secondly, and more specifically, Mr. Lekoundzou said, "We are nobody's property. The Republic of Congo belongs to the people of Congo and nobody else. The Government and the Congolese Labour Party act in what they believe to be the best interests of the people. We have friends in the Eastern bloc and in the West. We are ready to be friends to all the World. Our politics at home are not for foreign affairs, there we believe in mutual respect. We want more advanced technology both for our own development and to be better able to help other people, that is the importance of modern technology."

Mr. Lekoundzou also explained that Congo operates a mixed economy with para-statal organisations (which do not have very glowing commercial records) private domestic and foreign concerns and part state-part private firms, according to which seems most appropriate for the relevant circumstances. "Come and see and ask us if you want to know about Congo," he said.

It seems as if some British businessmen are already beginning to discover Congo since British exports there have grown over the past four years from £2.1m.-worth in 1978 to £5.4m. worth in the first five months of this year. There are opportunities for a much greater growth to the mutual benefit of both sides without, thanks to a judicious use of oil revenues, financial embarrassment for either.

BONGO MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO BRAZZAVILLE

Libreville L'UNION in French 22 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Claude Abdon Tchibinda: "Martin Bongo's Visit to the Congo: the CEEAC Must Succeed"]

[Text] Minister of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Martin Bongo recently made a four-day official visit to the People's Republic of Congo, at the invitation of his Congolese counterpart, Pierre Nze.

During the visit the chief Gabonese diplomat visited the interior of the Congo, in particular the cities of Impfondo, Ouessou in the north and Pointe-Noire, the economic capital in the southern part of the country. The tour enabled him to see Congolese economic developments, including the palm grove at the city of Cuessso, which is over 25 years old, and the Pointe-Noire oil refinery, which entered its productive stage just one month ago.

Minister of State Martin Bongo talked with Congolese leaders, notably with Prime Minister Louis-Sylvain Goma and the president of the Republic, Col Denis Sassou Nguesso, to whom he brought a message from his Gabonese counterpart, His Excellency El Hadj Cmar Bongo.

The talk with Minister Pierre Nze was expanded to include the members of both delegations. The two parties had an opportunity to mention aspects of the bilateral cooperation, especially transportation and legal problems. On the latter point, we emphasize that Gabon and the Congo envisage concluding an accord on legal matters. Relations between Gabon and the Congo are regulated by a general cooperation agreement and an agreement creating the large Joint Cooperation Commission, whose third session was held in Brazzaville.

Speaking of regional matters, the two ministers expressed their pleasure at the cooperation between their countries in the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa. They expressed the desire for the plan to put in place the Economic Community of Central African States to succeed without delay. Martin Bongo and Pierre Nze consider this plan to be in accordance with the Lagos plan of action, which is aimed at creating an African common market.

Concerning international economic relations, the two delegation heads were worried about the breathtaking deterioration in trade terms, the principal cause of the developing countries' growing indebtedness.

Finally, in the political area, the two ministers reaffirmed that both their nations share identical views on the great international problems of the hour. They denounced the South African aggressions against Angola, as well as the racist policy of Pretoria, which tends to hold back Namibia's accession to independence. They also condemn the invasion of Lebanon by the Jewish state.

Minister of State Martin Bongo was accompanied on his trip by the charge de mission of the president of the Republic to the minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Ambassador Jean-Felix Adande,, by our ambassador to the Congo, Constant Tsoumou, by his administrative assistant, Ambroise Ngoye M'Bongo, by the director of the African division, Emmanuel Mendome Nze, and the director of protocol, Jean Paulin Ngounda.

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CSO: 3419/9

FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF GABON-SAO TOME COMMISSION MEETING

Libreville L'UNION in French 21 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ango Marcel and Evoung Bitegue: "A Common Desire to Promote Trade"]

[Excerpts] Smiles and satisfaction were in evidence yesterday in the conference room at the Dowe Hotel in Libreville, where at 1000 the closing meeting of the third session of the large Gabon-Sao Tome Joint Commission, which opened on Thursday 16 September, took place. The ceremony was co-chaired by Jean-Baptiste Ngomo Obiang, the Gabonese minister of Youth, Sports and Leisure, and Celestino Rocha da Costa, the Sao Tome and Principe minister of Justice.

In the course of the meetings both delegations were inspired by speeches presented at the opening session by their leaders. The speeches basically concerned the planned agenda, presented by the Gabonese delegation and adopted without objection by both parties. In the final communique approving the work of the meetings, both delegations affirmed their common desire to promote trade in the most diverse areas. In addition, they periodically engaged in exchanging information intended to further permanent contact between the two administrations. For that purpose, it was suggested that visits be increased at all levels, within the framework of the ad hoc commissions provided for in the general agreement.

Emphasizing the fundamental role that must be played by South-to-South cooperation, both parties also expressed their hope for a speedy outcome for the plan to create an Economic Community of Central African States, which was recommended last December by President Bongo, conforming to the objectives of the Lagos plan of action. The plan aims at instituting an African common market based on an endogenous and autocentrist development.

It needs to be emphasized that the work of the third session of the large Gabon-Sao Tome Joint Commission took place in plenary session. It was chaired by the head of the Gabonese delegation at the expert level, Bernardin Akagha, deputy secretary general of Civil and Commercial Aviation, and for the Sao Tomian side by Guilherme Posser da Costa, director of political and Consular Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

It is well to recall that during the session the head of the Sao Tomian delegation was given an audience by Minister of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs Martin Bongo and Minister of Culture and the Arts Emile Mbot.

FOUNDATION STONE OF PRC MEDICAL CENTER LAID

Libreville L'UNION in French 11-12 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Sino-Gabonese medical cooperation assumed a new dimension yesterday, 10 September, with the laying of the cornerstone for the Akebe-Belle-Vue Chinese Medical Center. The colorful ceremony took place at approximately 1100, before a large crowd.

Several important persons took part in the ceremony, notably Minister of Public Health and Population Alexandre Sambat, the ambassador from the People's Republic of China to Gabon, Liu Yufeng, Secretary of State for Public Health Dr. Norbert Ndong, the adviser to the head of state for medical affairs, Dr Emmanuel Okouoyo, as well as several other officers from the Ministry of Public Health and the Chinese Embassy.

The Chinese diplomat, the first speaker, began by recalling the excellent bilateral cooperation existing between China and Gabon since the visit to that great Asiatic country in October 1974 by Head of State Omar Bongo. It was on that date precisely that the plan for cooperation in constructing the Chinese hospital in Libreville was agreed upon. President Bongo, His Excellency Liu Yufeng recalled, did not fail to follow the development of the plan himself, and intervened personally in settling problems related to its realization.

Speaking in his turn, Minister Alexandre Sambat emphasized the importance of the event which once more marks the strengthening, the development and the dynamization of the medical cooperation between China and Gabon.

The new Chinese hospital is to be built right in the heart of the Akebe-Belle-Vue quarter and will cover an 8,700-square-meter area, the area to be built on being 3,200 square meters. When construction is completed there will be a consultation service capable of receiving 300 patients per day. There will also be services of general medicine, hospitalization, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, otorhinolaryngology, radiology, ophthalmology, etc.

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CSO: 3419/8

BRIEFS

ROK DOCUMENT SIGNED--The follow-up document to the talks recently held in Libreville between Presidents El Hadj Omar Bongo and Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea, at the time of the latter's official visit to our country (22-24 August), was signed last Friday at the office of the secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The document was signed by Sulvestre Ratanga for Gabon and countersigned for South Korea by His Excellency Ham Tae-hyok, the ambassador from South Korea to Gabon. This document puts into concrete form the talks between the Gabonese and Korean heads of state and paves the way for the hope that they may see practical realization. [Text]
[Libreville L'UNION in French 13 Sep 82 p 4] 8946

NATURE OF FRENCH-GUINEAN RAPPROCHEMENT DESCRIBED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3399, 27 Sep 82 p 2473

[Article by Eddie Momoh]

[Text]

WEST AFRICA's once *enfant terrible*, Guinea's President Ahmed Sékou Touré, returned last week to Paris, the capital where he once sat as an MP, to try to put final patches to the years of troublesome Guinea-France relations. The five days' visit which was originally to have been made in 1979, one year after former President Giscard d'Estaing had visited Conakry and twice postponed in June last year, is seen as being essentially political, although M. Touré held two meetings with industry representatives. The Socialist government decision to press ahead with the visit also reflects the growing role in Africa, being sought by Guinea, which is due to host next year's OAU Summit, and the non-aligned summit, a year after.

In Paris, Touré had two days of talks with President Mitterrand, Co-operation and Development Minister, Jean-Pierre Cot and dinner hosted in his honour by Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson. As the talks, which were mainly political and aimed at reconciling both countries, dragged on, Guinea exiles paraded in the street outside calling on the government to call off the visit. The Organisation of United Guineans (OUG) led by the historian Abrahima Kake, the Popular Union of Guinea (UPG) and the Regrouping of Guinea Exiles (RGE) led by the journalist Siriadou Diallo also led protest marches on the Hotel Marigues, the residence where the French Presidency houses its guests blasting what they said were serious violations of human rights in Guinée. Although French political sources have said that Touré's visit was a necessary part of French foreign policy, it has at the same time enormously embarrassed the ruling socialist party, some of whose leading members had refused to have anything to do with the visiting Guinean leader.

If anything, many seemed not to have forgiven Touré for his violent verbal attacks on the socialist party describing it as a "party of rottenness" and M. Mitterrand as a "new Hitler", after Guinea's human rights record had been denounced at a Socialist Conference five years ago. Touré had also lashed out at the socialists when one of their members wrote a critical book focusing on Guinea's political system, Touré's dictatorship and calling on the Conakry authorities to release names and figures of people who had been jailed or executed.

But the rapprochement between Paris and the black sheep of its African ex-colonies last week has been aimed at let bygones be bygones. True, since Touré thundered at the late President Charles de Gaulle in 1958 resulting in the mass exodus of French technicians and experts, the Conakry-Paris relationship has often been bitter and recriminating. The kind of darkness which Guinea has known since the departure of the French, is the usual recurrent allegations of plots to overthrow the government, the many show-trials, imprisonments and executions of dissidents and suspects as well as Guinea's virtual isolation from the outside world which often amounted to xenophobia. In each plot, Guinea had repeatedly accused Paris of complicity. In 1965 there was the "teachers' plot" in which Touré accused Paris and Moscow and expelled the Soviet

Ambassador shortly after Brezhnev had visited Conakry. Then in 1969 came the year of the "Labe plot" in which 13 people were sentenced to death and 27 others imprisoned. This was followed in that same year by an attempt on Touré's life.

If Sékou Touré had felt vulnerable before 1958, it is true to say by 1970 after the November 2 incident he became thereafter almost paranoid in his retreat into himself and became far more hardened against the French and the West as a whole, whom he suspected of wanting to overthrow his government.

Surviving suspicions

Nonetheless, with the victory of Giscard at the Elysée and the departure of the old Gaullists such as France's long serving trouble-shooter in Africa Jacques Foccart, moves towards detente with Paris began in earnest. However, the ceremony which was to have been finally held to mark the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries were cancelled at the last moment due to what French officials regarded as Touré's obduracy and extremism. But some of the reasons for this sudden change of heart bordered on mutual suspicion for each other. Others pointed to the 30 French nationals who were imprisoned in Guinea. The French government had made it a condition that the 30 prisoners must be released before the signing of the treaty normalising relations. Conakry on its part demanded the repatriation of some 50 Guinean exiles who lived in France.

In the end Guinea released 18 French prisoners (some of whom had been jailed since the invasion scare of 1970) and France undertook to ban publication of the Guinean exile bulletin, *The Guinee - Perspectives Nouvelles* but rejected the demand to extradite Guinean exiles back home. With the final resumption of diplomatic relations, Giscard visited Con-

akry in 1978 to see whether he could get the *Guide Supreme de la Révolution* (as Touré calls himself) once and for all into the French orbit.

That was not an easy task but nonetheless the former French leader got Paris and Conakry talking again more amicably rather than the often acid slanderous attacks on Guinea radio against France, Senegal and the Ivory Coast. Touré even promised to repay the visit the following year but later had to put it off because he was busy trying to build himself a new image with his neighbours notably Senegal and The Ivory Coast. Then last year when the visit would have finally taken place, Francois Mitterrand's election surprisingly placed unexpected obstacles in the path of the visit, both sides not forgetting their past bitter attacks on each other.

