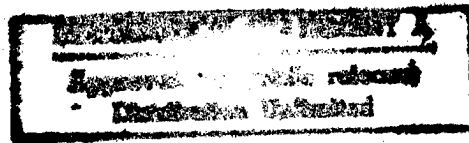


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1 June 1982



Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2631

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1 June 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2631

CONTENTS

CHAD

Ministry Denies Discriminatory Distribution of Medicine
(INFO CHAD, 15 Mar 82) 1

Briefs
Minister Tours South 2

COMORO ISLANDS

Briefs
France Should 'Perform Its Duty' 3

GUINEA

CNTG Celebrates Thirty-Sixth Anniversary of Its Founding
(Robert T. Millimono; HOROYA, 28 Mar-3 Apr 82) 4

Briefs
Cuban Film Week 6

GUINEA-BISSAU

Briefs
Military Uniforms 7

IVORY COAST

Youth Organization Taken Over by Party
(Amos Diby; FRATERNITE-MATIN, 2 Apr 82) 8

Briefs
Rubber Production 11
Grand Bereby Project 11
Beef Consumption 11

KENYA

Rapid Development in KTDA Activities (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 23 Apr 82)	12
Moi Warns Potential Dissidents of Possible Detention (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 23 Apr 82)	16
Hard Negotiations Avert Bank Strike (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 16 Apr 82)	19
Muslim Conference Is Held in Nairobi (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 23 Apr 82)	21
Serego Reported To Be Calm (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 23 Apr 82)	22
Slow-Down in Growth of Housing in Kenya (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 16 Apr 82)	23
Dockers Pull-Out Hits Snags (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 16 Apr 82)	27
Corrupt Officials To Face Music (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 16 Apr 81)	28
'Hard Look' at Concept of Parliamentary Immunity Asked (Editorial; THE STANDARD, 15 Apr 82)	29
Luo Leaders Patch Up Differences (THE STANDARD, 22 Apr 82)	31
Nyachae Hits at Politicians (Nelson Osiemo; THE STANDARD, 15 Apr 82)	32
Parastatal Debts Cost Kenya Five Billion Shillings (Editorial; THE STANDARD, 17 Apr 82)	34
Police Stoned by Mob, Witness Tells Court (THE STANDARD, 20 Apr 82)	35
Rising Crime Rate Deplored (Editorial; THE STANDARD, 26 Apr 82)	36
Salatt Refutes Claims of Big Rustling Raids (Gichuri Njihia, James Kuria; THE STANDARD, 23 Apr 82).	38
Keen Hits at Muthoga on Detention Issue (THE STANDARD, 24 Apr 82)	39
PC Warns Youth-Wingers (THE STANDARD, 26 Apr 82)	40

Workers Treated Like Slaves, Court Told (THE STANDARD, 20 Apr 82)	41
Textile Institute To Help Economy (THE STANDARD, 20 Apr 82)	42
Government To Solve Problems in Textile (Wangombe Wanjao; THE STANDARD, 20 Apr 82)	44
Plans in Hand for New Power Plant (THE STANDARD, 17 Apr 82)	45
Strike Rate Dropped in 1981, Says FKE Report (Kul Bhushan; THE STANDARD, 17 Apr 82)	46
Gethi Warns Policemen Against Misuse of Power (THE STANDARD, 17 Apr 82)	47
Kenya Appeals To Trade Partners (THE STANDARD, 20 Apr 82)	48
Wage Proposals Unrealistic Claims FKE (THE STANDARD, 17 Apr 82)	49
Land Issues Critical Asserts GG (Gichuri Njihia, et al.; THE STANDARD, 16 Apr 82)	50
Increase Recorded in 1981 Cash Crop Prices (Kul Bhushan; THE STANDARD, 15 Apr 82)	52
Unrecovered Guns Cause for Concern (THE STANDARD, 19 Apr 82)	53
Sugar Industry 'Losing Millions' (THE STANDARD, 21 Apr 82)	54
Kenya Coffee Harvest Totalled 99,000 Tons (Kul Bhushan; THE STANDARD, 21 Apr 82)	55
Briefs	
Depo Provera Study	56
Kilindini Tonnage Up	56
Dairy Industry Boost	56
Surrender of Weapons	57

SENEGAL

President's Trip to Two Regions Said To Be Successful (Aly Kheury Ndaw; LE SOLEIL, 25 Mar 82)	58
OPEC Official Talks With Premier About Closer Ties (Mame Nguema Interview; LE SOLEIL, 24 Mar 82)	60

SOUTH AFRICA

NRP Rejects Executive President Idea (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 15 Mar 82)	63
Details on Historic Meeting Between Botha-Kaunda Given (THE CITIZEN, 1 May 82)	65
Tensions May Ease, by Aida Parker Hope for Good Results, Editorial	
Economy's Ability To Survive World Storms Claimed (THE CITIZEN, 1 May 82)	68
Malan Says He Will Quit 'If PM Asks Me' (John Battersby; RAND DAILY MAIL, 7 May 82)	69
NP Response to President's Council Proposals Awaited (Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 15 May 82)	70
National Party Split Increases Strain on NGK (Bennie Van Delft; SUNDAY TIMES, 2 May 82)	72
President's Council Chairman, Others Discuss Proposals (THE CITIZEN, 15 May 82)	74
Afrikaner Role in National Economy Examined (Gerald Reilly; RAND DAILY MAIL, 7 May 82)	77
National Party's Problems Explored (Hermann Giliomee; RAND DAILY MAIL, 5 May 82)	79
Importance of Interdependence in Southern Africa Discussed (L. A. Van Wyk; DIE TRANSVALER, 21 Apr 82)	81
Growing Population Inbalance Demands Economic, Social Changes (Willem de Klerk; DIE TRANSVALER, various dates)	84
Federal, Confederal System Need To Reorganize Economy	
Divergent Views Expressed Over Future Social System (Thinus Prinsloo; RAPPORT, 18 Apr 82)	89
Mdantsane Archdeacon Says 'Church Trapped in Laws of State' (RAND DAILY MAIL, 10 May 82)	92
Motlana Claims Committee of 10, SCA 'Still Active' (RAND DAILY MAIL, 4 May 82)	93
SA Role in Bridging Gap With Third World Described (John Mulcahy; RAND DAILY MAIL, 4 May 82)	94
ANC Organization, Aims Under Scrutiny (Bruce London; SUNDAY TIMES, 2 May 82)	95

Press Silence on Banning of 'SASPU National' Hit (THE STAR, 4 May 82)	97
Protection of Information Act Examined (Gilbert Marcus, Peter Reynolds; THE STAR, 7 May 82) ...	98
Tutu Comments on President's Council, Botha-Kaunda Talks (Desmond Tutu; THE STAR, 6 May 82)	100
Reagan-Brezhnev Arms Limitation Talks Backed (Editorial; THE STAR, 4 May 82)	102
Kwazulu Denial on Black-Spot Removal Cooperation Reported (THE STAR, 30 Apr 82)	103
Black-Spot Removal Plans Now 'Hush-Hush' (THE STAR, 30 Apr 82)	104
Survey Shows Johannesburg Whites Are Conservative (THE STAR, 6 May 82)	106
Kwazulu Land SWOP Plan Upsets Natal (THE STAR, 6 May 82)	108
Black Mine Workers' Union Given Access to Mines (Tony Davis; THE STAR, 6 May 82)	109
Mathews Malefane Seeks To End Deportation (Sam Mabe; SOWETAN, 4 May 82)	110
Arbitrary Detentions, Bannings, Arrests Opposed (SOWETAN, 3 May 82)	111
Increased Spending for Security Questioned (Editorial; SOWETAN, 6 May 82)	113
Lack of Public Staff Creates Problems for All (Editorial; SOWETAN, 5 May 82)	114
Cosas Attacks Alexandra Evictions (Meshack Motloun; SOWETAN, 5 May 82)	115
Catholic Bishops' Report Accuses SA Forces of Committing Atrocities (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 15 May 82)	116
Nuclear Power Is Essential for Growth, Asserts Electricity Chief (DIE TRANSVALER, 7 May 82)	120
First Foreign Development Loan for Black Area Spurs Hopes (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 27 Apr 82)	121

Deputy Minister Voices Thoughts on Urban Blacks Problem (DIE BURGER, 27 Apr 82)	122
Suzman: Security Bill Perpetuates State of Emergency (THE CITIZEN, 15 May 82)	124
Le Grange Discusses Internal Security Bill (THE CITIZEN, 15 May 82)	126
General Van der Bergh Seeks Leave To Sue Judge (Murray McNally; THE CITIZEN, 15 May 82)	127
PFP Stage Walkout After Attack on Suzman (THE CITIZEN, 15 May 82)	128
Gazankulu's Leader Says Homeland Is Stagnating (Hannes Ferguson; THE STAR, 30 Apr 82)	129
SACC Seeks Money for Legal Fees (Wilmar Utting; SUNDAY TIMES, 2 May 82)	130
Overseas Workers Watch SA Harbours Union Row (Steven Friedman; RAND DAILY MAIL, 5 May 82)	131
Small Turnout for ASB Meeting Reported (Martin Feinstein; RAND DAILY MAIL, 10 May 82)	132
Academic Warns of Impending 'Explosion' at Turfloop (Tony Weaver; SUNDAY TIMES, 2 May 82)	133
New School for Soweto's Brightest Opens (Martin Feinstein; RAND DAILY MAIL, 5 May 82)	135
Rise in Nongold Exports Expected (Howard Preece; RAND DAILY MAIL, 10 May 82)	137
Black Medical Graduates Score Witwatersrand University (Martin Feinstein; RAND DAILY MAIL, 28 Apr 82)	138
Financing Problems of White Home-Seekers Reported (THE CITIZEN, 1 May 82)	140
Viljoen Says Schools Policy Review at Later Stage Possible (THE CITIZEN, 1 May 82)	141
Six Police Generals Take Up New Posts (Rika van Graan; THE CITIZEN, 1 May 82)	142
Wit Commando Man's Appeal Dismissed (THE CITIZEN, 1 May 82)	143
Derailment of Train in Braamfontein Reported (Marilyn Cohen; THE CITIZEN, 1 May 82)	144

Top Catholic Official Served With Second Banning Order (THE CITIZEN, 1 May 82)	145
Briefs	
Soviet Helicopter Hit	146
Zero Growth in 1983	146
Arms Owners	146
Ciskei Unemployment	147
Symposium for Peace	147
Ciskei National Church	147
Makgotla Raids Planned	147
Makgotla Raids Opposed	148
Soweto Rio Squad	148
Marais Raps Broederbond	148
No Kaolin Decision	149
Durban Line Damaged	149
Transkei PM's Son Killed	149
Strikers Fired	149
Open Restaurants	150
Books of Life	150
Asian Teachers	150
Medical School	150
UGANDA	
Briefs	
Ambassador to Scandinavia Resigns	151
ZAMBIA	
Angolan-Zambian Delegations Discuss Bilateral Cooperation (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 10 May 82)	152
UNZA Administration Expels Two Danish Lecturers (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 10 May 82)	153
Danish Charge's Statement UNZA 'May Have Been Justified', Editorial	
Lima Project Association Turns Out To Be 'Hoax' (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 10 May 82)	155
Minister Backs Relaxation of Entry Controls for Zairian Businessmen (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 10 May 82)	156
First Ministerial Joint Zambia-Malawi Commission Meeting Planned (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 10 May 82)	157
Briefs	
Persistence of Imusho Famine	158
GDR for Foreign Minister's Visit	158

ZIMBABWE

Algeria Pledges Direct Petrol Sales (THE CITIZEN, 15 May 82)	159
Briefs	
Holland's Party Disbanded	160

CHAD

MINISTRY DENIES DISCRIMINATORY DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICINE

Ndjamena INFO CHAD in French 15 Mar 82 pp 5, 6

[Text] The "clarification" put forward by "Southern Zone professionals working in Ndjamena" regarding the memorandum of the Standing Committee has provoked a rather strong reaction from the Ministry of Public Health. In a press communique backed up with statistics, the department angrily denies what it terms malicious insinuations.

"The Ministry of Public Health challenges the allegations made by these so-called professionals to the effect that the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] has been guilty of 'discriminatory practices' in the distribution of medicine. Nothing could be more false and fanciful than these slanders.

"The Ministry of Public Health, which monitors and oversees the smooth provision of services, notes that the medicines received as donations from October to December 1981 were judiciously distributed throughout the entire country, except for the Ouaddai area because of the war going on in that part of the country. In all, 110 health units have been given supplies, to wit: 5 hospitals and polyclinics, 26 medical centers, 60 infirmaries, 5 social centers, 7 military units, and 7 mobile units of the Major Endemic Disease division. Shipping invoices exist for all these supplies, and the Ministry of Public Health invites anyone who wants to inspect them to come to the Pharmaceutical Directorate.

"The effort of the Ministry of Public Health to bring relief to the people of Chad has become a reality, despite the creation of a new government. People should be praising it rather than entrenching themselves behind obsolete prejudices.

"The Ministry of Public Health warns everyone against any attempt to distort the truth, and especially the writers of that notorious 'clarification' who had neither the moral courage nor the intellectual integrity to sign their document, the product of a tribalist-regionalist conclave. It challenges anyone to prove there has been the least discrimination in the provision of its services or in the allocation of responsible positions in the department.

"The only problems the Ministry of Public Health has encountered which could have concerned the writers of the 'clarification' involve the provision of supplies to hospitalized patients, concerning which the voluminous correspondence sent to the Ministry of Finance since 14 November 1981 has gone unanswered."