However, that the visit finally took place this time can be credited more to Guinea's convincing diplomacy and its new found international image rather than to the new socialist government which if anything has remained more divided and embarrassed by the visit. Parisians have tended to link the visit to the kind of embarrassing friendship between former President Giscard d'Estaing and the deposed Central African Republic dictator, Jean Bokassa. Touré's still is his own man and this visit to Paris last week demonstrates that he can still call the rules of the game much as he likes.

On the economic front the visit has assured French businessmen of their safety and friendship in Guinea. Touré's meetings with industry representatives will no doubt result in more French investments. There are urgent projects to be undertaken such as the lavish *Cité de l'OUA* with 50 villas to house African leaders at the 20th OAU summit in Conakry next year, a new Congress Centre and new hotels to be built. Even Conakry is to get a facelift for next year's summit and no doubt Touré would prefer the French on these projects rather than the Yugoslavians and Russians with whom he has very little to do these days.)

IVORY COAST

STEADY INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION FORECAST

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2936, 28 Sep 82 p 14

[Text] Abidjan, September 25--Industry in Ivory Coast has suffered badly from the world crisis but is maintaining its growth rate, and is expected to expand steadily in coming years, the Ivory Coast Chamber of Industry said at its annual meeting.

With production up 10 percent in 1981, Industry Minister Maurice Seri Gnoleba told the meeting: "Ivory Coast will soon have sufficient surplus to finance new investment."

He noted that many of the country's resources were unexploited, and that many of its commodities were expected to see prices rise. Confidence abroad in Ivory Coast was an additional factor.

During 1981 the number of companies in operation rose one percent, capital-rating was up seven percent, turnover rose 24 percent. The workforce dropped two percent while the wage bill increased seven percent.

The chamber stressed that the number of companies had risen from 375 in 1971 to 711 in 1981. Of the latter figure, some 300 were small concerns: 200 bakeries and 96 print works.

Over the past few years, the capital invested in companies has been rising 10 to 20 percent per annum. Ivory Coast participation has steadily risen in terms of absolute value and is now 65 percent the state accounting for 52 percent and private Ivory Coast investors 13 percent.

French capital has risen in absolute value but now accounts for 21 percent against 40 percent in 1976. More than a score of other countries have a 14 percent interest including Switzerland, Lebanon, the United States, the Benelux countries, Britain, West Germany and Japan.

Industrial investment has gone up about 15 percent yearly over the past few years, or some 120 million dollars. In 1980 there was a big jump of around 700 million dollars as a result of the commissioning of the Taabo hydroelectric plant, two sugar mills and the Belier oil site. In 1981 investment is estimated at 500 million dollars. The chamber said overall turnover by industry had been rising an average 23 percent over the past decade. As production rose 10 percent last year, prices went up nine percent. The home market accounted for 60.5 percent of industry's total sales. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/39

MALAWI

TRANSPORT DETOURS FOR TOBACCO CROP DESCRIBED

Harare FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Reduced traffic on Mocambique's northern railway network is forcing Malawi to re-route much of its tobacco exports by road to reach South African ports. But, due to dissident activity within the Tete pedicle, the trucks are having to travel via Zambia and Botswana, and Zimbabwe, to reach the sea.

The increased road traffic is causing a serious deterioration of roads in Zambia and Botswana, and the Zimbabwe Government is allowing only local trucking companies to travel on the route through this country to conserve our roads and petrol.

The problem for Malawi has arisen because of the deteriorating state of Mocambique's northern rail system, which connects Malawi with the port of Nacala. It is said that trains are travelling at no more than 10 kilometres an hour on parts of this route.

This has caused massive backlogs of Malawi's tobacco exports, which are now being transported by road by two overland routes.

One is from Malawi, via Chipata, Lusaka, Kasami, and Francistown, to Zeerust in South Africa. The heavy traffic is causing a rapid deterioration of the roads, particularly the gravel roads, in Zambia and Botswana.

The second route is through Zambia, via Chirundu and Beitbridge, to Messina, where the exports are loaded on to South African Railway trucks for Durban.

To protect its roads, the Zimbabwe Government is understood to have prohibited all but Zimbabwe transport companies to travel on the route to Messina. Foreign truckers are negotiating with the Government to lift the embargo.

The shorter route from Malawi to Messina, via the Tete pedicle, is being used by only one Zimbabwean transport company, as the dissidents allied to the Mocambique resistance movement have destroyed trucks and seriously injured one driver.

The estimated cost of trucking the Malawi exports is 18 million kwachas a year.

Malawi's exports are also being routed overland to Dar es Salaam by Zamtan, the transport company jointly owned by the Zambian and Tanzanian governments. On the return journey from Dar es Salaam, the trucks are carrying fertiliser, which has been on the high seas for some time, and which could not be offloaded at Nacala and transported by rail to Malawi.

CSO: 3400/14

MAURITIUS

POPULATION FIGURES FOR 1981 PUBLISHED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 12 Aug 82 p 5

[Text] As of 31 December 1981, the population of Mauritius was 983,692 (the inhabitants of Rodrigues and the other islands are included in this figure). The population breakdown was as follows: 481,608 men and 502,084 women, with a density of 482 persons per square kilometer. The largest number of inhabitants on the island of Mauritius is located in Plaines Wilhems. Port-Louis is the second most heavily populated district.

The district distribution of the population was as follows: Plaines Wilhems--292,206, Port Louis--148,389, Pamplemousses--81,151, Riviere-du-Rempart--79,749, Flacq--106,976, Grand Port--93,178, Savanne--60,936, Moka--56,239, and Riviere Noire--31,541. These figures are contained in the BI-ANNUAL DIGEST OF STATISTICS--December 1981, which has just been published.

Of the population total, 33.2 percent were under 15 years of age (as of 30 June 1981), while 40.7 percent were under 18, 47.8 percent under 21, and 59.3 percent were over 18, 52.2 percent over 21, and 6.8 percent over 60.

In 1981, there were 23,670 births and 6,404 deaths. There were also 8,169 civil marriages reported during that year. Where infant mortality was concerned, the number of deaths in the first year of life was down 795 from the previous year's figure.

In the job sector, it should be noted that there were 56,905 persons employed in agriculture, including 50,054 in the sugar industry,* 4,611 in the tea industry, and 1,253 in the tobacco industry as of September 1981. The 1981 figure shows a drop from that for 1980, which was 38,042 [sic]. In fact, the number of jobs has steadily declined since 1977, when the figure was 65,297.

Moreover, as of the same date, there were 49,605 government jobs and 37,100 in the manufacturing sector. While in increase in the number of jobs in

*The number of industries classified as food manufacturing industries, including sugar and tea, came to 158, and the number of those in the textile sector came to 112. There were 66 enterprises in the metallurgical sector, 45 in the chemical products sector, 47 in the paper products sector, 26 in the wood industry sector, 18 in the tanning sector, and 11 in the alcoholic beverages production sector. In all, 558 enterprises were counted.

government has been seen year after year (increasing from 40,893 in 1975 to 49,605 in 1981), as well as in the manufacturing sector (22,519 in 1975 and 37,100 in 1981), the trend has been downward in the construction sector, from 9,776 jobs in 1978 to 6,025 in 1981. This is a phenomenon characteristic of the economic recession affecting the island of Mauritius.

In 1981, there were 258 primary school institutions, with the number of students totaling 130,145. Of these, 99,762 attended government schools and 27,680 attended church-sponsored schools.

The number of primary schools on Rodrigues was 10, with 5,317 children enrolled. The teacher-student ratio was 20 to 1 for Mauritius and 28 to 1 for Rodrigues.

The number of institutions in the secondary sector totaled 147 for Mauritius and 2 for Rodriguez in 1981. The number of students enrolled totaled 11,311 for the government institutions, 21,749 for the category A secondary schools and 45,214 for the category B secondary schools. The student-teacher ratio was 25 to 1 for the island of Mauritius and 35 to 1 for Rodrigues.

5157

CSO: 4719/1355

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

CENSUS PLANNED--A census of the population and housing facilities will be taken between mid-March and the month of July 1983 by the Bureau of Statistics. A population and housing census is taken every 10 years. A census should have been made between March and July of this year, but it was postponed because of the general elections. The goals of the coming census are (1) to obtain data on the characteristics of the buildings and the housing situation of the people; and (2) to obtain data to establish the birth, death and population growth rates. The census is also designed to provide basic socioeconomic and demographic data needed for the planning of development and the making of government decisions. [Text][Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 13 Aug 82 pp 1, 4] 5157

MULPOC MEETING--The sixth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Multi-national Programming Operational Center (MULPOC) for the east and south African regions is to be held in Mauritius. The government made this decision on the basis of a request submitted by the Economic Commission for Africa. The conference will be preceded by another meeting for officers. Both meetings will be held between 8 and 18 February of next year. [Text][Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 13 Aug 82 p 1] 5157

CSO: 4719/1355

REPORT ON VISIT TO ABUJA ONE MONTH BEFORE DEADLINE FOR MOVE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3396, 6 Sep 82 p 2265

[Article by: David Ruddell: "Abuja at the Eleventh Hour"]

[Text] David Ruddell reports on a visit to the site of the new Nigerian Federal capital at Abuja a month before the September 1982 deadline.

EVERYONE REMEMBERS The Promise: Abuja in September 1982. A promise is an important thing — it can make or break a government's political credibility. And the political credibility of any government becomes even more important in a pre-election year. So what is the situation with regard to the move to Abuja at this 'Eleventh Hour'? Will it happen? Will it be postponed? Is there any basis for the rumours about abandoning the whole project?

'Austerity' has become a byword for many of Nigeria's present problems. The apparent end of the great expansion boom of the last decade, the terrific slow-down in business, the masses of empty seats on flights in and out of Nigeria, the non-payment of huge accumulated debts by both state and federal governments, are all symptomatic of 'austerity', itself a much more optimistic term than the 'depression' it attempts to disguise. And the forced pre-occupation with 'austerity' has brought with it recurring speculation about the future of the new Federal Capital.

Consider the massive spending involved in this ultimate of instant capitals. Alhaji Iro Dan Musa, Minister for Federal Capital Development, recently announced that ₦717m. had already been spent, and the estimated outlay in the really heavy building period between last year and 1986 was budgeted at ₦2,500m.! Yet the Minister announced at the same time that in spite of various budgetary cuts, the President had been "very sympathetic, and (Abuja's) allocation is intact".

Intact or not intact, nobody could doubt that the construction of Abuja would be affected by the wider results of the austerity measures. For many firms, Abuja projects, even if paid for on time, cannot cushion them from the wider results of the slump. Delayed import licences, problems with Form Ms, difficulties with Letters of Credit, increasing numbers of bad debts, and the general downturn in business have already sent some of the more vulnerable to the wall, and others are getting uncomfortably close. The massive construction contractors' market that Suleja (the old Abuja, just outside the Federal Capital Territory) has become over the last couple of years, is wearing a particularly grey and despondent look today. Yet still the more resilient among that most resilient breed of men — Nigerian contractors — are as liable to make their fortunes from the new Federal Capital as ever they were.

For Abuja is far from being a dead duck. Speculation to that effect is either ignorant or starkly political in motive. There is very little doubt that President Shagari *will* sleep in Abuja in September, and that this year's independence anniversary parade *will* take place there on October 1 as promised. Though the Presidential Complex is only "nearing completion" (Abuja

Newspeak for "about half-way") work was recently progressing at a ferocious pace on the Presidential Guest House, which has been officially declared the temporary Presidential Residence for the meantime.

The mid-August deadline for completion was always unlikely, but the Kotoko Group, the Maiduguri construction firm doing the work, were confident that completion would only be two or three weeks late.

The President recently clarified the situation: the movement to Abuja would definitely start in September as scheduled, and would continue for several years. There is as yet no announcement as to when Abuja will be officially designated as the Federation's capital, but it seems unlikely that it will be before 1984/85 at the earliest. Meanwhile President Shagari has announced that for the meantime he "will be in both Lagos and Abuja".

Abuja is currently still a massive, muddy building site. Contractors' signs form a kaleidoscope of colours and patterns at every corner. All the world appears to be represented; apart from Nigerian firms and the inevitable Julius Berger, there is Sisk of Ireland, SAE and Dumez of France, the

British Taylor Woodrow, Cappa of Italy, Bredero of Holland, Caro of West Germany... the list goes on. And even though it is the less visible infrastructural work that must come first, Abuja takes shape more visibly by the day. Out of the 183km of roads contracted, over 100km are ready — vast ring roads, expressways linking the central district, the accelerated district and the ring roads, and access roads to the housing areas. There are still gaps, some of which make the roads presently unusable, but bridges are being built, gaps being filled, even in the face of the hindrance of the rainy season.

The Jabi Dam is ready, and can supply treated water for up to 100,000 people; the Lower Usman Dam will be in partial service early next year. NEPA's sub-

station at Garki is finished, and high-tension lines joining it with the Shiroro Hydro-Electric Station in neighbouring Niger State are complete. The new Abuja Airport's physical facilities and runway are also built, though the start of commercial services must await the installation of the remaining technical equipment.

Apart from these, the most obvious construction taking place is housing. Large numbers of senior staff bungalows and flats, including those for the Presidential Staff, are near enough ready — the official figure is that accommodation for 22,000 should be ready for the kick-off date, with

lots more to follow soon afterwards. The physical evidence suggests that this is reasonably accurate. How quickly the essential services can be connected to this housing, and the junior staff quarters that are already built, we will see. But there is a good deal of optimism around.

Though 'temporary accommodation' is being made ready for the half dozen key ministries due to begin moving in in the next few months, the construction of the actual ministry buildings on the central administrative site has not yet begun. The imposing Aso Hill, which dramatically overlooks the site of the administrative and legislative buildings and provides a perfect focus for the new city, today still overlooks nothing more than a stretch of dense bush. A conference centre and four accommodation blocks are being built elsewhere however, and these are to be used by the National Assembly members until the as-yet-unstarted permanent buildings are ready. Accommodation will also be available in the Abuja Sheraton and Hyatt Hotels, both now nearing completion.

Abuja will only genuinely take off as a living city when the government moves in. Until then the prophets of doom will be able to point at the falseness of the place, and will no doubt continue to predict a flop. But government presence, and the presence of the people it brings with it, promotes private enterprise, and Nigeria is not a country where such opportunities are left untapped for long. 'Abuja politics' are a cause for some concern to those whose destinies are tied up in the success of the project. For there are both deeply concerned as well as merely mischievous calls for the abandonment of the project even at this late stage. But for those who have visited Abuja recently, or who are genuinely close to the project, such a course of action seems both unrealistic and unlikely. Even in the theoretically possible event of a change in government after the 1983 Election, the most that could sensibly happen would be a drastic slowing down of the whole operation. But how easy would it be to slow down a development that already has such a long time-span built into it? The population is not due to reach its 1.6m. total until after the turn of the century. Meanwhile this potentially attractive city of hills and valleys, business and administration, hopes and promises, is rising more dramatically than most people realise from the mud of the earth. There can be no mistake about it — Abuja is definitely happening!

CSO: 3400/14

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

PRINTERS' UNION ULTIMATUM--The Printing and Publishing Workers' Union of Nigeria, has given the management of the New Nigerian Newspapers up to the end of this month to reinstate members of the union who were dismissed by the newspaper's management, or "be held responsible for whatever happened thereafter". A recent statement issued by the acting national general secretary of the union, Mr. Bola Oluwo, said that the management of the newspaper had "bluntly and arrogantly" refused to reinstate the affected workers in disregard of a directive of the Senate Committee on labour which ordered it to do so. It said that the sufferings of the affected workers were becoming "humanly unbearable" and they could no longer stand idly by. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3399, 27 Sep 82 p 2527]

CSO: 3400/29

DATA ON NATION'S ENERGY PROGRAMS, RESOURCES SET FORTH

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 20 Sep 82 p 5

[Article by Abdallah Faye: "Second Energy Saving Campaign Starts Tomorrow: Priority Goes to Solar"]

[Text] The second national energy saving campaign begins tomorrow. In anticipation of that occasion, the minister of Industrial Development and Crafts addressed the Senegalese people last evening in a televised speech, to explain the reasons that led the government to repeat the "feat" and at the same time to report on the first campaign. What were the reasons? Oil costs entirely too much. From 5 billion in 1974 Senegal's oil bill in the space of 8 years has reached some 68 billion, which equals almost half of our export revenue.

And this rise in the price of oil is aggravated by the breathtaking increase in our needs. Our national consumption went from 581,459 metric tons in 1974 to 785,104.2 metric tons in 1980.

It is a serious situation calling for swift action if we do not want the near future to be even worse. The oil market being above all very complex, and the factors that influence it being very difficult to control, it is therefore fitting that we attack the increase in our bill, to prevent the risk of mortgaging an excessive share of our export revenue, the principal inconvenience of which would be that it would seriously compromise our overall development effort.

The government first set up a program for identifying all the energy resources available to the nation; and the first results of that campaign are more than encouraging.

Fifty million cubic meters of peat were brought to light in the Niayes. This resource, hitherto unknown to the Senegalese people, has the triple advantage of being utilizable equally well industrially, domestically and agriculturally.

Peat can be substituted for fuel to produce electricity. It is with this in mind, moreover, that SENELEC [National Energy Exploitation Company] envisages creating three years hence, as part of the expansion of its production facilities, two 30-megawatt peat-operated power stations [text missing]. Peat is said to be a high-quality fertilizer that can be used to rehabilitate the soil of the Niayes.

After peat in the order of national energy priorities comes oil. Exploration is being actively carried on. And with the aid of the World Bank and the European Investment Bank, the Dome Flore studies have been resumed. Thanks to these two institutions and Petro-Canada International, the entire sedimentary basin, on-shore and offshore, is being systematically and diligently explored for oil and gas.

It remains to be desired, then, that PETROSEN [Senegal Oil Company] and the Senegal Peat Company (CTS), which were conceived to ensure follow-up and coordination, will become exploitation companies in the near future.

Hope is also permissible where lignite and hydroelectricity are concerned. Studies have begun to confirm their presence for the first time, as well as studies of the hydroelectric section for the Manantali Dam (800 GWH [probably kWh = kilowatt hours]).

Concrete Actions

The first campaign, launched in 1980, yielded good results, because consumption was reduced by about 11 percent for a saving of 2 billion CFA francs.

The campaign being launched today will be marked by concrete actions toward energy conservation on the part of the government. In particular it provides for replacing electric water heaters, which are large energy consumers, with water heaters that operate with solar energy.

Because studies have confirmed that using them would be more economical. For this reason they are to be in general use in living quarters.

For in addition to the fact that it provides the solution to innumerable problems, solar energy is a considerable scientific innovation that should be adapted to our economic development needs.

What is the objective? To explore in depth all the possibilities offered by the sun as soon as technology costs will permit. Along this line, the government has promised to lend support to the efforts being deployed by the Industrial Company for Solar Energy Application (SINAES).

Equipping 125 HLM [Low-Cost Housing Program] housing with solar water heaters is part of this program. All facets of solar energy need to be revealed if those who are still reluctant are to be convinced.

Where factories are concerned, the effort will be directed toward reducing the consumption of electricity and fuel. A recent study showed interesting possibilities for annual savings: 3,000 tons of fuel, 4,157 tons of 1500 fuel, 20,285 tons of 3500 fuel and 5,673,692 kWh of electricity. There are various ways to reduce the consumption of very large units for a minimal investment.

Where firewood is concerned, the introduction of 500,000 Ban ak Suuf stoves will lighten rural consumption.

The transportation sector will not be forgotten. It is to be one of the main targets of the campaign, for it is 100-percent dependent upon hydrocarbons. And the needs in this area are increasing at a dizzy pace.

Over the course of 10 months, plentiful advice will enable you to reduce your electricity bill and avoid wasting fuel.

8946

CSO: 3419/6

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL ENRICHMENT TRIAL--Unlike the English-speaking countries of West Africa, where corruption trials, probes and commissions of enquiry have been fairly common (especially after some changes of regime), they are a rarity in French-speaking Africa. The case of former President Maurice Yameogo of Upper Volta back in the sixties was one. The "gang of four" in Mali in the mid-seventies was another. In Guinea it seems to happen frequently, but in a manner hard to analyse or fit into any pattern. This is what makes the trial of a bank director in Senegal on a charge of "illegal enrichment," using a court, and a law set up by President Abdou Diouf only a year ago, such a novelty. By some standards the amounts involved may not look colossal, but the fact that it has happened at all has aroused much popular interest. There is much speculation, not least in some of the more independent minded media as to who will be next, and there are rumblings even about wives of ministers. Certainly having embarked on such a course and aroused certain expectations, it would be politically embarrassing for Diouf not to go further, and to leave it as simply a cosmetic exercise. The trial of Becaye Sene has been followed with great attention in the Ivory Coast, where it has been recognised that the level of corruption at a high level of politics has been serious for some time. Whether this will actually lead to anything similar is more doubtful. The Houphouet-Boigny way with those who displease him is more the backdoor removal, the private deal, the avoidance of damaging publicity. But there is general agreement that Ivory Coast, especially at this moment of serious financial difficulty, could benefit from such an innovation. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3399, 27 Sep 82 p 2472]

CSO: 3400/37

CONTROVERSIAL NEWSPAPER ACT BECOMES LAW

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Sep 82 pp 2531, 2472

[Text] The controversial Newspaper Act 1980, which was piloted through Parliament by the former Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Thaimu Bangurah, has received Presidential assent and become law. The Bill was aimed at regulating the registration of newspapers and establishing a Newspaper Advisory Committee of nine members.

Observers see the passing of the Bill into law at this time as a way of putting out of business once and for all several of the newspapers that have sprung up in the country in recent months. Papers such as *The Oracle*, *Globe*, *Sabanoh*, *Watch* and *the Voice*, have been very vocal in their condemnation and exposure of corruption and nepotism in government, and

have repeatedly called for a change in the leadership in Sierra Leone. These newspapers live a hand to mouth existence, and it is doubtful whether their editors will be able to meet the acceptable educational qualification or be able to provide the Le2,000 necessary for registration contained in the new law. It is believed that now that the Bill has become law, only six newspapers will be published in the country.

These are the *Daily Mail*, owned by the Government. *Weyone*, owned by the ruling All Peoples Congress party, *Flash*, independent, *Progress*, a weekly sports newspaper, *Sports Star*, another sports newspaper, and *Geeta* published by the Ahmadiyah Mission in Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone Resurrects A Mistake

WHEN Sierra Leone's Newspaper Amendment Bill completed its passage through the Freetown Parliament early in 1980 — it had been much debated outside the House as well, and indeed amended slightly within it — *West Africa* then (January 21, 1980) described it as "objectionable" and said that it hardly seemed to be a recipe to produce that "vibrant journalism" which the then Minister of Information, Mr. Thaimu Bangura claimed as the real object of the Bill.

The requirement that owners should pay a registration fee of 2,000 leone for an initial licence to publish a newspaper and have to renew it annually, for another Le1,000, with the Minister being able to refuse or withdraw the licence virtually at

his ministerial whim, smacked too much of *de facto* censorship: at the time that the Bill had first been presented to Parliament, in the previous November, the Government had just halted the performance of a play and was talking of introducing a film censorship Bill, so that the interpretation of the Newspaper Amendment Bill as a measure of slightly disguised censorship seemed almost unavoidable.

It was believed that the Bill was aimed at certain newspapers which were embarrassing the Government with the news and features that they were printing, in particular it was thought that *The Tablet* was the main target. Then, to the surprise and pleasure of many people the Bill was not signed into law by President Stevens but

rather left on the shelf; not much more than a month after it had had its final Reading Mr. Thaimu Bangura, who had guided and guarded it through Parliament ceased to Minister of Information.

It was hoped that wise second thoughts had prevailed and that the Bill would be allowed to sink into decent oblivion as an unfortunate aberration, but now it has been given an odious kiss of life, or at least the Presidential signature, and rushed into effect with papers having been required to register by last Monday.

Obviously the Newspaper Amendment Act was not aimed solely at *The Tablet*, as other, more direct methods have been employed to end that newspaper's production in Sierra Leone. Since then, however, new newspapers — definitely "vibrant" — have been appearing in Freetown which have not been notable for gentle coverage of such matters as corruption and nepotism, but they may not have been able to build up a reserve of 2,000 leones to pay, at sudden notice, for registration, Minister willing.

To quote from the final report of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems appointed by UNESCO as a contribution towards the

debate on a new world information and communication order:

"There are varying ideas on the relationship between communication and power. One view is that information is a vital instrument for keeping a check on authority, and even a counterweight to power, in that the mission of the media is to hold up a mirror to governments. The contrasting view is that information should be at the service of the State . . . Experience in many countries since the end of World War II certainly shows that the freedom of the media is still a keystone of democratic renewal."