9516

CSO: 4719/759

BRIEFS

MINISTER TOURS SOUTH--The state minister for rural development, Mr Naimbaye Lossimian, left Ndjamena yesterday for Garoua, where he is to take part in the ministerial council of the Lake Chad Basin Commission. The minister of agriculture had just completed a familiarization tour in the southern part of the country. This tour, which took him to Moyen-Chari, Western Logone, Eastern Logone, Tandjile, and Mayo-Kebbi, helped him gain a better understanding of political concerns in the southern zone. It turns out that the South unanimously approves the position taken by the GUNT [Transitional National Unity Government] at the Nairobi summit and rejects any negotiation with the FAN [Northern Armed Forces]. However, one must qualify that slightly, Mr Naimbaye added. The problem of the civic taxes, which the government has eliminated but which continue to be collected by the southern prefects, was discussed throughout the agriculture minister's trip. According to Mr Naimbaye, the prefects are demanding contributions of 500 to 1,000 [CFA] francs from the inhabitants of their prefectures in order to keep the administrative machinery running. The GUNT bears no responsibility for these tax collections. The state minister for rural development took advantage of the opportunity of his visit to Western Logone to officially launch the agricultural season. [Text] [Niamey INFO CHAD in French 9 Mar 82 p 3] 9516

9516

CSO: 4719/759

COMORO ISLANDS

BRIEFS

FRANCE SHOULD 'PERFORM ITS DUTY'--Moroni, 14 May (AFP)--President Ahmed Abderamane of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros said on Thursday that there was no dispute between the Comoros and France even though the latter has not finished decolonizing Mayotte. In a statement to [word indistinct], on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the fall of Ali Soilih's regime, the Comoran president--still on the Mayotte issue--added that France, "a friendly country," should "perform its duty to the Comoros." [Text] [AB141425 Paris AFP in French 1015 GMT 14 May 82]

CSO: 4719/935

CNTG CELEBRATES THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING

Conakry HOROYA in French No 2911, 28 Mar-3 April 27

[Article by Robert T. Millimono]

[Excerpts] On 23 March, the Guinea working class celebrated the 36th anniversary of the founding of its national organization: the National Confederation of Guinean Workers (CNTG).

This year the two themes of the event were production and sanitation. In fact, production, a watchword dear to our party, must find concrete and effective application in our daily life. This is all the more true since such ambitious development can be achieved only through work, and this through the rational organization and overall mobilization of everyone's energy and through the honest management of the fruits of labor.

Thus, zeal and self-sacrifice in work and integrity and honesty in the management of the people's attainments are the elements required to promote a national economy--elements which subsequently imply an intensification of the struggle against those who are consciously counterproductive and who joke about the subject or work. In this group there are those who, through laziness or indifference, are ruining the technical equipment in our plants and yards; there are the rats who are pilfering the coffers of our companies and services; there are also those who believe that economic development can be achieved only through the massive importation of modern plants and sophisticated equipment.

If this were true, there would be no more human labor in the industrialized countries, as long as it were true that the degree of perfection obtained from a machine would be sufficient to relieve man of any other production task. Besides, such a concept is the same as the attitude of the "soldier" who sits on his doorstep with his legs crossed, gun in hand, hoping to see the funeral procession for apartheid and Zionism pass by. What craziness!

Now, in matters of physical well-being, the WHO is fighting on an international level to bring basic health to everyone by the year 2000. Thus, in order to achieve this goal, the WHO is calling for the observance of a certain amount of discipline in this area: cleanliness, hygiene. And it was to achieve this specific task that the CNTG invited all workers on the afternoon of 23

March. A task completed, we will say, but one that merits continuity, persistence, and followup.

After all, this anniversary on 23 March 1982 was well attended by workers who, through their program of overproduction in the industrial plants, services, and yards, showed that happiness can be achieved only through work.

Here, and closer to home, we will find the subject of this reminder in the binding regulations of the CNR's [National Council of the Revolution] 46th session, which adopted the Labor Charter.

"The CNR's 46th session urgently requires each manager, each managing organization, to reactivate his specific area of responsibility through adequate initiatives to create whatever is required to adapt the work organization to the needs of the nation and the legitimate concerns of its staff whenever necessary, so that the youth leaving our CER's [Revolutionary Education Centers] will find work, and work which effectively increases the material and non-material wealth of the people;

"Requires that from now on, each active sector will see to it that work standards are strictly applied, so that sectorial and industrial activities can be strictly programmed in order to have the best yield and to avoid personnel surpluses and shortages;

"Proclaims that the major slogan today is 'Revolution through creative work.' And this is why the role of the working class as a revolutionary class becomes decisive in all areas: a) in production; b) in the safeguarding of public assets; c) in the research which makes possible the innovations required for progress; d) in the vigilance and revolutionary steadfastness which guarantee the people a peaceful life, while assuring the permanent establishment of social relations and the development of the deepest and most concrete democracy."

This brief declaration establishes the size and extent of the tasks which are incumbent on each worker and on all workers, as well as the privileged place and major role of their strength, the CNTG.

"As the indestructible shield of the Revolution, the CNTG should strengthen each worker's professional awareness, stimulate his class vigilance, and strengthen his revolutionary steadfastness for the uncompromising protection of the people's attainments."

As the "spearhead of the Revolution," the CNTG must make creative initiative bloom, release productive desires, develop a spirit of innovation, and strengthen the necessary work ethic so that at the end of the current Five-Year Plan, each worker will have the peaceful conscience of a job well done and the certainty of having contributed to building the society where he is making a good life for everyone.

GUINEA

BRIEFS

CUBAN FILM WEEK--Within the context of the long-established cultural relations between the Cuban and Guinean governments--relations which have continued to improve--the General Information Commission and the Cuban Embassy are organizing a Cuban Film Week from 3 to 10 April 1982 at the "November 8th" Cinema in Conakry on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the "Playa Giron" [Bay of Pigs] victory. The presentation of five films throughout the week--starting with "Manuala," which the people in the capital will be able to preview--is planned for the cultural event which we will witness. "Manuala" is an episode of the struggle for freedom, whose failure in the city will lead the fighters to recognize that the major strength of revolutionaries must reside in unity. [Text] [Conakry HOROYA in French No 2911, 28 Mar-3 April 82 p 26] 9693

CSO: 4719/802

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

MILITARY UNIFORMS--The armed forces of Guinea-Bissau will wear uniforms similar to those used by the Portuguese army but with different insignia. This was disclosed by a military source. The relative agreement was concluded during the recent visit to Bissau of a delegation from the Portuguese army's general uniform and equipment stores. The same delegation also visited Cape Verde and stated that the Cape Verdian government is "extremely interested" in purchasing Portuguese uniforms and equipment for its armed forces. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Apr 82 p 12]

CSO: 4742/312

YOUTH ORGANIZATION TAKEN OVER BY PARTY

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 2 Apr 82 p 22

[Article by Amos Diby]

[Text] The executive committee of the MEECI [Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast] met last Thursday, 25 March, with the chairmen of the basic committees of the secondary schools of Abidjan and surrounding towns. This important meeting, which was attended by Maurice Kacou, his assistants, and a large contingent representing the basic committees of the Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast, was held at the Trichville headquarters of the PDCI [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast] - RDA [African Democratic Rally].

The MEECI's series of meetings are more or less alike: they are always real indictments of this youth movement, which is having more and more trouble shaking off its lethargy. Lack of activity on the part of its activists has led the political authorities to decide that it should be taken over by high-level party organs.

While awaiting the party's takeover of the organizational and operational aspects of MEECI, its executive committee intends to wake itself from the sleepy condition that recent events at the National University of the Ivory Coast have left it in.

The executive committee therefore convened a meeting with the chairman of the basic committees and their officers to brief them about the situation and to enlist their cooperation.

Takeover of Organization

MEECI's president thanked the meeting for turning out in such large numbers in response to his appeal; he indicated that this response was a measure of the members' militant faith and long-standing faithfulness to the MEECI cause, and he called them the rock and foundation upon which the executive committee will build the great family of PDCI youth.

Before explaining the agenda, which focused on the rapid genesis of strike potential, on the mobilization of activists, and on trade unions, Mr Kacou

added that it is for the above-mentioned reasons that the party is now taking over the MEECI, so as to develop its membership's spirit of activism correctly and put it into practice.

Regarding strikes, the MEECI president said that for the first time, student strikes at the university were based on a pseudo-problem of freedom of expression, without reference to demands concerning scholarships, housing, or transportation.

This is evidence of the relatively high standard of living attained by Ivory Coast students thanks to the party, which has enabled them to develop their full potential.

MEECI's president reiterated his congratulations to secondary school pupils for their militant faith and for heeding the executive committee's appeal to keep calm.

Maurice Kacou assured MEECI activists that the organization's trade union activities have not been dampened; the movement must operate with discretion, in light of its decision to work within the framework of a party in power.

A Real Indictment

The Gagnoa seminary is considered the point of departure for the movement's revitalization; the proposals made there remain in force, and contacts with the competent authorities are proceeding with a view to their effective implementation.

The debate which took place after the president's opening statement was a veritable indictment of the movement.

Everyone who took the floor stressed the executive committee's failure to act. Far from giving the movement credibility in the eyes of the country's political and administrative authorities, it does nothing to instill life in the basic committees.

Among the problems handicapping the basic committee's activities is the cessation of subsidies; this prevents their organization.

MEECI's president answered all these "burning" issues with his habitual serenity and political vision.

According to Maurice Kacou, the executive committee only visits basic committees in the interior of the country; those in Abidjan and surrounding towns are close enough to enable the committees to visit headquarters easily.

On the question of subsidies, MEECI's president reminded the meeting that the suspension of study trips abroad will free funds to finance the basic committees' activities. At present, however, the committees in a given area should come together to organize joint activities of a concrete, useful, and popular nature.

Before adjourning the meeting, Maurice Kacou informed the basic committee activists that trips to the interior of the country will continue during the vacation. This year their content will be different.

The campaign to inform and mobilize the membership will continue in the upper, and then in the interior parts of the country.

A New Political Organizational Structure

The Movement of Students and Pupils has been losing ground over the years, and recent events at the National University at Abidjan will only hasten its downfall; this must be quickly avoided.

The party's president, mindful of the youths' strength and importance to a country, has decided that youths will be included in the PDCI's organizational structure for youths.

Since the suspension of the National Federation of Youth Movements and Associations, MEECI has been the only youth movement, but only 25 percent of an estimated 3 million young Ivorians are members. The other 75 percent of the country's young people join regional or religious associations which have no real organization.

In an interview with our colleague I.D. (issue No 571, 17 Jan 82), Minister of Youth, Popular Education and Sports Laurent Dona-Fologo confirmed the party's decision to take over the organization of youth, giving it a flexible organizational structure so as to avoid regimentation and "mechanization."

This structure has still not been set up, and everyone is aware of a silence which is prejudicial to millions of young Ivorians waiting for the machinery to be put in motion that will enable them to participate actively in the battle for the economic and social development of our dear Ivory Coast.

9855

CSO: 4719/830

BRIEFS

RUBBER PRODUCTION--Hevea production will reach 47,000 tons and cover a total area of 35,000 hectares by 1985. It has been estimated that this production could be increased to about 80,000 tons by 1990. The first industrial-scale hevea plantations were planted in our country in 1953, but it was only after independence that hevea was widely cultivated on a large scale in the framework of the diversification of Ivorian agriculture. Efforts to expand these plantations must continue so that the Ivory Coast can increase its productive capacity. It should be noted that in 1980, Ivorian rubber was 0.46 percent of the total world production of 3.85 million tons. Our production is 9.47 percent of the total African production of 190,000 tons. [Excerpt] [Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 1 Apr pp 1, 9] 9855

GRAND BEREY PROJECT--The Southwest's 13,500-hectare agro-industrial hevea plantation was completed--ahead of schedule--in October 1981. The project located 25 km northwest of Grand Bereby, covers nearly 40,000 hectares, 13,500 hectares of which are occupied by hevea plantations, with the rest to be used for an industrial unit and social projects for the workers. The industrial unit now under construction will be able to process the entire region's output and produce 30,000 tons of rubber per year. The hevea operation in the Southwest is more than an agricultural project. Run by the Societe de Caoutchouc de Grand-Bereby (SOGC) [Grand-Bereby Rubber Company], it will employ 5,000 people when operating at its normal rate. Two thousand workers are already working there. [Excerpt] [Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 2 Apr 82 pp 1, 11] 9855

BEEF CONSUMPTION--Our country consumed 110,000 tons of all kinds of meat this year, only 45,000 of which--less than half--were produced domestically. Beef consumption is in first place by a wide margin: 60,000 tons, or over half the total. Faced with this growing demand, our country produced only 12,000 tons. Consumption in 1979 was 100,000 tons--40,000 produced locally. An analysis of the figures shows that beef consumption was again in first place, with 65,000 tons, of which 55,000--2,000 of prime quality--were imported. These imports cost 1.4 billion francs. Thus our dependence on imported meat is costing us dearly. Total consumption is estimated at 110,000 tons, at a cost of 113.3 billion francs. [Excerpt] [Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 5 Apr 82 pp 1, 20-21] 9855

CSO: 4719/830

RAPID DEVELOPMENT IN KTDA ACTIVITIES

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 23 Apr 82 pp 27-29, 31, 32, 34

[Text]

Beginnings:

THE Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) was established by an act of parliament: (The Agricultural Act Cap. 318 of the laws of Kenya) soon after Kenya gained its independence in 1964. The KTDA was charged with the responsibility of fostering tea growing as a cash crop to African smallholder farmers in areas where such crops did not exist before, and with the responsibility of designing and supervising the construction of its own factories, the management of processing factories and of marketing its teas.

Tremendous Growth:

At the time of its establishment, the KTDA inherited some 2,270 acres of tea from a pilot project, owned by 2,400 growers, under the then special crops development authority. The KTDA wasted no time and went straight into operation, launching tea planting programmes in 11 districts throughout the republic in Meru, Embu, Nyeri, Kirinyaga, Murang'a, Kiambu, Kericho, Kitale, Kisii, Kakamega and Nandi. By 1981, after only seventeen years, the area planted with tea had been raised to 53,583 hectares shared by more than 137,000 smallholder African farmers, with 33 factories in operation and another 6 under construction. By then, the KTDA had become the single largest producer and exporter of black

tea in the world with a total production of over 36,000,000 kilogrammes of tea per year. The KTDA planting programme under the 5th plan comes to an end on June 30, 1982 and will bring the total area planted with tea to 54,689 hectares involving over 150,000 families.

Payments:

KTDA smallholder growers receive initial green leaf payments at the end of every month of shs. 1.11 per kg. of green leaf. At the end of each financial year all the surpluses from each of the factories is distributed to the growers, according to individual leaf deliveries, as second payments. During the last financial year the total payments to our growers was over shs. 365 million.

The contribution of the authority to the country's economy, especially in view of the fact that money goes to the small rural farmers, can hardly be underscored.