During the debate on the Newspaper Amendment Bill one thoughtful backbencher suggested to the House that to make the one-party system meaningful there must be some moderate degree of criticism and that one positive contribution which individuals can make to progress and development is to "dissent", so as to encourage the policy makers to think again in the interest of the people.

CSO: 3400/33

BRIEFS

EXAM SCANDAL--About nine thousand students who sat the GCE examinations of the West African Exams Council in May and June this year, are sitting at home biting their finger nails waiting to hear whether they will have to sit the exams again. According to reports soon after the close of the exams it was discovered that there had been a leakage of the questions in several papers, and the West African Exams Council set up an investigating committee which recently presented its finding to the Council. Although not yet made public, it is reliably believed that the investigating committee found out that the question papers were leaked all over the country, and that some candidates saw the question papers at least two weeks before the date of the examinations. The Committee singled out two schools, the Annie Walsh Memorial school, the oldest girls school in the country, and the Ahmadiyya secondary school, one of the recently established schools, as topping the list of schools where the papers were leaked. Ironically these two schools have for the past few years also topped the list for the number of passes in the GCE exams. The committee allegedly found that over 200 candidates saw the papers beforehand. The fourth and six formers who were found to have had fore knowledge of the questions have been recommended by the committee to be banned from public examinations for two years. Non-candidates involved in the leaking of the papers are also being recommended for punishment. A Principal and a Senior Teacher in a school in the Southern Province, who are accused of leaking most of the papers, have been recommended for dismissal from the teaching profession and legal action taken against them. Six other teachers involved are to be disciplined. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Sep 82 p 2531]

NEW HELICOPTERS--The Government has decided to purchase two helicopters from the French company, SNIAS, for use by President Stevens. Already approval has been given by the Ministry of Finance for the purchase at the sum of 16.5m. French francs. According to government sources, the reason for the purchase of the two helicopters is that the present one is now too old for service and spare parts are becoming very hard to obtain. Asked why two and not one helicopter, a spokesman at State House said the second one is needed as "a backup in case the first one is out of service for one reason or other." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Sep 82 p 2533]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE PRIORITY--In view of the present foreign exchange situation in the country Government has issued an approved list of priority items in three categories for the current import programme. Top priority has been given in list "A" which include importation of crude oil, by Government only, rice, drugs and essential food, sugar, milk, tea, edible oils, flour, commercial vehicles, printing paper, agricultural chemicals and spare parts for vehicles. Beer and stout are on the list for three months only, and thereafter they are relegated to list "C". On list "B" are coffee, potatoes, toilet soap and detergents, jams and marmalades, blankets and towels, outer garments, electrical domestic appliances such as freezers and refrigerators, textiles and radios. Among goods banned for the next months on list "C" are salad dressings and mayonnaise, breakfast cereals, electric irons, bacons, fresh cream, carpets and rugs, pocket and wrist watches, plastic postcards and greeting cards, cars, television sets, video recording machines, gambling machines, cigarettes and steel tanks. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Sep 82 p 2532]

PETROL SHORTAGE--After several weeks of silence by the authorities and long queues at petrol stations, Government has at last issued a statement about the petrol and kerosene situation in the country. A release from State House said that many "unscrupulous retailers" had increased the price of petrol and kerosene, taking advantage of the temporary shortage. The release reminded the public that the price of petrol is Le3.40 per gallon and Le1.95 for kerosene. The release warned that anyone caught inflating prices of both these commodities will be dealt with by the law. According to the Deputy General Manager of the Sierra Leone Petroleum Refining Company, Mr. A. B. Koroma, the shortage are a result of an acute shortage of foreign exchange. But every effort, he said, was being made by government to get their suppliers to resume shipment to Sierra Leone. The shortages have eased up at present, although there are rumours that motorists are in for a price hike shortly. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Sep 82 p 2532]

CSO: 3400/33

SEVENTY DETAINEES CLAIM 'BRUTAL TORTURE'

Jailers Uncontrolled

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Charles Mogale and Sam Mabe]

[Text] The Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis le Grange, was yesterday presented with more than 70 statements from ex-detainees claiming brutal torture in detention.

The statements were presented by the Detainees' Parents' Support Committee (DPSC) following the Minister's rejection of torture claims in April this year.

In the statements, it is claimed that detainees were subjected to abuse ranging from "mere bullying to third-degree brutal torture."

The Security Police are alleged to have subjected the detainees to torture methods such as electric shocks, deprivation of toilet facilities, sleep and food, hooding and suffocating, choking and arduous physical exercises.

There are also allegations of common assault that are said to have been used on women also. These include slapping, kicking, beating with hosepipes and sticks, crushing of toes and banging detainees' heads on walls and tables.

The Minister was told some of the injuries sustained as a result of the assaults included broken teeth, loss of eyesight, burst eardrums and damaged kidneys and bladder.

In one instance, it is alleged, a firearm was drawn, inserted into a detainee's mouth and cocked. There are also allegations of threats to throw detainee's out of windows of high buildings.

Among the allegations, there are 20 of sleep deprivation, 54 of beating, slapping and kicking, 11 of being suspended in midair and 14 of attacks on genitals. In 25 cases, it was alleged that detainees were kept naked and exposed to cold by either being made to stand in front of an open window or doused with water.

Security Police interrogators are also alleged to have used the "helicopter" method, in which a detainee has his hands cuffed to his ankles and a broom handle is slipped through legs and arms.

When the Minister rejected torture claims made in a memorandum early this year, he ordered the CID to investigate the allegations.

However, the DPSC has alleged that a senior CID official appointed to investigate the matter pointed out the possibility of a prosecution in the event of failure to prove torture claims.

The official also asked that allegations made be confined to the past six months, but the DPSC refused because some interrogators mentioned were still working for the Security Police.

A spokesman for the committee said there was sufficient evidence to show that the revised security legislation, incorporating the Rabie Commission safeguard proposals, afforded no protection for detainees.

"Only the abolition of all detention-related legislation can end the widespread horror of interrogation removed from public and judicial scrutiny," the statement said.

The president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey, said that as long as there was a system where detainees were placed in total control of jailers who worked outside of public scrutiny, nobody would ever be sure what happened to them.

He said that, just as it might be impossible to prove allegations of torture, it could equally be impossible to disprove them, and therefore doubts would remain.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said: "Those of us who have been involved in the examination of recently released prisoners and detainees have known over the years of the intolerable suffering these people have undergone.

"We have no doubt that those in authority are clearly aware of what is taking place. Our fears are that these horrible deeds are carried out, if not with the express permission of those in power, at least with their knowledge."

A spokesman for the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw), Ms Amanda Kwadi, praised the work done by the DPSC and said she hoped the truth about what went on behind detention walls, would be known by all.

"I am convinced that people who made those statements can challenge anybody who wants to deny that their allegations are untrue," she said.

Professor John Dugard, director for Applied Legal Studies and lecturer at the University of Witwatersrand, said the memorandum of the DPSC called for the Minister's immediate explanation.

He said that for many years there had been suspicions that torture was practised in detention. As long as the Internal Security Act permitted indefinite detention, abuses of this kind would continue, he said.

He also said the DPSC's memorandum demonstrated the inadequacies of the inquiry conducted by the Rabie Commission.

Le Grange: 'Sensational Publicity'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by: Glenda Gaitz]

[Text] The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday that he deplored the procedure followed by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee who were seeking "sensational publicity".

He was responding to 70 statements compiled by the committee, claiming their children had been tortured in detention. The report was compiled to verify statements made by the committee earlier this year regarding the assault and torture of political detainees.

These were rejected by Mr Le Grange and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee. However an extensive police investigation was ordered into these claims resulting in a CID officer requesting these claims to be substantiated in statements. These statements were handed to the Press this week.

They were delivered to Mr Le Grange's office on Thursday.

"The memorandum refers to bundles of unsigned allegations by a number of detainees which I received during the past few weeks from the attorney of the Parents' Committee," Mr Le Grange said.

"I deplore the procedure followed by the committee, seeking sensational publicity based on the unsigned allegations which they delivered to me," he said.

"The unsigned allegations will be considered in due course."

CSO: 3400/34

POSSIBLE POLITICAL DEMISE OF KOORNHOF DISCUSSED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 30 Sep 82 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

THERE WAS a time when he flitted around like a veritable conjurist with a smile of seeming success on his face. Today, Dr Piet Koornhof seems to be reaching the end of his career, or that is what the pundits say.

The bells may be tolling for Dr Piet "Promises" Koornhof, but we smell some treachery in his demise. Our point is there should be corporate responsibility for the failures in this department, that forms the core, in a way, of Government policy. Further to that, we think there are others in the Government who have fared worse than Dr Koornhof in their careers.

Various reports are saying that Dr Koornhof is facing a crisis in his political career for failing to carry through even the limited "new deal" for urban blacks contained in the proposals of the Riekert Commission. You would perhaps be correct to wonder why we seem so concerned about the career of a man whose department has caused a lot of injury to blacks, despite the much-vaunted "success" of Crossroads and Alexandra townships.

Dr Koornhof may have tried sincerely to bring sense to this completely mystical structure. He tried to use all kinds of tricks, from opportunism to promises, but the structure itself is too unwieldy and hypocritical to be able to sustain direction from even the most sage among us.

In fact, Dr Koornhof's failure should be seen as the failure of the whole structure of a mythical separatedness built on delusion and self-delusion.

The superficial view would be that it is better to keep the devil you know than trade for something perhaps more sinister. That may be the superficial view, but it is also true of heads of other departments. The history of the Department of Justice and Police could perhaps give an inkling into the kind of change we mean.

Taking the broader view, one would have to say that this Government would need something of a Solomon in all his wisdom to make sense of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The head of such a department has to work his rhetoric inside of, and try to manoeuvre his way out of, an intricate façade upon which the system is propped. How any man can do that for long and still keep his head, or his position, is beyond us.

Dr Koornhof's uncertainty comes too late in the day for us to have even the slightest disquiet about his career. He has caused, even by default, some massive unhappiness. This has been done with the cheery disposition that things would work out well for us when he knew all along that his Government, or his people, would budge not one inch.

It seemed all very well for him, and the pundits who are now predicting his fall, when he careered along merrily, making fantastic statements abroad on the death of apartheid and sundry other crazy things. In the meantime, thousands and perhaps even millions of people were in desperate misery. He made the headlines with his catchy sobriquet "Piet Promises".

We are only hoping that, if he goes at all, this will be a lesson to all his erstwhile colleagues and their farcical system of government.

COURT OVERTURNS GOVERNMENT DECISION TO EXCISE INGWAVUMA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 82 pp 6, 8

[Text] **BLOEMFONTEIN.**

— The Appeal Court yesterday found the State President acted beyond his powers in excising the Ingwavuma area of Natal from kwaZulu without prior consultation between the South African Government and the kwaZulu Government.

In a judgment handed down in Bloemfontein, the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rabie, with three other judges concurring, upheld a Natal Supreme Court decision and

- found that kwaZulu was entitled to seek relief from the court, in spite of the South African Government's argument that it was an organ of the State and could not take legal proceedings against other organs of the state and

- declared proclamation R121 of June 18 this year, excising Ingwavuma from kwaZulu, null and void.

Mr Justice Muller, who also heard argument on the appeal, has since become ill, but his colleagues were given his

views immediately after the hearing. They accorded substantially with the conclusions of the other four judges and in terms of Section 12 (3) of the Supreme Court Act, the judgment of the four became the full court's judgment.

The respondents in the appeal were the Government of kwaZulu and Mr Mfana Eric Ngubane, secretary of kwaZulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Costs

The appellants were ordered to pay the costs, including the costs of two counsel for the kwaZulu Government and two counsel for Mr Ngubane.

The kwaZulu Government, represented by three counsel, had asked for their costs in the event of dismissal of the appeal.

The appellants, who were represented by four counsel and who had asked for the costs of these counsel if the appeal were upheld, did not oppose the kwaZulu request.

Mr Justice Rabie decided the complexity, importance and urgency of the matter justified the costs of only two counsel.

The court also decided that in view of

- the status occupied by the self-governing territory in the scheme evolved for the political and constitutional development of Black areas; and

- the fact that the kwaZulu Government had no other remedy than to approach the court for relief when proclamation R121 was issued, it was entitled to institute legal proceedings against the South African Government or one of its Ministers.

1927 Act

Proclamation R121 was issued in terms of Section 25 (1) of the Black Administration Act of 1927.