Factories:

At its inception in 1964, the KTDA inherited one tea processing factory at Ragati in Nyeri from the special crops development authority. With its rapid planting expansion programmes the need to correspondingly increase processing capacity was immediately felt. By 1968, the KTDA had six tea factories which increased to 12 by 1972

and to 33 by 1981. A further six factories are currently under construction with completion envisaged for mid-1982/83 fiscal year. All these factories will have the capacity to produce 1.8 million kg. made tea per annum. One such factory now costs about shs. 23m. in contrast to shs. 2 m. in 1964.

The factory construction programme has been financed mainly by the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC), the World Bank, Opec (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) the European Investment Bank and the Kenya government. Against all expectations, the KTDA has made considerable progress in the designing and construction of its own factories. In addition, the authority continues to successfully manage its own factories.

The Tea Industry:

In comparison to rapid development of the smallholder sector of the tea industry, there has been only a modest degree of expansion in the plantation sector. The total area in the latter sector increased from 17,921 hectares in 1963 to 25,850 hectares in 1980. Smallholder tea therefore amounts to 63 per cent of the tea planted in Kenya. However, most of this tea, is young and yet to come into full bearing. Nevertheless, the KTDA now accounts for over one-third of the total tea harvest. In 1982/83 KTDA growers are projected to harvest over 188 million kilogramme of green leaf. Weather permitting, this rising trend is expected to continue well into the 1980s as more young tea becomes mature.

Kenya is now the world's third largest exporter of tea in the world after India and Sri-Lanka. ■

DROUGHT AFFECTS TEA YIELDS IN 1980

Background

THE year under review was an extremely difficult period for the Kenyan economy in general, and the tea industry in particular. The economic survey for 1980 shows that the realised gross domestic product growth rate was only 2.4 per cent at constant prices compared to 4.1 per cent in 1979, 5.7 per cent in 1978 and 8.6 per cent in 1977, clearly a declining trend.

The agriculture sector registered a decline in growth of 1.3 per cent in real terms and consequently, because of this sector's dominant position, overall economic performance of the country was adversely affected. As a result of the difficulties experienced in this and other productive sectors of the economy, international recession and the continued increase in the price of crude oil, the balance of payments position deteriorated considerably. Under the circumstances, inflation rose from 8.4 per cent in 1979 to 12.8 per cent in 1980.

It is under these very difficult conditions that the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA) operated in the year under review.

Operators:

During the year, 2,900 hectares of tea were planted by some 7,776 smallholder tea growers thereby

increasing the total area planted with tea under the auspices of the KTDA from 50,685 hectares to 53,586 hectares owned by some 137,832 growers. The drought conditions that prevailed for most of the year adversely affected leaf yields. A total of 145,923,951 kg. of green leaf was produced out of an estimated 206,375,000 kg. Tea production by KTDA factories increased from 31,017,766 kg in 1979/80 to 32,733,366 kg.

Market:

World tea prices remained virtually static during the year, thereby compounding the impact of world wide recession and poor climatic conditions. The average price obtained for a kilogram of made tea rose slightly from shs. 15.14 in 1979/80 to shs. 15.83 in 1980/81. This increment in average price of 4.55 per cent was hardly sufficient to counteract the effect of inflation on the cost of production.

Factories:

In the year under reference three of the five 1978/79 factories at Theta in Kiambu, Iria-ini in Nyeri and Kapset in Kericho were commissioned. Machinery installation at Gatunguru in Murang'a and Sang'anyi in Kisii was at an advanced stage and both were expected to become fully operational in the first half of the 1981/82 fiscal year.

Construction of the four 1979/80 factories at Ndimba in Nyeri/Kirinyaga, Kiegoi in Meru, Makomboki in Murang'a and Tombe in Kisii progressed well, and machinery installation was at hand. Commissioning at Makomboki and Ndimba was envisaged before the end of calendar year 1981, with Kiegoi and Tombe following shortly thereafter. Considerable progress had been made in the six 1980/81 factories at Kagwe in Kiambu, Rukuriri in Embu, Gitugi in Nyeri, Kinoro in Meru, Mogogosiek in Kericho and Ogembo in Kisii. Financial

agreements for the funding of these factories had been reached towards the end of the last financial year, and contracts for the construction and installation of machinery concluded by November, 1980. Efforts are being made to ensure the early completion of these factories by the end of the calendar year 1982.

When these factories are completed, they will bring the total number of factories owned by smallholder tea growers and managed by KTDA to 39.

Payments:

The authority declared a second payment of shs. 219,362,471 or an average of shs. 1.50 per kilogram of green leaf as against shs. 1.76 paid during the preceding year. This payment was in addition to shs. 145,923,951 already paid to growers in the form of initial monthly payments, bringing the total payments to KTDA smallholders to shs. 365,286,422. Under the very difficult economic and agricultural conditions prevailing during the fiscal year under consideration these payments, are commendable and a testimony of the authority's concerted efforts to ensure continued tighter cost and expenditure control. ■

DRAMATIC PRODUCTION INCREASE

KENYA is the third largest tea-exporting country in the world after India and Sri-Lanka. The dramatic increase in Kenya's production is mainly due to the introduction of the smallholders scheme by the Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA), a parastatal organisation which operates like a private firm.

Tea is one of the major cash crops which were introduced to Kenya by

the early British settlers. It has been grown in Kenya on a commercial scale for the last 60 years. The colonialists, however, did not allow Africans to plant tea and any other cash crops, such as coffee and pyrethrum, in order to facilitate the continued availability of cheap labour.

Following independence, the KTDA was established in 1964 to promote the growing of tea by small-scale farmers in the former native land units suitable for tea planting. Local people in such areas were thereby given the opportunity of receiving a much-needed cash income. Prior to the formation of the KTDA there was a small pilot scheme for tea growing under the auspices of the now defunct special crops development authority. Some 8,600 acres of tea were planted under this scheme by small-scale farmers, while the Europeans had already planted about 44,400 acres, making a total of 53,000 acres of tea in the whole country at this time.

The story of Kenya's small-scale tea development under the KTDA has been one of unprecedented success. The area under small-holder tea increased from 8,600 acres in 1964 to 132,000 acres in 1981, owned by 137,832 growers. Over these 15 years tea development programmes were successfully implemented by the KTDA, with the support of the government.

The KTDA is currently implementing a plan under which a further 26,000 acres of tea is scheduled to be planted during the period ending June 30, 1982. As at that date, the total KTDA tea area will be 143,000 acres.

In comparison with the big development of the small-scale sector of the tea industry, there has been little development in the plantation sector. The area of tea in this sector has increased from 44,000 acres in 1964 to 61,000 acres in 1978. As at December 31, 1980 there were 199,056 acres of tea (76,541 hectares) in Kenya comp-

rising 125,207 acres in the KTDA and 63,849 acres in the plantation sector. KTDA tea now amounts to two-thirds of all the tea planted in the republic.

Most of the tea planted by the small-holder of the KTDA is young and yet to come into full bearing. Nevertheless, the KTDA now accounts for one third of the total tea harvest in the country. During the 1978/79 financial year the KTDA small-scale growers harvested some 172,000,000 kilogrammes of green leaf, more than one third of the entire Kenya crop, which amounted to 418,500,000 kgs. of green leaf.

In the 1982/83 year, KTDA growers are projected to harvest 188,000,000 kilogrammes of green leaf. This rising trend is expected to continue well into the 1980s and 1990s as more young tea becomes mature. Tea manufacturing factories are expensive to construct and to maintain. It now costs about shs. 23 million shillings to complete a processing plant of a design capacity to manufacture 1.8 million kilogrammes of made tea per annum, while in 1964 a similar factory cost about shs. 2 million.

The KTDA has 33 such factories operating now and another six are under construction. When the whole project is completed, the authority is scheduled to have 39 such processing plants spread in the country's 11 tea-growing administrative districts.

Since the KTDA started to manage its own factories and to market its own teas in the world market, high quality teas have been made and better prices have been realised in all markets.

In comparison to estate factories, KTDA teas have generally been regarded by experts as better and have, therefore, obtained higher prices. All experts in tea the world over are agreed that the KTDA scheme has been and continues to be tremendous success. ■

MOI WARNS POTENTIAL DISSIDENTS OF POSSIBLE DETENTION

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 23 Apr 82 pp 7-9

[Text]

THE threat of detention is back in the air. It was uttered last week by President Daniel arap Moi at Ngong while performing the official launching of the national tree planting day. The president used the occasion to warn members of parliament that he would not hesitate to detain dissidents who are opposed to the policies of the ruling party. Though he had promised in 1978 not to use political detention except as a last resort, the president said "maybe time has come to resort to this move". The main cause of Moi's ire was apparently the recent spate of attacks by backbench MPs against "defenceless individuals under parliamentary privilege". He suggested that Kanu and parliament should consider enacting a law which would curtail parliamentary privilege in order to allow those "maliciously attacked" in parliament to seek redress in court.

Backbenchers have of late been critical of certain senior members of the government, but during the past fortnight the only person on note who was not himself an MP who was the object of criticism by backbenchers was Mr. Simon Nyachae, permanent secretary in the office of the president in charge of cabinet affairs and chairman of the National Cereals and Produce Board. Nyachae recently came under attack from Dr. Chibule wa Tsuma for allegedly ordering the Kilifi-based Kenya Cashewnuts Company to sell cashewnuts to a particular

company at a time when Tsuma claimed the cashewnuts factory did not have enough raw nuts to keep in production for more than three months. Nyachae promptly refuted Tsuma's allegations through a strongly-worded press statement in which he also took exception to Tsuma's use of parliamentary privilege to attack him. Some observers therefore thought that the president's threat of the use of detention to deal with parliamentary contributions which attacked "defenceless individuals under parliamentary privilege" may have been triggered by Tsuma's attack on Nyachae.

There has, however, been a sense of uneasiness on the part of the president and some senior government ministers towards the tone of debate from the backbenches of parliament of late. The Bank of Baroda affair gave MPs an opportunity to attack the attorney-general and the minister for labour in a much more aggressive manner than the public have been used to see in parliamentary debates since the general election in 1979. Some backbench MPs appeared to be raring to go at any other senior government official whose activities invited scrutiny. Were it not for the warning by the president before his recent visit to Japan that MPs must not paint an image of Kenya which suggested that the country was corrupt, parliamentary debates during the past few days would reportedly have been

a lot more heated and controversial. Now, with the threat of detention hanging over the heads of backbench MPs, it is likely that parliamentary debates will stay subdued for a while.

The president's warning to "radical" MPs went further than merely questioning the value of parliamentary immunity; the president also took issue with the life-styles of some radical MPs. He described leaders with unkempt beards as being irresponsible. According to the president, the beards harboured lice. "How can those who are unable to look after their beards be expected to look after the interests of other people," the president said. (A number of backbench MPs wear beards. Some ministers in Moi's government once sported beards, but they got rid of them when the president first attacked beards almost two years ago.) An intriguing aspect of the president's attack on radicals was his warning to cabinet ministers to speak with one voice. Those who could not toe the line should resign, he said. There was no elaboration on that particular point and nothing in the recent public pronouncements of ministers gave observers any clue as to who among his ministers the president might have had in mind as not toeing the line. What it seemed to suggest, however, is that some of the so-called radicals among backbenchers have silent supporters in the frontbenches. With the threat of detention uttered last week by the president, however, any such support will be even more profoundly silent from now on.

Indeed, silence may be the most likely outcome of any legislation which would curtail parliamentary privilege in order to make MPs open to litigation as a result of whatever they may say in parliament. Kenya MPs are already circumspect enough as it is outside parliament. This has not always been due to the fact that any allegations they may utter against senior government officials — usually civil servants — cannot be proved, but rather because to prove them requires access to

documents which are in the possession of those very senior government officials, which access is almost impossible under normal government procedures. Kenya's parliamentary process is about the only way certain information can be prized out of reluctant government bureaucracies, and MPs are going to be extremely reluctant to venture any observations about public matters when they may discover later that though they may be right, they do not have access to the proof which would protect them against lawsuits. Some MPs see a curtailment of parliamentary privilege as the simplest way of curtailing parliament's powers to require accountability from the executive arm of the government.

The chances of a law being enacted by parliament to curtail its own freedom of expression are however fairly high at the moment. Government has an overwhelming majority in the frontbenches to pass any legislation it requires so long as the frontbenches vote as one, and with the threat of detention facing "dissidents", it is most likely that many among the minority backbenchers will want to stand up and be counted as being opposed to the parliamentary immunities they currently enjoy.

The first time Kenya MPs were detained for what they said in parliament was in 1975 when the then deputy speaker of the national assembly, Mr. M. J. Seroney, and the MP for Butere, Mr. Martin Shikuku, were picked up from the precincts of parliament after Shikuku had claimed that the ruling party, Kanu, was dead and Seroney had refused to ask him to substantiate his views on the grounds that there was no need to substantiate the obvious. The next MP to be detained for what he said in parliament was the then MP for Kitutu East, Mr. George Anyona, who was picked up by the police in the course of a parliamentary debate in which he had accused the then British high commissioner and Mr. Charles Njonjo,

then attorney-general, of having interfered with the tender procedures for the purchase of rolling stock for Kenya Railways. Seroney, Shikuku, Anyona and 25 other political detainees were released on Jamhuri Day, 1978, soon after Moi became president following the death of President Jomo Kenyatta. There has been no political detainee in Kenya since, and Kenya has been praised in several international quarters for being one of the few countries in the world where there are no political detainees. Whether this will continue to be the case will now depend on whether the president feels that he must use his "last resort" in order to deal with political dissidents.

Up to now, the parliamentary system in Kenya has acted as a safety valve for dissent. Without parliamentary immunity, that safety valve will be more or less closed. Not that parliament is the only safety valve in society.

There are other institutions through which open but healthy dissent has been tolerated in Kenya. There is the ruling party itself. There are such institutions as the press, the churches, the trade unions and others which can and do often act as safety valves for the political system. But without an active parliament, these other institutions are likely to be correspondingly more muted and their value as safety valves impaired. Already there are calls upon Kenya's press to stop publishing certain material considered untruthful or prejudicial to harmonious relations between leaders even when sometimes what the press is publishing is no more than what the leaders themselves are saying. In any case, the threat of detention is bound to have the same dampening effect on the press and other institutions as it is likely to have the spirit of parliament. ■

CSO: 4700/1239

HARD NEGOTIATIONS AVERT BANK STRIKE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Apr 82 pp 18-19

[Text]

AFTER a series of hard negotiations and the intervention of the ministry of labour, the Kenya Union of Commercial, Food and Allied Workers this week managed to square a much-improved deal in its five-month tussle with the Bank of Baroda management. The breakthrough, announced on Tuesday by the minister for labour, Mr. Titus Mbathi, more or less sanctioned the recommendations of the ministerial committee last December at the height of the industrial bout between the union and the bank. For the union, the juiciest part of the Mbathi announcement is probably the requirement that the bank management revoke the dismissal of six employees, an issue which had accounted for the refusal by the bank to accept the ministerial committee recommendations wholesale.

Mbathi's instructions, issued shortly after his deliberations with the Federation of Kenya Employers and the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu) pre-empted by a day the planned strike by some 8,000 bank employees in the country in sympathy with fellow workers at the Nairobi based Indian bank. So far, the disputing parties seem to have accepted Mbathi's arbitration with equanimity and the allied workers union headquarters was reported to have communicated with other branches of the union countrywide revoking the strike threat that has been looming since last November 30. Cotu's secretary-general, Mr. Juma Boy, told *The*

Weekly Review a day after the Mbathi announcement, that the "issue has now been resolved" and any further issues would be pursued through the laid down industrial machinery.

If the initial claims by the union that the bank was engaging in a host of industrial and administrative irregularities raised a great many tempers, it can not compare with the anger that was generated when the issue was raised in parliament some three weeks ago. The issue was made more delicate when the bank management found some assertions in the recommendations of the ministerial committee dated February 19 unacceptable, and consequently sought arbitration over the issue with the industrial court. The labour commissioner, Mr. J.M. Mutugi, found this suggestion acceptable in the wake of a deadlock. Thus the possibility of turning down the differences were dashed when the secretary-general of the allied workers union, Mr. Sammy Muhanji, apparently angered by the refusal of the bank of the ministerial committee recommendations gave the minister of labour five days to see that some negotiated settlement was reached otherwise the union would resort to industrial action. Muhanji communicated to the minister through a letter dated March 10 in which Muhanji declared, "It is high time that the dirty tricks by the Baroda management towards our members as well as our

government were corrected once and for all".

But the allied workers union's paradox got worse when the reply the union was eagerly awaiting from the ministry of labour was not forthcoming. Instead, the ministry of labour sanctioned the arbitration of the dispute between the union and the bank by the industrial court. But early this month, Muhanji asked Cotu for assistance over his crusade and also for a settlement of the dispute outside the industrial court. Both his requests were granted, but there followed a nightmarish week during which the union and Cotu claimed that the management of the Bank of Baroda was unwilling to sit at the negotiating table. Cotu insiders told *The Weekly Review* that the situation remained gloomy when by Wednesday last week, there were no promises of a settlement over the issue.

When the employees of the Bank of Baroda and its branches finally went on strike on Thursday last week, there was sympathy from five other banks and Cotu, the allied workers union, the federation of employers and the Kenya Bankers (Employers) Association commenced a bout of delicate negotiations. Before the intervention of Mbathi doubts about the settlement of the issue were rife and a few unionists were already accusing the bankers

association of "indifference" to what the union sought which was principally the adoption of the ministerial committee recommendations. In calling off the imminent strike which could have more likely involved all the 8,000 bank workers, Mbathi also acknowledged the grounds of acrimony between the allied workers union and the party of employers. "Naturally we had our disagreements", Mbathi said of his meeting with Cotu and the federation of employers.

Although the industrial dispute seemed to have been tidying up fast with the intervention of Mbathi, it was in a way clouded by the fact that by Wednesday, Muhanji had not formally withdrawn the strike notice which as a result remains effective. But there are doubts within the Cotu hierarchy as to whether the non-revocation of that strike threat may disentangle matters as they are now. The bank was said to have been preparing dues accruing to the six employees dismissed last November. The employees will now be considered as suspended and will be paid half salaries pending the outcome of their respective court cases. The allied workers union headquarters, too, was contending that all unionised employees of the Bank of Baroda's six branches were back at work this Wednesday as instructed by Mbathi. ■

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MUSLIM CONFERENCE IS HELD IN NAIROBI

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[Text]

THE idea of forming the Organisation of Islamic Conferences (OIC) dates back to 1969 when Muslim heads of state met in Rabat, Morocco. The Muslim leaders decided to form the organisation to safeguard the fundamental human rights of the Palestinian and Muslim people and to protect the sanctity of holy places in Al-Quds from Israeli occupation authorities. The International Africa Muslim Youth Camp was formed as a subsidiary to the organisation, its main aim being the education of Muslim students, as well as the spreading of the Islamic language internationally, to help young Muslims to understand their religion more fully.

Last week the fifth general session of World Association of Muslim Youth conference opened in Nairobi, at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre. President Daniel arap Moi who opened the conference, announced increased facilities for Arabic learning, up to university level, and said that freedom of worship was important in this country. Moi noted that the conference was the first to be held outside Saudi Arabia, indicating the recognition by Arab countries of the freedom enjoyed by Muslims in Kenya.

The Young Muslims Association (YMA) of Nairobi requested that the conference be held in Nairobi in view of the high degree of religious tolerance enjoyed in Kenya. According to the YMA, this is testified by the presence of

mosques all over the country as well as the teaching of Islam to Muslims in primary schools, secondary teachers colleges and at the University of Nairobi. Officials at the conference were full of praise for government's role in these activities.

There was support for the Muslim conference from an assistant minister for labour, Mr. Shariff Nassir who urged Kenyan Muslims to join Kenyans of other denominations in development activities. He advised them not to use their denominational differences as a cause to neglect such activities as agriculture and education.

The OIC's activities have intensified in various fields in recent years, said the secretary general in his speech. Seventeen African states are now members of the organisation and several subsidiary organisations have been formed as a result of efforts by the OIC. These include statistical, economic and social research and training centres for vocational training and the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development. The main aims of these organisations is to promote the education of Muslim youth. Besides the specialised organisations, there are also activities on investments, commercial co-operation, promotion and protection and guarantee of investments, all geared to utilise to the maximum potential available in member states with emphasis on the promotion and preservation of Islam.

SEREGO REPORTED TO BE CALM

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 23 Apr 82 p 12

[Text]

WHEN Councillor Michael arap Tenai of Uasin Gishu County Council was buried on Saturday last week, the police mounted tight security at his Moi's Bridge home where politicians and senior civil servants joined hundreds of mourners. An assistant minister for home affairs, Mr. Fred Gumo, in mourning Tenai called for peace among the residents of the area and asked the people not to drag other issues into the death of the councillor, who had been shot on March 30 along Moi's Bridge road and later died at a Nairobi hospital.

In President Daniel arap Moi's message of condolences, which was read on his behalf by the Rift Valley provincial commissioner, Mr. Hezekiah Oyugi, the president appealed for calm and peace among the people in the area and promised that investigations are being carried out to bring the murderers of the prominent councillor and farmer to book. On Tuesday this week, Oyugi again appealed for calm when denying a front page *Nation* story

which said that several people had been assaulted and their properties destroyed. In a story heavily supported with photographs showing the destruction at Segero market in Uasin Gishu District, the *Nation* reported that about 80 families belonging to the Kikuyu ethnic group had been attacked by bands of Nandi people. The area is predominantly inhabited by the Nandi although many Kikuyu have settled in the area mainly as small businessmen and farmers. The *Nation* reported that the para-military general service unit had been sent to the area to maintain peace. Oyugi, however, denied the story and said people were working peacefully in their farms. According to Oyugi, the only incident in Serego occurred when thugs burnt a government house. In his denial, however, Oyugi clearly linked the incident at Serego with the murder of Tenai when he said, that "nobody should use the opportunity where a crime has been committed to incite peace loving people".

CSO: 4700/1239

SLOW-DOWN IN GROWTH OF HOUSING IN KENYA

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Apr 82 pp 22-26

[Text]

THE continued slump in Kenya's economy is having adverse effects on housing which even at the best of times has been rather acute. There is some activity still going on in Nairobi, but most of it is private and aimed at the higher income brackets. Public housing schemes in the city and other urban areas are crawling due to cost escalation and other problems whose solution does not seem to be immediately in sight. In the meantime, the rents are behaving in strict obedience to the law of supply and demand, with many low and medium income families having to pay anything up to a third of their monthly earnings to their landlords.

The statistics related to housing in Kenya are rather dismal reading. In 1979, 3,620 new building projects (residential and non-residential) were approved in Kenya at a total cost of £96.5 million. The following year 3,775 plans were approved at a cost of £126 million, which says something about the escalating costs. More to the point, upwards of 80 per cent of the approved plans in 1980 were in Nairobi, whereas in 1979 the Nairobi proportion was 77 per cent. In terms of money the Nairobi projects accounted for nearly half the expenditures in 1979 but rose sharply to 80 per cent of the total expenditure in the country in 1980, with residential buildings in the city accounting for half the expenditures. What this means is that outside Nairobi, housing expenditure in Kenya actually fell between 1979 and 1980 and the trend appears to be continuing. In 1979,

municipal councils in the country (other than the city) approved £29 million in building plans whereas the corresponding figure for 1980 was £23 million only.

The concentration of building activity in the city has not made much of a dent in the housing problem facing Nairobi dwellers. One of the reasons is that most of the building activity is through private development firms which have been facing enormous financial difficulties due to global inflation. Through the years 1976 to 1980, the private sector has been responsible for between 85 and 91 per cent of all building approvals in the city out of which just over half have been residential and mostly for the higher income brackets. The public sector has busied itself with the completion of projects which, like the huge Umoja scheme, were started before 1976. According to city council sources, Nairobi needs about 1,500 new housing units every year to meet the rising demand for residential housing. This figure presumably is based on the assumption that every housing unit will accommodate at least half a dozen people, otherwise the growth rate in the city's population estimated at more than 7 per cent per annum would make nonsense of such a modest target for housing. In fact, in 1980 the total number of residential building plans completed throughout the country was not expected to exceed 1,500.

Another way of looking at the problem of housing in the country is to

compare government projection with the actual performance of the industry. The current five year development plan calls for a growth of 6.2 per cent per year in private investment in residential buildings in the country. That is a rise from £34.6 million in 1976 to £50.6 million in 1983. The actual investment by the private sector in residential buildings amounted to more than £60 million in 1980, and therefore should have more than met government targets for residential housing envisaged in the development plan. But costs in the building industry appear to account for most of this increased volume of investment. The country's building and construction cost index rose by 11.9 per cent in 1980 as compared with a rise of 13.9 per cent in 1979 and 8.3 per cent in 1978. The recent devaluations in 1981 should ensure that the rise for the index in 1981 is at least of the same order of magnitude. Cement, whose price is controlled, rose from shs. 737 per tonne in 1979 to shs. 953 per tonne in 1980. Timber, hardware, paints, steel, glass and other inputs whose prices are not government controlled also contributed to the additional costs which made residential buildings nearly 12 per cent more expensive to build in 1980 than they were in 1979. This rate of cost escalation is double the rate of increase in investment which the development plan envisages for the private sector's contribution to residential buildings.

The National Housing Corporation, which is one of the instruments that the government uses for implementing its housing policies, pointed out in its 1980 annual report that escalating building costs were one of the major constraints in its housing programme throughout the country. The NHC's site and service houses now cost more than shs. 30,000 per plot to build when five years ago they cost just over shs. 10,000 per plot. Building prices per square metre of floor area are now about shs. 200 for rental and tenant purchase houses whilst five years ago the costs were about shs. 50 per square metre.

Another factor which the NHC considers a major constraint on housing, especially in urban areas, is the

insistence by most local government authorities on building standards which rule out the use of non-conventional but relatively cheaper materials in residential buildings. Nairobi for instance, does not permit the erection of permanent timber structures for residential housing, though such structures elsewhere in the world have proved very durable as well as easier and faster to erect than stone buildings.

Then there is the cost of money. Interest rates have gone up in recent years, and a credit squeeze has been placed on both developer and potential purchaser of newly constructed buildings. The situation in Nairobi has led to some rather painful confrontations between developers and their intended clients. The general trend has been as follows. A developer with limited capital somehow obtains title to a residential plot. He gets an architect to draw up plans which are approved by the appropriate urban authority. He then begins to look for finance. Normally he will get long term financing from a combination of sources — mortgage firms and insurance houses — if he can come up with a sizeable

proportion of the total costs of the project, usually 30 to forty per cent. The developer then gets some brochures drawn up, advertisements placed in newspapers, asking prospective buyers to apply to be considered for purchase of the houses. Usually the application fee of not less than shs. 1,000 is non-refundable. Given the scarcity of housing in a place like Nairobi, some developers have been known to raise as much as shs. 10 million on application fees alone. With this money a contractor can be secured to start some form of activity to prove to the would-be buyers that this is not a fly-by-night venture. And some contribution can be made towards clinching the deal with the financial firms. The main crunch is, however, still to come. How to raise the needed 30 or so per cent of total project costs. But it is not as big a crunch as it seems. The developer processes the applications he has received, and asks for commitment fees or deposits from the "successful" applicants. The deposits so collected are usually

sufficient to meet the demands of the finance houses who then release the rest of the money for the project or enter into mortgage arrangements to see the project through.

In the past, the above system worked well enough to allow a developer to embark on a new scheme even as the first one was still being put together, provided, of course, that he could secure a new plot of land to develop. But the high cost of money has created some problems. With increasing interests and building costs, the deposits collected from "successful" applicants have of late proved inadequate to meet developers' commitments; with the awkward result that developers have had to go back to the applicants and ask them for higher deposits often after revising the prices of the housing units upwards. The would-be purchaser has in turn had to approach his or her bank or employer for an additional loan, usually with negative effect, and the result has been a rising bitterness in relations between developer and purchaser which has characterised many of the private real estate development schemes in Nairobi of late. Another consequence of this series of developments is that the purchaser, when he or she finally takes possession of the house, wants to recoup his or her investment quickly: hence the astronomical rents which are currently being charged in the city. ■

HFCK AND NHC IMPLEMENT HOUSING POLICIES

THE financing of housing in Kenya is primarily a private sector undertaking, but most of the housing put up by the private sector is in the middle and upper-income brackets whilst the most painful bottleneck is in the lower income housing field, where it is mainly the government (both central and local) that provides most of the financing.