Mr Justice Rabie said he would assume for the purposes of the appeal without deciding the question that the proclamation was new law applicable to an area as defined in that section.

It was not alleged by the appellants that the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly or Government was in any way consulted before issue of the proclamation. They contended no consultation was required.

The judge said that when Parliament passed the National States Constitution Act of 1971 it

provided for the establishment of legislative assemblies in Black areas and for the definition of areas in which assemblies would have legislative powers.

It also provided for the amendment of such areas.

Not unlimited

The State President's power to amend an area declared by him to be a self-governing territory was not unlimited, the court said.

Since such an area was one for which an assembly had been established in terms of Section 1 (1) of the 1971 Act, it could be amended only after consultation by the Minister of Co-operation and Development with the Cabinet of the territory concerned.

Mr Justice Rabie said it was clear the State President's powers under the 1971 Act to amend the area of a self-governing territory were subject to the limitation that they might be exercised only after there had been the relevant consultation.

Jurisdiction

It was contended by the respondents that since the 1971 Act was a later law than Section 25 (1) of the 1927 Act and the former

dealt specifically with the establishment of legislative assemblies and their areas of jurisdiction, the powers conferred on the State President by Section 25 (1) had to be taken to have been implicitly reduced or repealed by provisions of the 1971 Act relating to such matters as the amendment of the area of a self-governing territory.

The South African government and the Minister contended that the provisions of the 1927 Act

had not been expressly amended in any way, the court noted.

Mr Justice Rabie upheld the kwaZulu Government and Mr Ngubane's submission.

Inconsistent

He said it was clear the State President's powers under the 1927 Act, if unlimited as contended by the appellants, were inconsistent with those given to him in the 1971 Act.

Mr Justice Rabie said that on reading the provisions of the two acts together, it was impossible to place such a construction on them as would remove the inconsistency.

When Parliament passed the 1971 Act it did so to make provision for what was a more advanced stage in the evolution of a policy aimed at political and constitutional development of Black areas.

Consultation

It was readily understandable that Parliament should have considered consultation as provided for in the 1971 Act necessary whenever the State President considered the issue of a proclamation concerning such important matters as the

amendment of the constitution of a legislative assembly or of the area for which an assembly had been established.

Mr Justice Rabie said the powers given to the State President in the 1927 Act were not consistent with those given him by the 1971 Act insofar as they had a bearing on the point at issue—the amendment of the area of the self-governing territory of kwaZulu—and the provisions of the two Acts could not be construed in

such a way as to remove the inconsistency.

He therefore found that the State President had acted beyond his powers when he issued proclamation R121 of 1982 (in terms of the 1927 Act).

The court declared the proclamation null and void.

Second issue

The second issue in the appeal was whether the kwaZulu Government was entitled to bring legal proceedings against the South African Government or one of its Ministers.

The judge said the appellants' objection to the proceedings was based on the grounds that the kwaZulu Government was an organ of the State and could not in law institute proceedings against the appellants, who were also organs of the State.

It had been submitted for the appellants that although kwaZulu had been declared a self-governing territory and was permitted a measure of freedom of action, particularly in the legislative field, it had nevertheless not become an entity entirely severed from the State.

Agreed

Mr Justice Rabie agreed with the approach adopted by the Natal court.

He said: "Even if it is true that kwaZulu is not an entity completely severed from the State, the contention that it was not entitled to institute proceedings against the appellants should nevertheless not be upheld."

He accepted as a general principle of South African law that one organ of the State could not sue

another and that the provisions of the 1971 Act showed kwaZulu was not an entity completely severed from the State.

"However, we should hold that there is a sufficient separation in identity between the kwaZulu Government . . . and the appellants . . . to entitle the kwaZulu Government in the circumstances of this case to approach the court for relief."

Advanced stage

He said self-government, as recognised in the 1971 Act, represented an advanced stage in the political and constitutional developments of Black areas in South Africa.

The position of kwaZulu vis-a-vis the SA Government was a somewhat special or unusual one, not paralleled by any situation in issue in any cases decided in South Africa and elsewhere to which the court had been referred in argument.

"It is clear that while it (the kwaZulu Government) is not an entity completely severed from the State, it is also not a mere instrument or representative of the State in its government of kwaZulu," Mr Justice Rabie said.

"As Mr Justice J J Kriek pointed out in some detail in his review of what he termed 'the significant features' of the 1971 Act, Parliament has in certain respects permitted it to act independently of the State.

Own flag

"It is clear, too, that a self-governing territory such as kwaZulu is recognised by Parliament as a territory which is entitled to its own flag and own national anthem and also as a territory which can

conclude conventions, treaties and agreements with the South African Government."

Those were features which indicated Parliament did not regard a self-governing territory created in terms of the 1971 Act as a mere instrument or representative of the State.

The judge said Section 1 (2) of the 1971 Act, read with Section 29, showed the State President could amend the area of a self-governing territory only after consultation by the Minister of Co-operation and Development with the Cabinet of the Territory.

Section 2 (3) required prior consultation with the Legislative Assembly when it was intended to alter the assembly's constitution.

Independent

These provisions indicated that parliament regarded those bodies as sufficiently independent or representative of a territory's citizens to be entitled to be consulted.

Mr Justice Rabie found it difficult to accept that it was Parliament's intention that a self-governing territory should not have

the right to approach the court for relief if these bodies were not consulted as provided for in the 1971 Act.

The judge said the KwaZulu Government could not, after the issue of Proclamation R121, have turned for relief to the South African Government of the Minister of Co-operation and Development.

Responsible

This was because they were the parties responsible for the issue of the proclamation without prior consultation. — Sapa.

[Editorial: "Abandon It"]

Johannesburg SOWETAN 30 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] SINCE we didn't think anything of the idea of the Government handing KaNgwane and Ingwavuma over to Swaziland, we have no regret at the fact that the Government has just lost another court action over Ingwavuma.

It will be recalled that the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced the Government's decision in June.

Thousands of Zulus, shouting insults and booing, surrounded his car at Ulundi.

Ingwavuma would be excised from KwaZulu and the administration of the district would be taken over by his department, he said.

Subsequently, about 1 600 shouting Zulus, including the entire KwaZulu Cabinet, vowed to oppose "until death" the Government's land transfer decision and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi warned of possible bloodshed.

A proclamation placing Ingwavuma under South African Government control was challenged in court.

The judge ordered that the district revert to control of the KwaZulu Government pending a court action challenging the South African Government's decision to take over the administration.

Although the judge said that a court on the return date might decide otherwise, he ruled that the South African Government's action was illegal on the grounds that insufficient consultation had been held with the KwaZulu Government.

The Government anticipated the return date by issuing a fresh proclamation excising Ingwavuma from KwaZulu.

The Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha, said the new proclamation "was issued to ensure stability, effective administration and good order in Ingwavuma negotiations in connection with the future of the area and its people can proceed freely."

The first proclamation was issued in terms of the Black States Constitution Act, the second in terms of the Black Administration Act.

The full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court reinstated KwaZulu's control of the area, saying the new proclamation was bad and without effect because the State President had exceeded his powers.

The Government, instead of abiding by the court's decision, took the matter on appeal.

The Department of Co-operation and Development announced that the South African Government would remain in control pending the outcome.

However, KwaZulu won its third major court battle when the full Bench of the Natal Supreme Court ordered officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development to leave the Ingwavuma area, and also banned the department and the South African Government from interfering in the administration of the area.

Now the Appeal Court has dismissed the Government's appeal over the second proclamation, ruling that the State President acted beyond his powers in excising Ingwavuma without prior consultation between the South African and KwaZulu Governments.

The Appeal Court declared the proclamation null and void.

This time, we are pleased to note, the Government will honour the Appeal Court's finding.

It notes that it has already appointed a commission, headed by former Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff, to investigate "clashing claims" over Ingwavuma, and says that talks over border changes in other areas are continuing between the South African and Swaziland Governments.

We would have thought that the death of King Sobhuza would have given the South African Government cause to rethink the land deal.

But it is clear that the deal did not die with King Sobhuza.

Nobody has really explained publicly and satisfactorily why the Government wants to go ahead with the deal despite the opposition of KaNgwane and KwaZulu.

But whatever the advantages, they cannot compensate for the bitterness aroused among the Zulus and the potential violence if the deal goes through.

There have been admissions in the Government that the land deal has been badly handled. The series of court actions which the Government has lost confirms this.

It's been a muck-up.

The land deal itself is fundamentally bad and it should be abandoned.

ACKERMAN PLANS TO LAUNCH CONSUMER PARTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] MR Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay, is looking to form a political party based purely on the interest of the consumer as he is "disappointed with the Government shutting doors in my face".

Since the increase in the price of bread was announced, Mr Ackerman said he had tried to get the private sector working with the Government to subsidise the bread price, and curb the increase.

His initial scheme was to raise R5-million from five food giants, including his company, and to establish a R35-million pool which the Government could possibly subsidise from the General Sales Tax increase of one per cent.

He said although the plan had failed, he would keep his side of the bargain. The bread price goes up today but Pick 'n Pay country-wide will still sell bread at the old price for the next three to six months.

"Last year we sold 20-million loaves of bread and with our own subsidy of R1,2-million, we will be able to sell 16-million loaves at the old price," Mr Ackerman added.

"Although my scheme to collect R5-million failed, I still planned to approach the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture to curb the increase. But

they delayed discussions too long and now it's too late."

"The Government has been totally insensitive on this particular issue and I feel there is a need for consumer matters to be taken for more seriously.

"It is out of sheer frustration that I decided to form a consumer party which would be listened to at government level and I have my lawyers looking seriously into the viability of such a party.

"I don't think this country needs more political parties. It needs more working together.

"Last year the Prime Minister asked the private

sector to work together with the Government, but when I tried this I had doors continually shut in my face.

"If they had listened to me and then turned me down, I would have believed they do actually care for the consumer.

"I tried to get hold of either the Minister of Finance or Agriculture three times a day, but they did not return my calls until late on Wednesday, saying while they would be prepared to discuss the matter, the decision would not be changed. It's all a bit too late. The bread price goes up today."

SENDINGKERK SYNOD OPTS TO JOIN SACC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 82 p 12

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — In a move which will further distance the predominantly Coloured Ned Geref Sendingkerk from the White Ned Geref Kerk, the Sendingkerk's synod has voted overwhelmingly to join the South African Council of Churches.

Delegates voted overwhelmingly to congratulate the SACC's general secretary, Bishop Desmond Tutu, on his recent nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Amid an outcry, delegates forced the outspoken dominee from Robertson East, the Rev J M Olivier, to withdraw a remark that Bishop Tutu was "a neo-Marxist" and supporter of liberation theology.

The president of the SACC, the Rev Peter Storey, said from Johannesburg on Wednesday night he was "delighted

that another member of the Dutch Reformed family has voted to join the wider family of Christians in this country."

He believed that "isolation is the enemy of Christian truth and South Africa needs, more than anything at this time, a united Christian witness against injustice and for reconciliation".

At Wednesday's session of the synod, an amendment rejecting membership "because of SACC links with the World Council of Churches, WCC support of terrorism and negative newspaper reports of financial matters in the SACC" was overwhelmingly voted down.

The Rev J P Mostert, a White delegate, said join-

ing the SACC was impossible because "it includes Roman Catholics and Mohammedans". The statement was rejected as irrelevant.

Delegates were told that the other two sister churches, the Reformed Church in Africa (Indian) and the Ned Geref Kerk in Africa (Black) were already full members.

Before the Synod was a

6 700-word report on the SACC, saying that while the White Ned Geref Kerk made "an important contribution" to the development of apartheid, the "open" English-language churches had rejected apartheid on the grounds of Scripture.

With the National Party coming to power in 1948 and enforcing apartheid and the SACC com-

ing into being in 1968 and rejecting apartheid, a major theological issue evolved.

"An important development for the SACC in recent years is its greater representation of Black Christians, who are in the majority.

"The SACC gives Black Christians an opportunity to be heard, and it gives Black and

White Christians the opportunity to learn to know and accept one another."

The report ended with the statement: "The ecumenical path in the South African situation is not the easiest, but is the road which we may no longer avoid. We have to accept the pain of our togetherness."

In its recommenda-

tions, the commission which drew up the report referred specifically to the White NGK commitment to apartheid as the issue which "restrains it from joining the SACC and which threatens to bring about alienation between the NGK and its daughter churches."