The government's housing policies are implemented through a number of bodies, principal among them being

the National Housing Corporation (NHC) and Housing Finance Company of Kenya (HFCK). The government lent £6.7 million to the NHC in 1980/81 and £1.25 to the HFCK the same year. The NHC built 4,085 dwelling units valued at £6.5 million in 1979, but in 1980 the number of units built by the corporation had dropped to 1,623 at a value of £3.2 million. The housing units completed in 1980 by the corporation were much more widely spread than in previous years, with only about 600 units going to Nairobi, where nearly half of the corporation's total activities in the past had been concentrated. Since 1965, the corporation has directly or indirectly built about 32,000 housing units at a value of nearly £40 million, catering for the needs of more than 300,000. Long term loans to purchasers for mortgage houses built by the NHC are provided by the HFCK.

The NHC has been the government's main instrument for development of low-cost housing throughout Kenya. More than 60 per cent of the corporation's programme in 1980 was devoted to site and service schemes for low-income brackets. The corporation gets its funds from government loans, international loans from bodies such as the United States Agency for International Development and from the sale of its houses.

The other source of funds for financing housing is the HFCK, a national mortgage company which is owned jointly by the Kenya government and the Commonwealth Development Corporation. Most of the company's funds come from deposits from individual and institutional investors who now number more than 30,000. In the year 1981, these deposits amounted to nearly £35 million. HFCK has mortgage assets totalling nearly £39 million in 1981 and total assets of nearly £50 million. HFCK has been the largest sponsor of estate development in the country, with most of its funds going into projects put up by the National Housing Corporation and the Commonwealth Development Corporation. To date, HFCK has committed more than £11 million to finance the purchase of more than 18,000 housing units in housing estate.

This has been in addition to lending to individual purchasers not involved in housing estate schemes. In 1980, HFCK disbursed more than £11 million in respect of 1,100 housing units throughout the country. This figure is much larger than the amount the central government spent directly on housing development during the same period. The total approved housing expenditure for the whole country declined from £9 million in 1979/80 to £8 million in 1980/81, a fall of nearly 12 per cent which, when compounded with inflation and cost escalation in building, means even fewer housing units than the decline would at first sight indicate.

Outside the central government, the

largest financier for housing is the Nairobi City Council which, over the last ten years, has been developing a number of low and medium income housing estates with loans from the United States Agency for International Development and the World Bank. These estates include Umoja, Kimathi and the huge Dandora scheme which, when completed, is aimed at accommodating more than 120 000 city residents. The city council is also engaged in the development of a number of site and service schemes in the slum areas of Mathare Valley which will involve 1,800 plots when completed. Other site and service schemes under the city council housing programme are at Kayole and Huruma Estates. ■

CSO: 4700/1239

DOCKERS PULL-OUT HITS SNAGS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Apr 82 p 19

[Text]

THE decision by Mr. Ismael Yunis to pull the giant Dock Workers Union out of Cotu (Central Organisation of Trade Unions), a move he considers will ensure the independence of his union, is already proving an awkward move. Even though he is now deeply plunged into the preliminaries of the pull-out move he announced some two weeks ago, both the 31-member Cotu and the ministry of labour have now emphatically contended that withdrawal from Cotu by any of the affiliate unions would constitute a violation of the presidential ministerial commission that proposed the formation of Cotu in 1965.

A short while after Yunis announced the pull-out proposal which he maintained was precipitated by the "interference" of Cotu secretary-general, Mr. Juma Boy, into the affairs of the dockers, Boy retorted that the proposed revocation of membership to Cotu by the dockers was out of question. That same view was maintained by Boy who told *The Weekly Review* on Wednesday, "The presidential ministerial committee provided for one central organisation of unions. . . . No one can pull out from that hub". Boy took exception to the claim that he was trying to bar the dockers union from transferring some shs. 500,000 from a current account to a

savings account claiming that the issue has been greatly exaggerated. Said Boy, "My interference was only to ensure that the transfer of the money was legal".

Yunis is getting little sympathy from the ministry of labour. The permanent secretary in the ministry, Mr. J.A. Gethenji, said Wednesday this week that there is no legal provision for unions already affiliated to Cotu to revoke that association. "There is absolutely no provision for (dockers union pull-out bid)" he said. Gethenji, too, insisted that the requirement by the presidential ministerial commission that all unions be affiliated to Cotu is binding and consequently there can be no revocation of affiliation to Cotu by these unions.

But even if Yunis were to acknowledge that his pull-out move has hit a snag, he seems relentless in his bid to keep Boy completely out of the dockers union affairs. At a press conference on Thursday last week, Yunis was threatening to sue Boy over claims that the latter has not handed back some shs. 143,350 previously in one of the dockers union's bank accounts in Mombasa. "I have now been asked by members of the union who contributed the money to ask Mr. Boy to hand over the money to the union together with two plots bought with part of the money", Yunis claimed at the press conference. ■

CORRUPT OFFICIALS TO FACE MUSIC

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 16 Apr 82 p 7

[Text]

THE commissioner of co-operatives, Mr. Alfrick Birgen, must have been quite upset when it was reported in the local press that President Daniel arap Moi had said that corrupt co-operative officials would not be prosecuted. Many Kenyans, especially members of co-operative societies who feel unhappy about the performance of some officials in their societies, must also have felt worried by the reports. Co-operative officers and police officers who were already lining up evidence against some co-op officials must have felt that their work would all go to waste. The most Birgen could do was to ask his officers to hold on until he had officially clarified the matter. Therefore, the announcement by President Moi, at the end of a five-day state visit to Japan, that corrupt co-operative officials will not be forgiven irrespective of their status in society was greeted with great relief. On April 5, the day after Moi left for Japan the *Standard* carried a front page story saying that corrupt co-op officials would not be prosecuted. Five days later when the president came back he said they must re-pay the monies they had squandered and that he would be going backwards if he left corrupt people go scott-free.

President Moi said that previous press reports had misquoted him, and clarified that he had said that he would only pardon executives at the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union (KPCU), who had continued to receive salaries that had been paid to expatriates who had managed the organisation before them. Moi said they should have used some logic over their salaries. "They

should have cut them down because they know they are not expatriates themselves", said the President.

During the five days President Moi was away, the assistant minister in the office of the president, Mr. Davidson Kuguru charged that the commissioner was acting on behalf of Kuguru's political opponents in Mathira, when he disbanded the giant Mathira Co-operative Society management to replace it with a commission. Kuguru saw Birgen's action as aimed at weeding out Kuguru's political supporters, rather than a pure clean-up of the Mathira Co-op. Kuguru, who has a strong political base in the union, would feel highly threatened if some of the officials should be taken to court.

The commissioner, however, told *The Weekly Review* that he has nothing against Kuguru, and all he wanted to do was to weed out corrupt officials in the co-op movement in order to ensure that farmers get their rightful share of the co-operative monies. "I, however, have an option for such officials. If one opts to repay the monies misused or taken from the union they will be exempted from court action. If they do not, however, they will have to face the music". With the latest pronouncement from Moi, Birgen is all set to go full steam ahead. There is only one snag in Birgen's magnanimity. The office of the attorney-general might not agree to forgive criminals, especially when there is evidence. It will be interesting to see what turn events in the coming weeks take.

'HARD LOOK' AT CONCEPT OF PARLIAMENTARY IMMUNITY ASKED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 15 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Qualifying Parliamentary Immunity"]

[Text]

THOSE who have been following discussions in Parliament this year will no doubt have noticed a tendency on the part of some honourable members to ventilate libellous views on the floor of Parliament. This tendency must surely cause concern, if only because immunity for anything said on the floor of Parliament is predicated on responsible speech.

Absence of responsibility, and the consistent ventilation of libellous and irresponsible statements from the floor of the House, suggests that we should take a hard look at the concept of Parliamentary immunity and, if necessary, qualify it.

IN ORDER to understand the issue of immunity, it is necessary to perceive the manner in which it is represented in the constitution.

Chapter 6 Part ii sub-section 4 of the Laws of Kenya states that "no civil or criminal proceedings shall be instituted against any Member for words spoken before, or written in a report to, the Assembly or a committee, or by reason of any matter or thing brought by him therein by petition, Bill, resolution, motion or otherwise."

IMMUNITY of Members of Parliament in respect of whatever they say in the House is deeply rooted in British tradition, Art. 9 of the Bill of Rights 1688 recording "That the freedom of speech and debates on proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament".

COCKBURN C. J. said in *Ex. P. Wason* (1869), "it is clear that statements made by Members of either House of Parliament in their places in the House, though they might be untrue to their knowledge, could not be made the foundation of civil or criminal proceedings however injurious they might be to the interest of a third person."

The same principle has been adopted and steadfastly maintained both in the Senate Chamber of the U.S.A. and throughout all former British colonies and dominions, and has been taken for granted as an essential privilege of all democratic parliaments.

In the case of *Chenard & Co. -V- Joachim Arissol*, 1949 A. C. 127, there was the question whether it automatically applied in the Seychelles in the absence of any express statutory provisions, and the privy council said:-

"A further question was fully argued — whether absolute privilege in respect of statements made in a legislative assembly by Members of that assembly is so essential for free discussion and the proper conduct of business that the setting up of any legislative assembly necessarily implies the creation of that immunity. It has long been settled that the setting up of a colonial legislature does not vest in that legislature without express grant all the privileges of the Houses of the Imperial Parliament, but only such powers or privileges as are necessary to the existence of such a body, and the proper exercise of the functions which it is intended to execute. Whatever, in a reasonable sense, is necessary for these purposes, is impliedly granted whenever any such legislative body is established by the competent authority. There is little authority on the question whether absolute privilege must be held to have been impliedly granted; but in *Gipps -V- McElhone* (New South Wales)...Martin C. J. said; 'There is no doubt in my mind of the existence of this privilege, and that it is absolute. It arises from inherent necessity. The necessity is just as great here as in the Imperial Parliament'. Their Lordships see no reason to differ from this opinion".

WHAT then is there to prevent abuse of such tremendous immunity? The only sanction has been the responsibility of Members of Parliament to discipline themselves; not only for the dignity of their Parliament, but also out of consideration of the public whom they serve.

That is not just the responsibility of the Speaker. It is the responsibility of all Members. The Speaker is no more than their spokesman and figurehead entrusted with the duty of helping them to enforce their own rules (i.e. Standing orders, made and amended by Resolution of the House).

Standing orders numbers 73, 76, 88 and 89 show what the rules of our National Assembly provide, by way of safeguard against abuse of immunity of speech, at the present time.

The extent to which these rules fulfil their purpose depends, of course, on the Members and their Speaker; but they have stood the test of time in many Commonwealth Parliaments from generation to generation pretty well, in spite of occasional neglect and abuse.

It has to be acknowledged that Members of our National Assembly do at times forget their own standing orders, and say with impunity things for which there is no justification at all. Newspapers also share responsibility for much of the consequent damage, delighting as we sometimes seem to do, in giving maximum publicity to such utterances.

THE question is whether such an important principle as that of immunity of speech in Parliament should be abolished or qualified because of the harm that it sometimes does to innocent people through misuse. It is the same as the question whether, if you believe in the principle of capital punishment for murder, it should be abolished because it results occasionally in an innocent person suffering the extreme penalty beyond recall.

Those who believe and value the British traditions and who are concerned about the evolution of our democratic institutions would not like to see any change except so far as Members of our National Assembly can be persuaded to do, and to insist on the same, yet more severe sanctions by way of standing orders.

NEVERTHELESS, it has to be admitted that British traditions are not necessarily always the best for all people at all times, and that there are ways in

which this immunity of speech might possibly be qualified without taking it away altogether.

The most obvious way would be to provide by law that, instead of their present absolute privilege, Members have only the "qualified" privilege which the law already attaches to utterances on various special occasions (e.g. communications between past and prospective employers, statement to police, and fair comment on matters of public interest); in which case the utterance is still protected unless it is proved to have been actuated by "malice" (which, in this context, means any improper motive).

That might not be quite enough by itself, because slander (i.e. the mere spoken word) is not actionable without proof of pecuniary damage, unless it charges someone with crime or some contagious disease, or attacks him in the way of his profession or business, or accuses a woman of in chastity; whereas all that Members say is, of course, immediately put on permanent record by Hansard.

The answer to that might be to put slander in the National Assembly on the same footing as libel (the written word), so as to be always actionable without proof of damage, if defamatory and not protected by the qualified privilege described above.

THEN there would be the question of newspaper reports of Members' speeches. Newspapers enjoy at present complete immunity, or what the law calls "absolute privilege". Should they still enjoy that immunity if Members themselves have only "qualified privilege"?

It seems that they would have to come on the same footing, in line with general law that no publication in a newspaper or elsewhere can claim greater immunity for the publisher than is available to the author of what has been published. Certainly, newspapers would then have to think twice about publishing any nasty statement in the House.

CSO: 4700/1241

LUO LEADERS PATCH UP DIFFERENCES

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 22 Apr 82 p 9

[Text]

SOUTH Nyanza leaders including all the Members of Parliament have resolved to patch up their differences and work as a team for the benefit of the district and the country.

The unity move was reached at the end of a crucial seven-hour meeting held behind closed doors at Homa Bay district headquarters on Monday.

The meeting chaired by the South Nyanza D.C., Mr. Amos Bore, was attended by the Minister for Commerce, Mr. John Okwanyo, an Assistant Minister for Higher Education, Mr. Walter Mwitata, an Assistant Minister for Regional Development, Science and Technology, Mr. Alphose Okuku, Mrs. Phoebe Asiyo M.P. (Karachuonyo), Mr. Onyango Ayodo M.P. (Kasipul-Kabondo), Mr. Oluoch Kanindo M.P. (Homa Bay), Mr. J. L. Aluoch, Nominated M.P., the Kanu chairman for South Nyanza District, Mr. David Amayo Okiiki and an Assistant Minister for Constitutional Affairs Mr. Z. Olang.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Bore emerged from the

room and briefed newsmen who had been waiting all day to hear the outcome of the meeting.

Mr. Bore said the marathon meeting had been convened to review "our achievements in the district, particularly in matters pertaining to development activities and co-operation among ourselves as leaders."

The leaders at the meeting reaffirmed their confidence in the leadership of President Daniel arap Moi, the Government and Kanu.

They further unanimously resolved to bury their differences to pool their efforts for the task of nation-building.

Mr. Bore said the leaders felt the need to have regular consultations between party officials, politicians and government officers to know about development programmes in their respective areas.