The report said that because Jesus Christ was so concerned with the unity of his church, it was an issue which the Sendingkerk had to face. Within the SACC the Sendingkerk could make its contribution to Christian unity in the South African situation. —Sapa.

DR BOESAK ACCUSED OF POLITICIZING RELIGION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Church Strife"]

[Text] WE CAN'T say that we regard with any approval the developments concerning the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk and the Coloured sister church, the Sendingkerk. Not that we have anything to do with Afrikaner inter-church disputes. The interpretation of the Scriptures by the NGK, in terms of the political and social philosophies of its members, is something Afrikaners must decide for themselves. If we hope that the emphasis will be on compassion, fellowship and goodwill in the broadest sense, it is not because we demand that Afrikaner congregants move to the left, but because we believe that people of colour should not be treated as second-rate followers of Christianity (or any other religion, for that matter), but as God's children who are deserving of full acceptance in the Church. However, we have never regarded the NGK support of apartheid as a heresy. Wrong, perhaps, from a liberal viewpoint. Questionable, in terms of the modern approach to religion. But not an outrageous denial of the religious values one should expect from clergymen. In other words, Christians have a right to question the NGK interpretation of the Scriptures, but not to question the sincerity of that church's view, to condemn those views outright as a heresy, or to take the case to other extremes that are both offensive and counterproductive. Therefore, we take issue with a man like Dr Allan Boesak, a Coloured theologian of no great consequence in world terms, although he has a standing among his own followers in the Sendingkerk.

It was Dr Boesak who had apartheid declared a heresy.

It was Dr Boesak who, by his opposition to the NGK's views, was elevated to the rank of president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

It was Dr Boesak who tried, but failed, to become Moderator of the Sendingkerk.

We do not doubt for a moment that Dr Boesak is a man of conviction; on the other hand, by the extreme nature of his views, he has become associated with radicalism rather than with conciliation and religious forbearance. Although he did not succeed in taking over the leadership of the Sendingkerk, he became its assessor.

And although the Sendingkerk has chosen a moderate at its leader instead of him, it has decided to join the South African Council of Churches, an anti-Government, ultra-liberal organisation which is bringing the Church into growing conflict with the State.

Alas, Dr Boesak is becoming another Bishop Desmond Tutu, more intent on propagating the viewpoints of the politician rather than those of God's shepherd.

We shall hear more and more of Dr Boesak's controversial and religiously militant views, in the same way as we have to put up with Bishop Tutu's continuing and aggravating tirades.

The fact that the Sendingkerk has joined other sister churches, the Reformed Church in Africa (Indian) and the Ned Geref Kerk in Africa (Black) as members of the South African Council of Churches is taken as confirmation of the growing isolation of the White Ned Geref Kerk.

Especially as the NGK has had its membership of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches suspended until such time as it rejects apartheid.

This is not, however, the way in which to bring about a change of church conviction and policy.

It merely gives the isolated and the rejected the feeling that they are being unnecessarily and unjustifiably punished for viewpoints sincerely held.

Furthermore, Dr Boesak's elevation to world status, as well as Bishop Tutu's nomination for a Nobel peace prize, are but politically motivated gestures that are unjustified in terms either of theological brilliance or peaceful achievement.

We would rather that a dialogue with the Ned Geref Kerk was maintained and that the church scene was not disturbed by figures who are given an heroic and international status they do not deserve.

Let's hope that clergymen appreciate that they are God's shepherds rather than political missionaries, and that within the Christian faith there is a striving for peace and goodwill rather than confrontation and conflict.

CSO: 3400/34

TRANSVAAL TEACHERS CRITICIZE EDUCATION MINISTER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by: Jaap Theron]

[Text]

MONDSTUK, official mouthpiece of the Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging, yesterday warned the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that he had an image of a "Trojan Horse among Transvaal Afrikaner teachers and especially because he was using party-political channels and platforms to propagate future education policies.

In its latest edition, published yesterday, Mondstuk says these actions of Dr Viljoen, which were apparently aimed at creating good relations with teachers, could become so counter productive that further similar meetings should rather be cancelled.

In the same edition Mondstuk carries a cartoon depicting Dr Viljoen as a large Trojan Horse among teachers who were wondering what he was up to.

Dr Viljoen is presently in Natal where he opened the celebrations at the Natal Technicon yesterday and according to a spokesman from his office he will only have the opportunity to study the matter today.

This editorial of Mondstuk in fact comes after meetings between Dr Viljoen and certain

members of the TO's executive at which Dr Viljoen was also apparently warned that his method of by-passing the TO with respect to rallies at which mainly teachers were present, was likely to backslash.

Mondstuk also published a letter from a TO member who objected to Dr Viljoen holding information meetings all over the Transvaal, without the approval of the teachers' own association, the TO, which is the normal channel through which such meetings should be arranged.

The editorial said many similar complaints had been received and the extent thereof forced the TO's executive to give attention to the matter.

It said one of the results is that the TO has decided to approach the Administrator for an urgent interview at which he will be asked to clearly determine the area of authority of public leaders and political figures in order to prevent tension and embarrassment.

The TO said its action showed its seriousness over the issue and espec-

ially because it touched sensitive points of contact between education and party politics on the one hand and the acknowledgement of the authority basis of education on the other.

It said that anyone who had any knowledge of the inside works of so-called "educational-politics" would appreciate that the associations did not over-react after the complaints it received.

It was also in the best interest of the Minister of National Education and his image as political head of education of Whites in South Africa.

The editorial said the TO had attempted for months to keep education out of party politics and

that Dr Viljoen in fact did address certain rallies within the framework of the organised profession.

But then the editorial asks "Why is the Minister so prepared, contrary to his predecessors, to act (in this way) all over the Transvaal and why were these rallies only restricted to the Transvaal."

The editorial said the general pattern of these rallies was that party pol-

itical channels were used and that MPC's, with the assistance of school inspectors and heads of education strongly demanding that all teachers should be present.

It said some of the complaints received were that a form of "voluntary coercion" was placed on teachers which affected

their freedom of choice.

Together with this question the editorial asked the Minister "whether his neat and correct action in the interest of education, did not perhaps mean a political gain for the Minister."

The Minister was further asked whether it was correct to address teach-

ers' rallies without acknowledging the relevant educational authorities.

It said his predecessors, for example, never accepted any invitation to address teachers' rallies without an invitation by the TO itself and without also acknowledging the Administrator.

CSO: 3400/31

SEPARATE CULTURE AND SPORT, SAYS HSRC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by: Derek Amooore]

[Text]

THE RSA 20 Republic Festival last year proved sport and cultural activities should not again be combined because of political and military connotations.

This was one of the major recommendations contained in the Human Sciences Research Council's report after its two-year investigation into sport in South Africa.

The HSRC sub-committee investigating last year's festival found that South Africa's heterogeneous population had split into three factions during the festival.

The smallest sector gave full patriotic support, another remained neutral, while a damaging third sector openly opposed or even arranged boycotts.

With this in mind, the sub-committee, headed by the South African Olympic and National Games Association president, Mr Rudolf Opperman, proposed the staging of separate cultural and festival games. It also decided against divorcing recrea-

tional sports and hobbies from competitive sports.

A South African Games should be staged every four years under the auspices of the proposed South African Sports Council, it recommended.

In this regard, the SASC would liaise with SAONGA, which, if the sub-committee's proposal was accepted, would change its name to the South African Olympic Association.

It would be imperative that such an event receive its primary financial backing from the Government, followed by the private sector and then sports bodies themselves, it added.

Funds could also be obtained from the sale of commemorative coins, stamps and the institution of some form of lottery in line with overseas soccer pools.

The report proposed the ideal situation would

be a centralised venue for all sports, besides those needing facilities not obtainable at the venue chosen.

This would add to the prestige of future Games, both from a national and an international angle.

Summing up, the report emphasises the Games as having potential to unite all race groups in South Africa. While costly, they would lend weight to stabilising South Africa.

Sports Facilities Must Be Sited With Care, Says Report

SOUTH Africa's internal sports and recreational future depends almost entirely on where the country's growing population will live, the Human Sciences Research Council's report on sport says.

It emphasises that unless facilities are sited with vision and care, sportsmen could reap bitter fruit in years to come.

The shortage of facilities is enormous and the

cost of remedying that lack is equally daunting, thus giving more reason for studied planning, the report says.

The HSRC goes so far as to propose that provision for sport and recreation in the future should become the responsibility of the Prime Minister's Advisory Council.

Facilities must be sited where they will best serve the population and sport and recreation must be synchronised with plans for industrial and commercial regional development, the reporter says.

Whites, the second-largest single population group, have the lowest growth rate, and are rap-

idly approaching zero population growth.

Asians are fast approaching the demographic profile of the Whites, but Coloured population growth is still relatively high.

The Blacks' natural increase is still high and, more important, 43 per cent are under the age of

15, which means that provision for their future sport and recreation will be a major task.

Forecasts are that while South Africa's total population in 1980 was 19,6-million it will have grown to 30,4-million by the year 2 000.

While the other three population groups will increase by about 15 per cent all round, Blacks will jump from the 1980 figure of 19,6-million up to 30,4-million by the year 2 000.

CSO: 3400/31

MEDIATION OF LABOR DISPUTES EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] PORT ELIZABETH. —

The question of mediation as a dispute settlement procedure was extensively discussed at a meeting of trade union leaders, industrialists and academics in Port Elizabeth this week.

Mr Andrew Kerr, recently-retired chief conciliator of the advisory conciliation and arbitration service of the British Department of Labour, explained how the mediation system had been successfully operated in Britain.

Professor Roux van der Merwe, head of the Department of Industrial Relations at the University of Port Elizabeth, confirmed yesterday that the meeting had taken place.

More moves

"Construction discussions were held in which both trade unions and employers discussed some of the problems of recent weeks.

"A decision was taken in favour of further moves being made to look into the possibility of starting a non-state mediation service in this country," he said.

Prof Van der Merwe said the union leaders and employers had been able to discuss the policies of mediation as a dispute settlement procedure in South Africa.

He said the discussions had given those present a clear idea of what was required and that there was a role to be played by mediation in industrial disputes.

"The system of mediation leaves parties entirely free to negotiate their own settlement but it uses a third party to help should there be a deadlock situation," Prof Van der Merwe said.

Mediation had proved the most successful system in Britain where 80 per cent of disputes that

went to mediation are settled without strike action being resorted to.

Difficulty

He said it was difficult to comment on whether the system could be successfully used in this country.

"There is a lack of available mediators who would be acceptable to both parties.

"We are well aware of all the obstacles that exist," he said.

He was not prepared to disclose which unions attended the meeting because "negotiations are at a very delicate stage and I don't want to expose the trade unions to flak from politicised groups in their own unions."

Several trade unions which were invited to attend had declined to do so, he added. — Sapa.

RIPPLE EFFECT OF STEEL PRICE RISE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Glenda Gaitz]

[Text] **THE increase in the price of steel announced yesterday will have a ripple effect on consumers, rather than causing a straightforward steep increase in the price of goods made of steel.**

This is the opinion of businessmen running household appliance companies, car dealers and construction companies.

Mr Robbie Williams, managing director of Barlows, said the 14,5 percent increase in the steel price would add only about R5 to the price of the average stove or refrigerator.

"The problem lies with steel itself going up. It leads to many other things having their prices put up and it all adds up," he said.

"The increase is not a

shock as we have been expecting it for a few months.

"Although the price went up yesterday, it won't be effective on our appliances until next year as we still have stock to last until then."

The 14,5 percent average increase will not affect tinplate, said Mr F P Kotzee, chairman of the South African Rolled Steel Producers Co-ordinating Council.

He said the prices of individual products were being adjusted on a differentiated basis with increases varying from eight to 16,5 percent.

The cost of an average three-bedroomed house could go up by R160 and a medium-sized car by R41, Mr Kotzee said.

Details of the new maximum basic prices of products subject to price control appear in yesterday's Government Gazette.

Sapa reports that the price of tinplate was adjusted in April this year, when it was decided that price adjustments would in future be made in April each year.

This date would better suit the seasonal needs of the canning industry, the largest consumer of tinplate containers.

Mr Kotzee said the average real cost increases to the industry amounted to about three to four percentage points above the general inflation rate.

"The statutory price increase of 14,5 percent is therefore insufficient for sustained profitability and growth and most steel manufacturers expect major losses in the next year or two, particularly as a result of the poor economic situation.

"In the light of the se-

rious inflation problem faced by the country, however, the industry is prepared, as in the past, to absorb part of these cost increases itself, compensating for it by endeavouring to further increase productivity and efficiency...