The leaders agreed that meetings should be held in all constituencies in the district to be jointly addressed by M.P.s and Kanu officials to motivate *wananchi* to take an active part in the implementation of various projects in the district.

NYACHAE HITS AT POLITICIANS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 15 Apr 82 pp 1, 24

[Article by Nelson Osiemo]

[Text]

SOME politicians in Coast Province are out to wreck the cashewnut industry in the area, the Permanent Secretary in charge of Development Co-ordination and Cabinet Affairs in the Office of the President, Mr. Simon Nyachae, said yesterday.

Mr. Nyachae also accused the politicians of nepotism by insisting that people from up-country should not be allowed to work at the Kilifi Cashewnut Factory.

The P.S., who is also the chairman of the Cereals and Produce Board, was addressing a Press conference in his office to react to an accusation made in Parliament on Tuesday by the M.P. for Kilifi South, Dr. Chibule wa Tsuma, that he and Coast P.C., Mr. Luka Galgalo had contributed to problems facing the Kilifi factory.

Dr. Tsuma had also alleged that both Mr. Nyachae and Mr. Galgalo had a vested interest in the continuation of two companies, Kanti Industries and Grain Millers, to do business with the Kenya Cashewnuts Limited even at a loss of the factory.

Mr. Nyachae said the allegations "have no substance" and

were "extremely wild".

He said: "I have no interests in Kanti Industries. I don't even know where it is located. . . I don't even want to know", and added he only knew of the company through correspondence.

Mr. Nyachae said the Kilifi factory had been beset by political rather than agricultural problems. When he took over as chairman of the Cereals and Produce Board (C. and P. B.) in 1980, Mr. Nyachae said he found "political agitation" demanding that the factory should be run entirely by people from Kilifi District.

"I objected to the national property being transferred and owned by local people, because this would create a bad precedence to other such national properties," Mr. Nyachae said,

Increase

adding "we agreed to increase their shareholding."

"The politicians were not happy", Mr. Nyachae explained. The factory is jointly owned by the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (I.C.D.C.), Industrial Development Bank (I.D.B.), the C. and P. B. and the Kilifi Co-operative Union.

Mr. Nyachae said some Coast politicians had objected to people from up-country being employed at the factory.

"We have allowed senior management people to come from the Coast. We have all along tried to avoid political confrontation," he said and added that although the politicians were advocating local re-

cruitment of staff, "they also have their own sectionalism."

He said due to political pressure, the factory had continued to operate with an unqualified accountant and an assistant general manager "who is not fit to hold that post."

He said, however, due to consultations with the Statutory Board, it had been decided that a qualified accountant be employed. "This has made the politicians very unhappy."

He said: "My greatest headache since taking over as chairman has been political pressure from people who want favours. I am not going to give in to such pressure. I would rather go home."

He emphasised he was there "to serve the country and not individuals," and said that if he had committed any crime by sticking to the right procedure of running the factory, the matter should be reported to the police.

"I have a clear conscience. Why should these people cover themselves with parliamentary immunity and make 'wild allegations'?" he asked. He demanded there should be a public inquiry.

Mr. Nyachae said: "You can't correct mistakes if you give in to attacks and pressure."

"We are not going to run this nation effectively if parochial attitudes are used to attack civil servants," he said, adding: "We feel demoralised if leaders attack us in this manner. If we are going wrong, they should correct us instead of attacking us wildly."

On allegations that the Kilifi factory may grind to a halt in the next six months due to non-availability of raw cashewnuts, Mr. Nyachae said since its inception in 1975, the factory had never technically operated to its full capacity of 15,000 tons per year.

He said in the 1976/77 season, the factory processed only 8,200 tons, 4,200 tons in the 1977/78 season, 7,500 tons for 1978/79, 12,200 tons in the 1979/80 and 10,200 tons in the 1980/81 season. By the end of February, the factory had processed only 6,600 tons in the 1981/82 season.

"The factory has not exhausted its stocks. This week, it has been confirmed that 2,000 bags are on their way to the

factory," Mr. Nyachae said.

Between 16,000 and 18,000 tons of the nuts were being produced annually, and the question of the factory closing down did not arise, Mr. Nyachae said. He showed the Press the correspondence between his office and the Kenya Cashewnuts Limited over the purchase of raw cashewnuts.

The correspondence also involved the State Corporation of India, which had reappointed annually the Kanti Industries Ltd. as their agents for the importation of the nuts.

The Kanti Industries was among five companies allowed by the management of Kenya Cashewnuts Limited (K.C.L.) to export the nuts to various parts of the world.

It was appointed agents by the K.C.L. under minute No. 4/77 of the meeting of the Cashewnuts Board of Directors on January 14, 1977 and at a time "I was neither chairman of the Cereals Board nor was I in this office," Mr. Nyachae said.

He said some local people at the Coast wanted Kanti Industries to be dropped as an agent "so that they could be appointed in its place. We found there was no justification in allegations against Kanti," Mr. Nyachae said, adding that on that basis he wrote to the managing director of the National Cereal and Produce Board, asking him to allow the State Corporation of India, through Kanti Industries, to continue marketing raw cashewnuts: "provided they offer good prices."

He said Kanti Industries had never given lower prices than quoted, and added that cashewnuts were sold on international tender as advertised by the Cashewnuts Limited.

"This office does not handle tenders nor does the Cereals Board. We can only intervene when they sell nuts at a lower price than offered."

According to handing-over notes shown to the Press, the outgoing general manager of Kenya Cashewnut, Mr. Darius Mbela, Grain Millers Ltd. which is based in Nairobi caters for the Middle East nuts' market.

The company buys nuts in local currency and makes arrangements with the Central Bank to have money brought back into the country.

"Since their purchases from us are delivered to their Mombasa godown, we do not get to know their clients' addresses or selling

prices since they handle their own documentation. This arrangement saves us costs of handling and wharfage at the port since they pay us on F.O.B. (Freight on Board) basis", the notes revealed.

Mr. Nyachae denied that he favoured the two companies and that Mr. Mbela had been demoted. Mr. Mbela had been transferred to the Peanuts Company, also a subsidiary of the National Cereals and Produce Board, "with the same salary".

An officer of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Mr. Mumbo, also from Coast Province, had been seconded to the Cashewnuts Factory as general manager in place of Mr. Mbela, the chairman said.

Mr. Nyachae said further that the management of Kenya Cashewnuts had planned to misapply the Shs. 20 million profit the factory had made but he intervened. The management wanted to pay dividends to shareholders and bonus to both staff and growers.

He said bonus to staff "must be discouraged" because the terms and conditions offered were comparatively favourable to those offered to other workers in the country.

The refusal angered the management and politicians, he said.

Mr. Nyachae said he had become unpopular among some members of the management of Kenya Cashewnuts Ltd., and some politicians in the coast because he raised producer prices for cashewnuts against the wishes of the management. Farmers had been getting less than Shs. 2.70 per kg. of a raw nuts since 1977.

"When I became the chairman, I found that the farmer was being exploited. My office and the Ministry of Agriculture exchanged letters and it was agreed last year that the producer price be increased from Shs. 2.70 to Shs. 5.50 per kg," Mr. Nyachae said.

The increase obviously affected the profit margin of the factory which had insisted that the farmer should get a maximum of Shs. 3.50 per kg.

"The price increase, together with my insistence that the cashewnuts must go international by way of tenders have obviously not made me popular with the management which has joined hands with politicians now attacking me under parliamentary privilege", Mr. Nyachae complained.

PARASTATAL DEBTS COST KENYA FIVE BILLION SHILLINGS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 17 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Debts of Parastatals"]

[Text]

PARASTATAL debts have cost Kenya over Shs. 5,000 million in foreign exchange. This is a loss equivalent to 5,000 smugglers having gotten clean away with a million shillings each in foreign exchange.

Kenya's total national debts exceed Shs. 20,000 million. Of this, no less than Shs. 12,250 million is represented by foreign borrowing which will ultimately have to be paid back in foreign currency and not in Kenya shillings.

The Government has been forced to borrow heavily abroad in order to finance its spending requirements. The burden of the Shs. 15,000 million of debts and losses accumulated by parastatals has had to be borne by the Government and has increased its borrowing/spending requirements by that amount.

Since the Government tries to cover as much of its borrowing requirements from local sources, that part uncovered by domestic borrowing has to be financed by overseas borrowing.

It therefore follows that, if the huge parastatal debts of Shs. 15,000 million had not been incurred, the Government need not have borrowed all the Shs. 12,250 million that it has been forced to borrow in foreign currency. The country would have been at least Shs. 5,000 million better off in foreign exchange in the form of reduced overseas debts that future generation will, somehow, have to pay back.

Those caught smuggling should, of course, be condemned. It is, however, ironical that whereas the former receive front page publicity, parastatal mismanagement which costs the nation a hundred times that loss in foreign exchange receives insufficient attention. Everyday, parastatals effectively add a million shillings to our foreign debt.

His Excellency the President has given Kenya an unrivalled potential for economic prosperity through fostering domestic political stability. Parastatal debts and mismanagement are destroying that potential because they offer Kenya only one future — total economic bankruptcy.

CSO: 4700/1241

POLICE STONED BY MOB, WITNESS TELLS COURT

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

A HOWLING mob, armed with stones confronted policemen who had gone to Awasi Market in Kisumu District to arrest people who were allegedly operating an illegal petrol business in the area, it was alleged in a Kisumu court.

Police Constable Charles Lusweti, attached to Ahero Police Station, was testifying before the Acting Resident Magistrate, Mr. Paul Muira, in a case in which five people have denied charges of assaulting police officers and two civilians.

Before the court were Maricus Onyango Adika, Joash Amimo Okech, John Ogongo Okech, John Odoyo Atieno and William Menya.

Mr. Lusweti said that on January 15, 1982 police acting on information went to Awasi to investigate reports that some people were operating petrol business there without a licence.

"On arrival at Awasi, we carried out a search on suspected premises and found five drums of petrol hidden in a store behind a shop," he said.

Police arrested Onyango and four others, but Menya refused to enter the police vehicle, he said.

As Menya struggled with the policemen, the other people who had gone into the vehicle jumped out and immediately a mob armed with stones gathered around the police vehicle and started throwing stones "hitting me," Mr. Lusweti alleged. The case was adjourned until April 29, 1982, for judgment.

•The Kisumu Senior Resident Magistrate, Mr. R. S. C. Omolo, has sentenced Musa Obongo Owuoth of Kanō Location in Kisumu District to six months' imprisonment for attacking police officers and aiding prisoners to escape.

He said Owuoth and his party had no cause to attack the policemen. The magistrate also said the police witnesses tended to exaggerate on the nature of the attack.

CSO: 4700/1241

RISING CRIME RATE DEPLORED

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 26 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Are We Hiding Criminals?"]

[Text] A Fourth Form student is lying in a coma at Kenyatta National Hospital after being attacked by thugs in Buru Buru Estate, Nairobi, on Friday night. He was returning home after escorting his brothers to a bus stop at around 8 p.m. when he was attacked.

It is not the first time that such an incident has occurred around this estate. Indeed, it has become a common occurrence in many residential estates in this city and in other urban areas throughout the country as well as well as in some rural areas.

People are going around in fear of their lives in some places just because certain individuals have decided they will not do an honest day's work, but would rather go round at night harassing peace-loving citizens and robbing them of their belongings.

The police are doing a commendable job in trying to get rid of this menace and many of the thugs have been rounded up and dealt with in accordance with the law. There is, however, another fundamental aspect of law enforcement which arises since the police alone cannot be fully effective without co-operation from wananchi.

It is known that these thugs operate in organised groups and live in the community where they commit these offences. Some of them, if not all, are well known to the community as having been responsible for previous acts of thuggery. They can be easily identified to the law enforcement officers.

The most common attitude towards local thugs is that of indifference as long as they have not done anything against the person concerned. People have the habit of saying the thugs' activities are "none of my business as long as they leave me alone."

Some people also feel that by giving information to the police they will become involved in protracted prosecutions and might also risk revenge from criminals.

Both these attitudes are wrong and do not take into account the fact that as responsible citizens wananchi are not fulfilling their duty if they allow crime to be committed with their knowledge--crime which could have been prevented if the authorities were aware there were suspicious characters within a particular community.

By informing law enforcement officers that a particular person is a suspicious character because of available facts, people are fully protected as long as they do so without malice.

The police do not have to identify the source of their information. What the good citizen will have done is to give the authorities a chance of keeping a watch on people who are contemplating crime. The end result will be a more peaceful community for the benefit of all.

Care must be taken not to feed the police with wrong information in an effort to settle old scores. One should realise that giving false information to the police is in itself an offence. So is harbouring a criminal with prior knowledge that a crime has been committed.

We all have a responsibility to assist the authorities in bringing those responsible for such senseless acts before the courts of law where they will receive just retribution.

CSO: 2700/1241

SALATT REFUTES CLAIMS OF BIG RUSTLING RAIDS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 23 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Gichuru Njihia and James Kuria]

[Text]

AN Assistant Minister in the Office of the President, **Mr. Isaac Salatt**, yesterday denied there were frequent raids by cattle rustlers on the Kisumu/Nandi district border.

He was answering a question from the Winam M.P., **Mr. Peter Anyumba**, who sought to know whether the Minister was aware that on the night of April 4 a gang of about 60 cattle rustlers from

Nandi District crossed into Kisumu District and killed **Mr. Oduor**, who was an employee of the Kenya Railways, and beat a second person whom they left for dead.

Mr. Anyumba also wanted to know what had been done to bring the culprits to book, and what immediate steps had been taken to stop the frequent raids and lawlessness at the border.

Mr. Salatt said he was not aware of any cattle raids by 60 rustlers, but added he was aware that on the day in question a **Mr. Oduor** was killed by a gang of five thugs.

The thugs also attacked a second person who managed to run to his house and was taken to the New Nyanza General hospital, **Mr. Salatt** said. But "the border is peaceful", he added.

In a supplementary question, **Mr. Anyumba** stressed that the raids were frequent and added: "I was surprised to hear of five members of a gang".

"Is it not fair for the Assistant Minister, instead of denying there are raids, to initiate *barazas* at the border to advise the residents to eliminate cattle rustling and the lawlessness?" **Mr. Anyumba** wondered.

But **Mr. Salatt** told him: "If the M.P. has the names of the 60 cattle rustlers, he should reveal them and action will be taken against them".

The M.P. for Nyando, **Mr. Onyango Midika**, in a supplementary question, asked **Mr. Salatt** how he knew there were five gangsters.

Mr. Salatt replied: "We are still investigating".

Mr. Salatt told the M.P. for Wundanyi, **Mr. Mashengu wa Mwachofi**, the Government would not compensate the relatives of the late **Marselina Wakio** who was run over by a motor vehicle on November 6 in 1980 as investigations were continuing.

Mr. Mwachofi had asked what happened after the accident since no action was taken on the culprits.

Mr. Mwachofi said he was informed by police officers in the area that the culprits were arrested and the car, belonging to the Kenya Navy, detained at a police station overnight but later released.

KEEN HITS AT MUTHOGA ON DETENTION ISSUE

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 24 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

AN Assistant Minister in the Office of the President, Mr. John Keen, has blasted the Chairman of the Law Society of Kenya, Mr. Lee Muthoga, for his recent attack on detention.

"Detention without trial is, by its very definition, an abrogation of human rights," Mr. Muthoga had said.

"Detention without trial is a breach of the understanding between the governors and the governed, that governmental powers will be exercised with certain measures," he added.

He was speaking at the sessions of the proposed Public Law Institute at a lunch hosted by the National Christian Council of Kenya (NCCCK) at Church House, Nairobi.

Addressing a Press conference in his office yesterday, Mr. Keen said the statement by Mr. Muthoga as the Chairman of the Law Society was most unfortunate as it smacked of a challenge to the Government.

"President Moi has said from time to time that detention will be the last thing to resort to."

Mr. Keen wondered whether Mr. Muthoga had any respect for the constitution of Kenya.

Saying detentions had been there in Kenya even before independence, Mr. Keen pointed out that the Government would not hesitate to detain anyone if public security was threatened.

Mr. Keen referred Mr. Muthoga to Chapter Five of the Constitution of Kenya, where fundamental rights of Kenyans are defined.

Mr. Keen said he was speaking from experience as a former detainee, saying Mr. Muthoga was free if he wanted to be the first detainee in the present regime.

"Mr. Muthoga must have been a lawyer before 1978, when Kenya had political detainees," Mr. Keen said. He wondered why Mr. Muthoga did not question the Detention Act then.

Mr. Muthoga had said the proposed public law institute would undertake public matters like environmental pollution and abuse of executive powers, which he said has tended to be abused.

CSO: 4700/1241

PC WARNS YOUTH-WINGERS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 26 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

NYANZA P.C., Mr. Francis Cherogony, has warned all Kanu youth-wingers against over-stepping their powers.

Mr. Cherogony, who was talking on security and co-operation between Kanu officials and civil servants, also castigated a few Kanu leaders who waited until a development project had failed and started politicking, instead of joining hands with implementing officers to make the projects succeed.

Kanu leaders should be at the forefront in promoting development in their areas, he said, adding that the tendency of party leaders of being active during elections and later neglecting their obligations was one way of retarding development.

The P.C., who was addressing a Kanu seminar at the Homa Bay Medical Training Centre (M.T.C.) over the weekend, said he was impressed by the fact that there existed no misunderstanding between Kanu leaders and civil servants in the province.

He appealed to them to continue fostering the unity for faster development.

He paid special tribute to Kanu youth wingers in Karachuonyo for their efforts in reducing social ills by arresting Government diesel racketeers, but warned them also not to exceed their powers, for if they did they, too, would be arrested.

On mob justice, the P.C. said it was illegal for the public to take the law into their own hands by killing a suspect. If the exercise was allowed, many could lose their lives through jealousy and envy, he added.

The seminar is being attended by the South Nyanza MPs and Kanu officials from the district and the headquarters. Among them are the Commerce Minister, Mr. John Okwanyo, an Assistant Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Mr. Zablón Olang, an Assistant Minister for Regional Development, Science and Technology, Mr. Alphonse Okuku, National Organising Secretary, Mr. Nathan Munoko, National Secretary General, Mr. Robert Matano and Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Harun Mutunga.

CSO: 4700/1241

WORKERS TREATED LIKE SLAVES, COURT TOLD

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

SOME employees in some companies had committed suicide due to harsh and unfair working conditions, Nyando M.P., Mr. Onyango Midika, told the Industrial Court yesterday.

Mr. Midika said it was ironical that workers should continue to be exploited while the senior management personnel got huge salaries and benefits.

Accusing employers of exploiting workers, Mr. Midika alleged the employees living and health conditions were "worse than slave camps in the 18th century American plantations".

Mr. Midika, who is also the Secretary-General of the Kenya Union of Sugar Plantation Workers, was giving his submissions between his union and the sugar employers group of the Federation of Kenya Employers, on improved conditions and terms of service.

He told the Industrial Court Judge, Mr. Justice Saeed Cockar, sitting with two members, Mr. G. M. Omolo and Mr. A. K. arap Kerich, that of all the sugar companies, only Chemelil and Mumias provided reasonable houses for their employees.

Mr. Midika accused Miwani Sugar Mills Ltd., Nzoia Sugar Company Ltd. and South Nyanza Sugar Company Ltd. of being "exploiters". He alleged the ordinary employees worked in deplorable conditions.

He claimed that even after the Industrial Court ordered Miwani Sugar Mills to provide reasonable housing for its employees in a previous dispute, not a single house had been built.

Mr. Midika alleged that in some of the companies' toilets were built in front of the houses, and some workers sought shelter in culverts.

He also alleged that one of the companies had been given Shs. 450 million to build houses for its employees, but nobody could account how the money was used.

Mr. Midika cited unfair medical treatment for ordinary employees, long working hours especially for watchmen and low salaries and leave travelling allowances as some of the problems facing workers.

He said senior management officials got free medical treatment for their families while the ordinary employees were not allowed free treatment even for their wives.

CSO: 4700/1241

TEXTILE INSTITUTE TO HELP ECONOMY

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 Apr 82 p 14

[Text]

INSTALLATION of machinery in spinning and weaving areas of Shs. 65 million Kenya Textile Training Institute in Nairobi is progressing very well and soon testing and commissioning will be done.

The institute is being built in two phases and when fully operational hopefully by mid 1983, it will be the biggest textile training institute in Black Africa, turning out over 300 textile technologists every year.

Phase I which will house workshop areas for spinning, weaving and processing is expected to be ready by December 1982. Phase II will incorporate a well equipped laboratory area (physical testing and chemical laboratories) which will also offer an excellent opportunity for carrying out research in the textile field.

Also to be incorporated in the second phase are knitting and garment manufacturing areas. Phase II is expected to be functional by the middle of 1983.

In conjunction with the industry, the institute will recruit school-leavers who together with those already working will form its student population. So far the Directorate of Industrial Training in the Ministry of Labour, which is in charge of the institute, has been inundated by numerous enquiries from various textile mills in the country.

Supporting the Kenya Government in this massive project is the Netherlands Government which has given a soft loan amounting to approximately Shs. 22 million for purchase of the equipment and technical assistance in the form of ten textile experts.

Through technical assistance, the Netherlands Government has made available a team of European textile experts from a Dutch company, Berenschot-Moret-Bosboom (B.M.B.) who are preparing courses for the institute.

To-date the project team has assessed the training needs through investigations in selected factories and translated the needs into courses which are now being tested in pilot factories. This will enable the institute to develop a curriculum tailor-made to Kenyan needs.

The Kenya Government on the hand has contributed over Shs. 30 million towards the institute and it contracted M/s Star Textile Engineering Work Ltd. of Bombay, India for the supply and installation of machinery and equipment.

The Indian company was also commissioned to provide advisory and technical services to assist the Kenya Government with modifications and renovation of an existing building to suit the requirements of the institute.

The training of local instructors who must replace in two years' time ten expatriates already engaged by the institute, is being conducted locally and abroad.

Also recruited and in the process of being trained are assistant instructors and artisans who will form the nucleus of the maintenance staff in future.

In view of the importance of quality control in the finished textile goods, the institute in collaboration with the Kenya Bureau of Standards plan to establish a National Textile Testing Laboratory.

The primary role of the laboratory will be to assist in the preparation of standard testing procedures for fibre, cloth tests and chemicals testing.

Thus when fully operational, the institute will have a marked effect of the country's economy.

On the flooding of the market with similar products, a spokesman of Textile manufacturers Association said "we are making the products which can sell and which the *wananchi* want".

Saying that linens, drills and khangas are "our bread and butter", the spokesman noted that the local textile products are as good as the imported ones from Europe and India where the industry has reached maturity.

A garment manufacturer felt that a proper capacity and capability assessment should be made and the textile units classified accordingly. And in order to protect the smaller units, specific product range should be allocated to them and

large units producing the same should be subjected to extra levies.

He added that materials of mass consumption and usage by the *wananchi* must be produced by the larger mills on quota basis and at fixed prices thus providing people with products within their purchasing power.

Speaking on the ban of imported textile products imposed by the government in 1978, the garment manufacturer said "the ban would have been a blessing for the industry if used in the right manner — instead the industry used it to dictate higher prices without improving quality and adding appropriate machinery.

"This in turn has created a whole consumer population who were dissatisfied and disappointed and consequently encouraged pirate imports of textile products", he said.

An official of the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (K.A.M.) said that the ban has been successful to some extent but noted "it has been a general knowledge that since the ban, imported fabrics and garments have found way in the country either legally or illegally."

Saying that K.A.M. would favour protection of the industry through for example high tariffs rather than the ban, the official said that policing of the imported textile products had been very difficult as they were being smuggled into the country by containers.

Cut-throat competition from imported fabrics and garments has been the most debated problem facing the textile industry. To many consumers imported textile products should be allowed to compete alongside local products so that the local manufacturers could enhance the standards of production.

The local manufacturers say that they have enormous costs to recover involved in setting up factories, whereas their counterparts abroad paid for theirs a long time ago. Thus it would be "suicide to throw us in the same field with manufacturers for instance from Europe".

Admitting that there is a strong bias by the Kenyan consumers on the imported textile products, the K.A.M.'s official said "it is important to be remembered by our consumers that they are expected to support their local industry in order to ensure expanding job opportunities."

Other problems besetting the industry are: stiff competition amongst manufacturers, lack of skilled manpower and inability to export.

Suggesting solutions to these problems, the official said that strict control on the imported products would increase domestic share of the local products.

On the inability to export, he suggested that the government should step up subsidy measures. Also it should remove or lower duties on for instance imported raw materials and spares in order to improve import potential.

He underscored the need for specialisation within the industry with a view to ending cut-throat competition, noting that this stage will be attained quickly if manufacturers agreed to co-operate.

While it is the responsibility of the industry to build public confidence, there is no way the industry is going to take off with many imported products. What is needed is selected items which cannot be made locally.

Imported shirts, suits, trousers, dresses, etcetera should not be found on the shelves of the leading shops in the towns whereas the same are being made in fact to the international standards by the local manufacturers.

Excuse by the traders "we are clearing old stocks" should not be entertained. Clearing old stock since 1978!

CSO: 4700/1241

GOVERNMENT TO SOLVE PROBLEMS IN TEXTILE

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 Apr 82 p 14

[Article by Wangombe Wanjao]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH the textile industry in Kenya is still in its infancy, its evolution in terms of top quality products, saving/earning foreign exchange and job opportunities generated is very encouraging.

The industry ranks among the top employers in the country and according to statistics released by the Government in 1980, it had capital investment estimated at Shs. 840 million and directly employed over 20,000 people.

In spite of a number of pressing problems ranging from stiff competition from imported products, high duties and lack of skilled manpower, the industry plods along in fulfilment of its main objectives: generating employment and making the country self-reliant in textile products.

To assist the industry attain these objectives, the government is doing everything possible to rid off the industry its nagging problems so that it springs to maturity and participate fully in the socio-economic development of the nation.

Right from the onset of our independence the Government has pumped a lot of money into this industry through its parastatal bodies for example: ICDC, IDB and DFCK.

Currently a Government sponsored study is being conducted to identify the industry's needs and problems and as mentioned elsewhere in this supplement, the construction work of a Textile Training Institute which will bring to an end the problem of manpower, is progressing very well.

Indeed the future of this crucial industry to the wananchi is very bright and according to a survey conducted in 1975, there is a tremendous scope of development in all its areas. It is forecast for instance that the production of fabric will go up from about 80 million square metres per year at the moment to about 105 million square metres per year by 1983.

At the moment there are approximately 140 big and small manufacturing units in the industry encompassing such areas as fibre, yarn, fabric, garment and textile 'made up goods'.

Thus it covers a very wide range of industrial sector and it is mainly concentrated in the urban areas such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret, Thika and Nanyuki.

The study notes that the most developed area in the industry is garment manufacturing which had as of 1975, 50 medium and small manufacturing units scattered around Nairobi and Mombasa. It also indicates that the scope for potential growth for the other areas is unlimited.

These units make various types of knitwear and dress garment with innumerable designs and fashions to cater for the requirements of gents, ladies and children.

According to a survey conducted by *The Standard*, the industry is now making about 90 per cent of fabrics required by the wananchi and the remaining 10 per cent of very specialised fabrics such as furnishing and upholstery, interlining materials, velvet and dralon furnishing materials will in the very near future be made locally.

But the feelings of the consumers interviewed by *The Standard* is that the local textile products are overpriced and yet they do not measure in quality to those which are imported.

They also note that the industry is flooding the market with similar products such as khangas thereby creating unhealthy type of competition.

Reacting to the charges, the textile manufacturers said that high cost of raw materials (local and imported), high duties on spares and loan repayments are the primary cause of high prices of their end products.

PLANS IN HAND FOR NEW POWER PLANT

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 17 Apr 82 p 8

[Text]

PLANS were underway to construct a 120 megawatt hydro-electric plant at Kiambere on the Tana River, the General Manager of the East African Power and Lighting Company Ltd., Mr. Isaac Lugonzo, said when he called on the Eastern P.C., Mr. John Etemesi.

Mr. Lugonzo, who said the project would be completed by 1985, added that people who constructed unauthorised structures at the proposed, Kiambere site to trick his company into compensating them would not get any compensation.

He said his company had learned that some people who had earlier been compensated during the construction of the other dams had moved onto the new site.

Mr. Lugonzo complained of losses of wire and other electrical fittings from his company's power installations in some parts of Machakos.