"The controlled steel prices for producers and the trade represent maximum prices. However, the present stocks of steel products in the country are at particularly high levels in the midst of a sharp decline in domestic consumption.

"At the same time, short-term interest rates remain high. These particular market conditions give rise to keen competition among merchants, which is expected to continue for some time and will undoubtedly benefit the end user."

Pensions Going Up By 13 P.C. This Month

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] **A WIDE range of price increases — including threatened increases in**

steel products because of a higher steel price — will be softened to a slight ex-

tent at least for pensioners by higher pensions.

It was confirmed in Pretoria yesterday that White pensions will be increased

by 13 percent this month
— some 3 to 4 percent less
than the inflation rate.

White civil pensions will
go up to R138 a month
from the present R122.

Other State benefits
which will be increased
are parent allowances, by
R12 a month; mainten-
ance allowances, by R3,75

a child; pension subsidies
on occupants of licensed
institutions, by R12; pen-
sions of Indians and
Coloureds, by R12 a
month to R83; and pen-
sions of Blacks, by R9 to
R49.

CSO: 3400/34

BRIEFS

GM LAYS OFF WORKERS--The deteriorating economic circumstances yesterday led to the laying off of about 200 workers by General Motors. Mr Rod Ironside, assistant managing director of GM, said in a short statement there had to be "some adjustment in the workforce in line with economic conditions. He said about 200 workers would be involved in this "workforce adjustment" and this would be effective from yesterday. "This act is regrettably necessary but unavoidable after we have had to adjust the work hours and shifts to the maximum extent possible within the context of operating a motor plant," Mr Ironside said. Officials of the National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (NAAWU) could not be contacted for comment. NAAWU has been involved in a lengthy wage dispute with GM, Ford and Volkswagen since July.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Oct 82 p 12]

CIRCULATION INCREASES--Just see how we've grown. When the SOWETAN was launched at the beginning of February last year, our circulation was just average. In the first five months, we reached a figure of 65,147. But for the peiood July to December, we shot up to 72,681, a growth of more than 7,000. But that was not all. For the period January 1982 to June, we showed a further growth, and our ABC figure for this period was 89,012. And we are still growing. So join the set that reads the biggest black daily newspaper. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 Oct 82 p 1]

BREAD PRICES--The Opposition's chief spokesman on consumer affairs, Mr Harry Schwarz, yesterday dismissed as "meaningless" a statement that Black workers were, in real terms, paying less for bread than 22 years ago. Referring to the statement by the chairman of the Consumer Council, Professor Leon Weyers, that Black factory workers now had to work for a far shorter period to buy a loaf of bread, Mr Schwarz said an argument with such limited validity was meaningless as far as the major problem of cost of living was concerned. He said he was "absolutely amazed" that the person who was supposed to be the champion of the consumer was prepared to advance this kind of statistical argument and to select a particular period for the comparison of wages and bread prices. "People cannot eat statistics." "Professor Weyers ignores, inter alia, the slowdown in wage increases during the major part of this year and he ignores what has happened to the living and eating patterns of the Black population." "Over the very period he mentioned more Blacks turned from maize products to bread as well as having other changes in their living patterns." "This kind of statistical argument is of no value in the face of the reality of trying to make ends meet with virtually every essential of life going up in price, not only bread." "The job of the spokesman of the consumer is to champion the consumer cause and not to excuse Government or Control Board actions." "It is true that some wages have over the period gone up pro rata or by more than the increase in the bread price, but on the other hand others have not, particularly the wages of the unskilled in the rural areas." "The statistics are, of course, also meaningless as far as the unemployed are concerned," Mr Schwarz said.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 2 Oct 82 p 10]

UGANDA

BRIEFS

CAPTURED REBELS PARADED--Uganda's opposition Democratic Party leader Paul Ssemogerere has called for an estimated 200 people detained here in connection with rebel activities to be transferred from army to police custody. The Ugandan authorities last Friday paraded over 100 people said to have been anti-government rebels captured in the countryside through the centre of the capital. Twenty one people were brought in on the same Friday from the town of Mityana, west of Kampala, and the official Uganda Times newspaper has since announced that 100 more were arrested in the southern town of Masaka and that they have been brought to Kampala. One of the men paraded at the city square last Friday was James Kagimu, who was described by government officials as a former personal assistant to Mr. Ssemogerere. Mr. Ssemogerere told a Kampala news conference yesterday that Mr. Kagimu had worked at the party headquarters earlier this year, but had gone off without telling anyone that he was going to join the rebels. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 21 Sep 82 p 15]

ARMS CACHE FOUND--A large cache of arms has been found in a house in the Kansanga suburb two miles outside Kampala, Uganda Radio announced today. It said the arms, which included grenades, rifles, rocket launchers, detonators, rounds of ammunition and a stock of Ugandan army uniforms, were found hidden behind a false wall in a house belonging to a man named as Dr. Kato. The radio gave no further details but said the authorities were grateful to the public which had cooperated with the security forces to make the discovery of the arms cache possible. Meanwhile the Catholic vernacular daily Munno reported today that the home of Roman Catholic Bishop Adrian Dungu in the southern town of Masaka was searched last Wednesday by plainclothes security men who said they were looking for two suspected rebels. The paper said that the search lasted six hours but no one was arrested or molested. One of the security men who attempted to steal a considerable sum of money which the Bishop was going to bank that morning was made to return it, the paper said. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 21 Sep 82 p 15]

CSO: 3400/14

BRIBE ALLEGATIONS REPORTEDLY SHOCK BELGIUM

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2936, 28 Sep 82 p 22

[Text] Brussels, September 27--The publication of a report accusing former and serving ministers here of taking bribes from the Zaire Government has thrown Belgium into political turmoil on the eve of Belgian municipal elections.

The report by Erwin Blumenthal, a former representative of the International Monetary Fund in Zaire, implicated members of the Socialist Party including Henri Simonet, a former Foreign Minister and Alfred Cahen, Foreign Ministry policy director.

Liberal Communications Minister Herman de Croo was also accused in the report. All the politicians named in the report--whose allegations have not been proved--have publicly expressed support for the Zaire Government at some point in their political careers.

Prime Minister Wilfred Martens has ordered an investigation of the charges which are denied by all the officials named in the report.

The Christian Social Party, which lost votes in the last general elections, would benefit if the political reputations of Socialists and Liberals were blackened prior to the October 10 municipal elections.

Other sources noted that publication of the report, which was reportedly handed to the Belgian authorities by the Kinshasa Government last month, was intended to influence Belgian foreign policy concerning its former colony.

A Warning

Political sources said that the report may have been passed on to the Belgian authorities as a warning to Belgium which has become increasingly unwilling to defend Zaire at international conferences.

The newspaper LA LIBRE BELGIQUE said that the report, drawn up in April and addressed to the Bundesbank and other German banks, allegedly provided information concerning lending to Zaire.

The report detailed Mr Blumenthal's experience from 1987 and 1979 during his posting in Zaire and quoted statements by former Zaire Prime Minister Nguza

Karl I Bond, now living in Belgium. Mr Nguza based his statements on private conversations with Belgian Journalist Pierre Davister, known for being on good terms in the past with the Zaire regime, but who now denies making the allegations.

Mr De Croo said he has not seen the report and that he has never received any money from the Zaire Government.

Mr Cahen said he would cooperate with any investigation which looked into the allegations, while the former Zaire Prime Minister has refused to comment on the affair except to say that he was not responsible for the report being released. (A.F.P.)

CSO: 3400/35

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

BORDER DISPUTES WITH ZAMBIA--Zairean soldiers have occupied a village 10 miles inside Zambia in the latest of a series of territorial disputes between the two countries, the official Zambia News Agency recently reported. It quoted a Zambian official as saying the Zairean flag had been flying over the village, close to the frontier between Zambia's Luapula and Zaire's Shaba provinces, for nearly two weeks. An emergency session of the Zambia-Zaire joint permanent commission were due to be held in south-eastern Zaire to discuss the issue. Zambian President Kenneth Kuanda met President Mobutu Sese Seko last month to try to solve disputes arising out of the ill-defined border, which cuts through traditional tribal territories. Zaire has claimed a wedge of land up to 8 miles deep in Zambia's northern province and there were minor clashes between Zambian and Zairean soldiers earlier this year on the frontier separating the main copper-producing regions of the two countries. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3399, 27 Sep 82 p 2529]

CSO: 3400/29

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO SET UP NEW MANPOWER MINISTRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Sep 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Government has plans to create a new ministry of manpower to reorganise and strengthen training programmes in the Civil Service.

Manpower adviser at Cabinet office, Mr Collin Carmichael, revealed this in a paper he presented to the Zambia Federation of Employers workshop which ended at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe yesterday.

He told participants from various industries that manpower planning was a useful

tool to help in managerial decision making.

The introduction of manpower planning throughout Zambia could make a major contribution to the efficiency of organisations and ultimately improve national growth prospects.

"At present, attempts are being made in the Civil Service to strengthen and reorganise the training function. This is being done through the creation of a strong central training organisation and a cadre of manpower development staff seconded to ministries.

"This is taking place as a

separate exercise, although the eventual intention is to create a unified civil service manpower department within a ministry of manpower."

Manpower planning and development would be the main work of this cadre with other personnel and industrial relations matters being dealt with by personnel division.

"Agreement has been reached in principle for these improvements and discussions about staffing are now taking place."

A substantial training effort would be required for the new cadre which Mr Carmichael said was being

organised through the National Institute for Public Administration and the University of Zambia.

Mr Carmichael said a plan should follow corporate objectives and should be discussed with heads of departments and labour leaders. Case studies of the successful introduction of manpower planning into companies had identified the main benefits as:

- Greater awareness of labour force trends and their possible consequences,

- Improved control of manpower against plans and budgets,

- Better understanding of the implications of alternative manpower policies and,

- A basis for meeting current and future legislative requirements and for discussion and collaboration with official agencies.

OPPOSITION TO PROBE OF ARCHBISHOP MILINGO NOTED IN ROME

Position of Kabwe Catholics

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] MEMBERS of the Catholic Church in Kabwe have demanded the immediate return of Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo to the Lusaka archdiocese.

And secretary of the Lay Apostolate for the Kabwe/Lusaka archdiocese, Mr Peter Mutafungwa, has charged that Zambian bishops and other senior leaders of the church had been sending negative reports to the Vatican which resulted in the "detention" of the prelate because of jealousies over his ability to lead the people.

Mr Mutafungwa said in a statement issued in Kabwe yesterday the Milingo crisis lay squarely on the shoulders of the Pope's representative in Zambia, Archbishop George Zur, bishops in the country and a few priests in the Lusaka archdiocese.

From the meetings Mr Mutafungwa had been holding with Archbishop Zur, the apostolic administrator, Archbishop Elias Mutale and other senior leaders of the church, "it has been evidenced that our people have been sending negative reports to Rome."

Mr Mutafungwa hoped this matter would be settled soon to restore the faith of his members in the Lusaka archdiocese.

"Zambian bishops must fight to bring back Archbishop Milingo because this problem has brought shame to the Catholic Church. No one is happy about it."

In another memorandum,

Kabwe Catholics attacked Father Richard Crimins at the Catholic secretariat for calling the Milingo affair personal and delicate.

"Milingo's case is not personal and delicate as he Father (Crimins) put it. Father Crimins is in fact instrumental in the plight of our archbishop and he cannot deny this," they said.

The archbishop was capable of reaching the hearts of many people at home and abroad and when he was appointed head of the Lusaka archdiocese, most white priests and fellow bishops in the country did not like it.

Bishops

The Kabwe Catholics said they were not surprised that even fellow bishops in Zambia had taken part in "crucifying Milingo. We know them and they will soon regret for causing this confusion in the church."

The Zambian bishops were jealous of Archbishop Milingo because of his God-given gift of healing the sick.

"Archbishop Milingo is an artist in many areas. He is even more educated than many of them."

Anglican Church Official's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] ROMAN Catholics in Africa must avert the imminent split of the church over the detention of Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo in Rome.

This was said by Reverend Emmanuel Lungu, synod secretary of the house of clergy of the Anglican Church in Zambia.

Rev Lungu said in a statement released in Ndola yesterday certain church organisations in Africa smacked of colonialism as they had their headquarters abroad.

Because of this they were helpless to deal with important matters such as the plight of Archbishop Milingo.

Church leaders in the Third World had a political role to play in their countries.

"If the Party is supreme over all institutions, as we have been made to believe, then it is regrettable UNIP has decided to wash its hands off from the Milingo issue," Rev Lungu said.

The smear campaign now going on in the Roman Catholic Church about the gifts of the holy spirit such as the healing powers of the archbishop should be stopped.

It was horrifying to see a big church renown all over the world for its scholars and devotion to the welfare of humanity treat Archbishop Milingo in the way it was doing.

Time had come for the church in Africa to create its own identity.

"We should not be carbon copies of what is happening elsewhere, we have our own culture and should have our

own identity. "We are looking forward to a time when Africa will produce her own pope, more cardinals, archbishops, bishops and priests."

People who instigated the removal of Archbishop Milingo should know that Christianity was not about power and prestige but it was about love, humility and service.

It was sad the Zambia Episcopal Conference called Archbishop Milingo's detention in Rome "personal and very delicate".

He appealed to the Christian Council of Zambia, the Zambia Episcopal Conference, the Pope's representative in Zambia Bishop George Zur and the church's head in Africa His Eminence Cardinal Otunga to sort out the probe.

"If it is true that His Grace Archbishop Milingo is undergoing psychological and exhaustive medical examination then the whole Catholic Church deserves a revolution because there is more to this than meets the eye.

"To accuse Archbishop Milingo of practising witchcraft is an indelible blemish on his character. It makes sympathetic reading."

FORMER ZIMCO MANAGER CLAIMS INEFFICIENCY RAMPANT IN STATE-RUN FIRMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Sep 82 p 5

[Excerpts] INEFFICIENCY is rampant in State-run firms and this has contributed to the poor economic performance, former general manager of Zimco Properties Mr Simon Katilungu has said.

Mr Katilungu said inefficiency in parastatal companies bred unproductivity which in turn would undermine the country's economy.

Unless Zambia achieved maximum efficiency in her industries, the country would not benefit from the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) which groups many countries in East and Southern Africa.

Mr Katilungu was speaking during a farewell reception held for him at a Lusaka hotel at the weekend and was attended by businessmen and chairman of Zimco Properties Mr Ignatius Muchangwe, who is also director for corporate planning.

Mr Katilungu noted that some workers took their jobs for granted and were indifferent in their approach to work.

"We must get away from this attitude as we have a lot of responsibilities. If the country's productivity is low, we cannot compete in the world economy."

If we are going to benefit from the PTA we better pull up our socks. The PTA is a good idea but it can work against us because of our inefficiency."

Mr Katilungu said if trade barriers were removed among PTA member coun-

tries, Zambia would be in trouble because goods from neighbouring countries like Zimbabwe and Malawi would be able to compete freely with Zambian goods.

CSO: 3400/30

PERFORMANCE OF PARASTATAL ORGANIZATIONS 'LAMENTABLE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] PERFORMANCE of parastatal organisations in the country have been lamentable because of "old guards" who have resisted new management ideas.

Director of Manpower Services Board (MSB) Mr Chris Sibande said this in Lusaka on Wednesday when he closed a three-week middle management course for parastatal chiefs.

He informed course participants drawn from Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM), the Zambia State Insurance Corporation and Indeco that "the old guards" called new ideas "purely academic" which was why the participants needed to press hard for change in their organisations.

"How else shall we know that you benefited from the course here? There is no other way apart from seeing the behavioural change in the operations at places of work."

Giving his own example while at Contract Haulage as a manager, he said: "There were ideas which I had thought once introduced would go a long way in revamping the firm. But other people said no, that is just mere academic. We want real work here."

Poor data collection and storage was another reason for the poor performance of parastatals.

It was possible to bring efficiency in the organisations even in the face of those who feared change and the secret lay in doing things with caution.

Caution meant selling new management ideas by making them appear attractive through proper explanations.

"There are certain people who get frustrated in the process of bringing change due to bad approach. But as for you, do it with caution

through selling of ideas."

On the course which was on management information services, he informed participants and an official from the European Economic Community (EEC) that it was meant to "whet" their appetite and success depended on how they developed their ideas.

ZCCM MAY CLOSE SOME OPERATIONS TEMPORARILY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] THE Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines may temporarily close some operations due to the deteriorating financial situation, the company's annual report for the financial year ended March 31, 1982, has warned.

It says ZCCM made a loss before tax and equity levy of K57.2 million for the quarter.

Consideration is being given to the adoption of more stringent measures in addition to the wide ranging cost-saving steps being implemented in all sections of the business.

"Since the end of the financial year, copper prices have slumped and the cobalt market has deteriorated even further."

Production of copper in the June quarter, at 142,000 tonnes, was 6,012 tonnes lower than that for the June 1981 quarter.

Copper sales of 168,691 tonnes in June were higher than 145,772 tonnes sold during the corresponding period of 1981. The increase in the sales was attributed to the improved transport and port performance.

A ZCCM spokesman said the average sales realisation for copper was K1,386 a tonne in the June 1982 quarter compared with K1,547 for the June 1981 quarter.

The report says the low prices realised for all the ZCCM's metals sold during the period contributed to the

net loss of K173.6 million record against a profit of K56.5 million in 1980/81 financial year.

In view of the loss, no dividend was declared in respect of the quarter under review. A total of K9.5 million in dividends was declared during the preceeding financial year.

Lead and zinc sales of 44,800 tonnes were higher than the previous year when 44,221 tonnes were sold. Cobalt sales were 2,341 tonnes compared with 1,294 tonnes sold in 1980-81.

Because of operational constraints experienced by both rail and road transport systems metal movements to ports were unsatisfactory, particularly during the latter half of the year under review.

The situation at the port of Dar es Salaam was fairly stable throughout the year mainly because of the diversion of some import cargo to South African ports and general reduction in the volume of imports caused by economic recession.

EXPATRIATE REPORTEDLY PAID 'FORTUNE' FOR JOB

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Sep 82 p 5

[Text] AN expatriate electrician hired from General Electrical Company of Zambia is being paid a fortune for a job which Zambian artisans can do at Chibuluma division of Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM).

A copy of a contract certificate dated September 12, 1982, shows that the expatriate was paid a total of K11,089 for 30 days from May 21 to June 21.

For the first ten days, the expatriate was paid K4,056.71 for 70.5 hours at an hourly rate of K57.54. From June 1 to June 20 he received K7,032.40 at an hourly rate of K58.10.

The certificate gives GEC Zambia as the contractor and the company that hired a Mr Harrison to Chibuluma, but it does not indicate whether the money went to the expatriate's personal account or to GEC.

According to a copy of a GEC invoice to ZCCM divisional general manager and marked "Chibuluma division" for the attention of the engineering superintendent, the first payment of K4,056.71 for the ten-day period was for the rehabilitation of a mine winder on which the expatriate spent 70 hours 30 minutes.

He spent 121 hours on the next job, but its invoice could not be obtained.

ZCCM sources at the division said the expatriate was the highest paid worker yet ZCCM could have saved 75 per cent of the money if a Zambian was employed to do the jobs.

The high fees did not make sense at a time when ZCCM was implementing cost-saving measures.

The expatriate has been hired from GEC since 1979 and although the amount per hour then was not as high as it was now, it was still high for the company and could be reduced.

One of the sources said: "If this job was done by a qualified Zambian, the mine was going to spend only 25 per cent of the amount it has to pay GEC. We hear that there are qualified Zambians who could do the same job successfully."

The division had more than 100 specialists in various fields which included boiler makers, riggers, electricians, welders, machinists and plant fitters all on similar hourly rates.

Efforts to get ZCCM to comment on the matter failed yesterday as no company spokesman was available.

Signed

The contract certificate is number CHIB 936 whose certification has been given as number 36, code priced SDR and signed by a Mr R. William who checked its accuracy.

BRIEFS

CCZ DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM USSR--Chairman of the Christian Council of Zambia Mr. Philip Simuchoba has praised President Kaunda for establishing close relationship between churches in Zambia and the Soviet Union. Speaking in Lusaka at the weekend when he returned from the Soviet Union where he led a seven-man CCZ delegation for 14 days, he said it was now for the churches in Zambia to maintain the relationship. The visit was reciprocal one made to Zambia by a six-man Soviet Orthodox Church delegation led by Archbishop Sergius of Odessa last year at the invitation of Dr Kaunda. Dr Kaunda established a link and "it is now for us to keep the relationship warm." Mr Simuchoba who is Lusaka regional chief education officer, said the Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union cooperated with the state and a government representative was attached to every diocese to ensure that no one was forced to believe in Christianity. Zambians were assured that under the state-church cooperation no problem arose. The delegation confirmed that religious existed in the Soviet Union. "We noticed that followers do not sit down in churches other than Catholics and Anglicans. There are no benches or anywhere to sit. Mr Simuchoba was now arranging to call on President Kaunda and report on the visit and to deliver greetings from the Patriarch (the holy father of Moscow and entire Soviet Union). He is pope of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Sep 82 p 5]

NEW CARGO ROUTE--Meanwhile a new route has been opened for the transport of goods for Zambia via Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi, the SUNDAY NATION newspaper reported this weekend. The paper quoted managing director of the Kenya National Transport Company (Kenatco) Yuda Komora as saying Kenya lorries would pick up Zambian cargo from the port of Mombasa or other points in Kenya. They would then be carried to Lake Tanganyika ferried and off-loaded at Mpulungu on the Zambian shore he said. Mr Komora was quoted as saying that the new route would later be extended to Zimbabwe, Malawi and Botswana. The route is jointly operated by Kenatco, Inter African Export and Import of Burundi and B.N. Transport of Zambia. [Excerpts] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Sep 82 p 2]

UNDOCUMENTED GOODS IN DARES SALAAM--Zambia and Tanzania will for the second time in four years resort to a unique system of clearing stranded goods from here to Zambia without proper documents for the more than 7,000 tonnes of cargo that has been lying at the port for six years, it was reported. A two-man Zambian delegation led by Mr Esau Nebwe, which flew into Dar last week has held intensive discussions with customs and excise officials and shipping authorities. It was decided Zambia should be allowed to transport its stranded goods whose labels and clearing documents were missing.

But the meeting blamed Zambian importers for not presenting in time necessary documents. Some of the documents seem to have been lost by the Zambian importers. Acting general manager of the National Shipping Line (Nasaco), D.A. Mwaikambo said after the meeting arrangement had been worked out to ease congestion at the port by moving Zambian goods without the necessary documents. But he did not specify how custom duties and excise would be paid in the absence of supporting documents on the value of the goods. [Text] [Brown Lenga] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Sep 82 p 2]

LONDON BANK ON ECONOMY--The Standard Bank in London has said that it was important for Zambia to raise both short and long term foreign loan facilities. The Bank's monthly review pointed out that although assistance was given earlier this year by some Arab countries, "the amounts involved fell short of Zambia's total foreign exchange requirements". The review noted that the Zambian Government was about to reopen discussions with the International Monetary Fund. The aim was to facilitate the drawdown of loan facilities to meet foreign exchange needs. Talks were expected to resume next month. "This will make a complete year since Zambia drew its second installment of SDR's 180m from the 800m SDR extended agreement. The first 120m SDR's having been drawn in June 1982", the review said. The facility was originally designed to cover 1981-83 on the basis of SDR eppm in 1981 and 1982 and SDR 200m in 1983. During the year under review the council built and sold 70 houses and money realised from the sale has enabled it to build 100 houses in Helen Kaunda suburb. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Sep 82 p 2]

DANISH LOAN AGREEMENT--Zambia and Denmark yesterday signed a K4.8 million loan agreement for the rehabilitation and development of Chilanga Cement Factory, Cold Storage Board and the Dairy Produce Board. The loan is interest-free and repayable after 25 years including a seven-year grace period. Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane signed for the Government while Denmark's ambassador to Zambia Mr Vigand Lose signed for his country. The loan agreement opened a new chapter in the record of development cooperation between the two countries. This brings the total Danish aid to Zambia to K13.3 million since 1967. Rehabilitation and development activities which got off the ground under the June 1980 programme of Danish support for Chilanga Cement, Cold Storage Board and Dairy Produce Board would receive substantial support under the present loan facility. Mr Musokotwane said the present loan provided for K400,000 for procuring essential hospital equipment for the Ministry of Health. Although the equipment and services would be obtained from Denmark, it was hoped that all parties concerned would ensure that the principles of limited competitive tenders and prevailing price verification procedures would be observed. In reply Mr Lose said the signing of the third development loan to Zambia was a manifestation of the continued close and friendly relations between the two countries. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/30

END