Meanwhile, the company was undertaking several projects in Eastern Province and has appealed to residents of areas over which power transmission lines passed not to tamper with electric wires as this could lead to death.

The P.C. assured Mr. Lugonzo that measures would be taken to ensure that electrification programmes were implemented without any obstruction.

Mr. Etemesi demanded a halt to the construction of the illegal structures at Kiambere.

The P.C. thanked the EAPL for their commitment in rural electrification.

He appealed to the wananchi to form groups under which they could apply for supply of electricity to the areas.

CSO: 4700/1241

STRIKE RATE DROPPED IN 1981, SAYS FKE REPORT

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 17 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Text]

KENYA had 74 strikes as a result of which 40,250 man-days were lost in 1981, according to the annual report of the Federation of Kenya Employers released in Nairobi yesterday.

The number of strikes was lower but the number of man-days lost was higher compared to 1980, when about 32,500 man-days were lost. The total number of disputes reported to the Minister for Labour in 1981 increased from 819 in 1980 to 927 in 1981. Out of these, 438 were related to termination and or dismissal cases of employees.

Although there were less strikes in 1981 and the number of employees participating in the strikes decreased from 18,980 to 18,117 last year, the duration of these strikes was longer, resulting in an increase in man-days lost by almost 24 per cent.

The manufacturing sector had the highest number of strikes at 40. Though the number of strikes in the agricultural sector decreased from 43 to 18, it recorded the highest number of man-days lost.

As in the previous years, most of the strikes were called out by shopstewards partly as a result of industrial incidents within work premises and partly as a result of rivalries created by the national trade union elections; the FKE report said.

The Industrial Court had a total of 64 cases in 1981 compared to 68 cases in 1980. This

represents almost seven per cent of the 927 cases reported to the Minister for Labour.

Of these, 19 cases involved terms of service, 28 cases or 43 per cent termination/dismissal cases, two redundancy cases, eight recognitions and seven miscellaneous cases.

The court heard a total of 60 cases of which one involved a case registered in 1978 two in 1979, 15 in 1980 and 42 cases registered in 1981. In addition, the court announced awards in 55 cases.

The FKE represented employers in over 82 per cent of the trade disputes which came before the court in 1981.

CSO: 4700/1241

GETHI WARNS POLICEMEN AGAINST MISUSE OF POWER

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 17 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

ANY policemen found taking into custody innocent *wananchi*, harassing them and soliciting bribes will be surcharged in full for the inconveniences, the Police Commissioner, Mr. Ben Gethi, has warned.

Mr. Gethi said he was aware of such unlawful acts by a few policemen, whom he said had cost the Government a lot of money in the form of compensation, and he assured the public the habit would not be allowed to continue.

Mr. Gethi said this in a speech read on his behalf by his deputy, Mr. Alphonse Mulla-ma, at a passing out parade of 364 graduates of the Kenya Police College, Kiganjo, on Wednesday.

He reminded members of the police force that their duty was to maintain law and order, to apprehend criminals, detect crime and protect life and property but not to misuse their powers while discharging those duties.

He further told them the force was not tribal but national and their loyalty should be directed to the President whom they should assist in ensuring that the country's economy was safeguarded from those unscrupulous people who smuggled and hoarded goods or sent Kenya currency out of the country.

The police chief called on them to be impartial and fair when dealing with members of the public saying any tribalism, selfishness, politics and unfair considerations would neither be tolerated nor entertained in the force under any circumstances.

Mr. Gethi reiterated his earlier warning to members of the public over criminals posing as police officers and urged the public to always insist on them producing their identification or appointment cards or search warrants before allowing them into their homes or business premises for any purposes.

He told the graduates there was no short-cut in advancement in the ranks of the force and urged them to continue reading and always seek advice.

CSO: 4700/1241

KENYA APPEALS TO TRADE PARTNERS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry yesterday sent an urgent appeal to all Kenya's major trading partners to buy more local products so as to reduce the enormous trade imbalance which has been persistent in the last five years.

Chamber Chairman Mr. Francis Macharia said the state of bilateral trade between Kenya and her major trading partners "paints a very grim and disturbing picture, a general trend particularly consistent in the past few years".

Mr. Macharia observed that it was clear Kenya continued to incur enormous import bills from these countries while the level of Kenyan exports to them had either stagnated or risen negligibly in comparison.

He cited the United Kingdom, Japan, Hong Kong, U.S.A., India and the Middle East oil exporters (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iran) as reflecting the largest trade deficits against Kenya.

He said the Chamber was gravely concerned with reports of dwindling foreign exchange reserves. Mr. Macharia said this state of affairs was detrimental to economic aspirations here and an urgent solution was needed to reverse the trend.

Mr. Macharia called for urgent consultations to formulate a guide on bilateral trade to ensure an equitable balance of

trade with the trading partners.

He further appealed to the Government to re-examine its policy on bilateral trade and at the same time urged commercial departments in Kenya's embassies abroad to adopt a more aggressive attitude in the promotion of Kenya exports.

He requested foreign trading partners to relax and if possible remove completely restrictions barring the importation of Kenyan goods into their countries, failing which Kenya should impose reciprocal measures.

While expressing appreciation of the numerous loans and credit lines extended to Kenya, Mr. Macharia warned that such loans gave a "short-term" relief but the "long-term effects of excessive borrowing are left behind".

CSO: 4700/1241

WAGE PROPOSALS UNREALISTIC CLAIMS FKE

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 17 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE) yesterday rejected as 'unrealistic and unattainable' proposals by the Central Organisation of Trade Union (COTU) for a minimum wage of Shs. 1,450 per month for urban centres and Shs. 1,000 per month for rural areas.

The FKE Chairman, Mr. T. C. J. Ramtu, reminded Cotu not to be mindful not only of the few who have gainful employment but also the thousands of other Kenyans, including school leavers, who may have no hope of obtaining employment for several years to come.

"The federation, therefore, rejects these proposals as both unrealistic and unattainable at the present stage of our development", Mr. Ramtu said.

The chairman, who was addressing the 23rd annual general meeting of FKE at a Nairobi hotel, said the country was faced with a serious unemployment situation whereas the plantation sectors had a shortage of labour, which was posing a critical problem in the production and processing of agricultural products.

He appealed to the Government to permit the National Social Security Fund to set aside funds for lending to approved rural employers for construction of low-cost houses as employers were finding it difficult to get such finance.

Welcoming the recent

announcement by President Moi that the Government intended to set up a board of trustees to manage the Fund as an autonomous body, Mr. Ramtu hoped the board would consider redirecting the investment policy of the Fund to low-cost housing.

Mr. Ramtu expressed concern at the 'baffling' attitude by the Labour Ministry in encouraging the unionisation of managers, including the level of general managers.

He said the implication of the move was that employers would in future be forced to negotiate collective agreements for all levels of managers, including expatriates, with trade unions that purport to represent them.

CSO: 4700/1241

LAND ISSUES CRITICAL ASSERTS GG

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 16 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Gichuru Njihia, Frank Ojiambo and James Kuria]

[Text]

THE Minister for Lands, Settlement and Physical Planning, **Mr. G. G. Kariuki**, yesterday cautioned Kenyans against being allocated open spaces by the Local Government authorities (councils) as "they will not get any titles for it".

The Minister said this during the second reading of the Agriculture Amendment Bill in the House yesterday.

He said land issues were serious and critical, and urged M.P.s to tackle the issue carefully.

He said he was saddened to learn that the councils were allocating open spaces. "This must stop. If you get an open space, you will be cheated because you will not get title deed for it", he said.

He said the Nairobi City Council could not allocate land without permission from the Government and the Commissioner of Lands. He cautioned those who owned land in the vicinity of the city that Nairobi must expand and they should be prepared to obey the Acquisition Act.

The Minister said the Government understood the problems facing the people of Kibera, but it was difficult to determine who to allocate with a plot.

An Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, **Mr. Leakey**, urged the Minister to issue the people of Kibera with title deeds.

He said some people had lived there for more than 70 years and yet they had no titles for their land. He also lamented about the sub-division of five-acre plots at Langata into half-acre plots while the area had no water.

The adoption of the Pest Control Products Bill would empower the Minister for Agriculture to deal with manufacturers or

importers of fake chemicals, an Assistant Minister for Agriculture, **Mr. Atebe Marita**, said.

The Assistant Minister explained that the Bill was a very vital piece of legislation to the farming community and the whole country at large.

Replying to the views raised by the members during the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Marita said that those found to have prepared or imported bad pesticides will be dealt with ruthlessly by the Minister responsible.

Mr. Marita said crafty businessmen had last year imported huge quantities of "chalk" for use by the coffee farmers and which caused untold damage to the coffee crop.

"The Government will not tolerate such mischievous businessmen who are out to make fantastic profits by conning our farmers," Mr. Marita said.

The Assistant Minister said the appointment of inspectors of pesticides will be done on merit. Such officers will be deployed by the Ministry to inspect the production of agricultural chemicals and the imports.

He said manufacturers detected to have produced ineffective chemicals will have their licences cancelled. Mr. Marita further said importers bringing to the country fake chemicals will likewise have their importation licences cancelled.

He said production of sub-standard chemicals meant for export would put the country to ridicule and shame.

The Bill sailed through the second reading following lengthy contributions by the M.P.s.

An Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and Development, **Mr. Martin Shikuku**, warned against a population ex-

plosion in the country saying that the country's birth rate of four per cent annually was the highest in the world.

Making his contribution to the debate on the Agriculture Amendment Bill No 2, the Assistant Minister regretted that not all Kenyans would be lucky to own a piece of land owing to the increasing population in the country.

Mr. Shikuku urged those owning huge tracts of land lying idle to utilise them for food production.

"Those owning large tracts of land should be asked to utilise them for food production otherwise the Government should take over and allocate the land to deserving people," he said.

Mr. Shikuku said the Government should discourage the fragmentation of land saying such a practice did not help the country to produce enough food.

Animals

Emphasising the need to issue title deeds to settlers in settlement schemes, the Assistant Minister hailed the Minister responsible for Lands and Settlement for being a dynamic leader.

He said people in settlement schemes should be issued with title deeds to enable them to borrow loans from financial institutions for the development of their plots.

The M.P. for Kitui West, **Mr. Parmenas Munyasia**, urged the Minister to allocate the landless wananchi in Kitui District with plots which were lying idle.

He claimed that huge tracts of land in Kitui North and East were inhabited by wild animals while thousands of wananchi were in great demand for settlement.

An Assistant Minister for Local Government, **Mr. Katana Ngala**, felt that the introduction of the Bill will go a long way to helping the settlers on settlement schemes.

CSO: 4700/1241

INCREASE RECORDED IN 1981 CASH CROP PRICES

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 15 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Text]

EXCEPT for coffee, the prices for cash crops paid to Kenyan farmers went up in 1981 as compared to 1980.

The average price for the calendar year 1981 for 100 kilos of coffee paid to Kenyan growers was Shs. 2,580, lower than the Shs. 2,635 paid for the same quantity of coffee in 1980.

However, farmers were paid Shs. 1,591 for 100 kilos of tea in 1980 and this figure went up to Shs. 1,610 last year.

For one tonne of sugar cane, the farmers were paid Shs. 133 from 1978 to 1980 and this was increased last year to Shs. 145.

Similarly, maize prices were increased last year and topped the Shs. 100 mark for the first time for 100 kilos. In 1977 and 1978, 100 kilos of maize fetched Shs. 89. This figure went down to Shs. 77 in 1979 and again went up in 1980 to Shs. 95 and Shs. 100 last year.

A 100 kilos of rice brought around Shs. 150 for the farmers between 1978 and 1980. This figure has been going up marginally, from Shs. 136 in 1977 and Shs. 145 in 1978 to Shs. 151 in 1979, declining to Shs. 150 in 1980. It again went up last year to Shs. 157.

For 100 kilos of third grade beef, the price to the farmer has doubled between 1976 and 1981. In 1976, a farmer was paid Shs. 479, topped the 500 mark to Shs. 519 in 1977, rose up to Shs. 676 in 1978, and again shot up to Shs. 689 in 1979, edged upwards to Shs. 795 in 1980 and finally topped 800 in 1981 to rest at Shs. 820.

One hundred litres of milk brought Shs. 105 to dairy farmers in 1976. This amount was raised to Shs. 132 for the years 1977 to 1979.

The next increase came in 1980, when the return to the farmers from milk was fixed at Shs. 146. Last year there was a significant increase which resulted in the milk prices going up and the dairy farmers getting Shs. 185.

Last year's prices show an increase due to the recent announcement made on Jamhuri Day.

CSO: 4700/1241

UNRECOVERED GUNS CAUSE FOR CONCERN

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 19 Apr 82 p 9

[Text]

BUSIA District Magistrate, Mr. Ochieng' Miseda, has expressed concern over the high number of fire arms which are never recovered after being used in crimes along the border.

Mr. Miseda said: "The worry is that criminals flee across the border and hide the weapons there."

The magistrate expressed the sentiments when he sentenced Wandere Kaboga, Odima Anyango and John Otanga to three years' jail and ten strokes each for robbing George Luchu at gunpoint.

They had denied the charge that on January 9, this year at the Bukangala sub-location in Busia District, jointly with others not before the court, they robbed Luchu of his radio and Shs. 1,000 in cash while armed with a rifle.

The complainant said Wandera and Onyango, who were neighbours, broke into his house at night and robbed him of money under threats of being killed.

• Kisumu D.C. Mr. Maurice Makhanu has expressed concern over aliens reported to be on the increase in border districts.

Mr. Makhanu instructed chiefs and their assistants to be on the lookout for such people, who were not allowed to enter the country without permits.

The D.C. was installing an assistant chief for Kabonyo Rot in the newly created Kabonyo sub-location, Mr. Jael Owino.

Mr. Makhanu said peace was prevailing in the neighbouring countries and there was no reason why they should not go back and assist in the development of their countries.

The D.C. warned the chiefs and their assistants against recommending aliens for identity cards. He said should wananchi find one doing so they should report him to their D.O. for discipline.

Mr. Makhanu observed that some aliens stayed until their permits expired and did not bother to return after the three months and instead engaged in dubious activities.

CSO: 4700/1241

SUGAR INDUSTRY 'LOSING MILLIONS'

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 21 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

THE sugar industry in Kenya has been losing hundreds of millions of shillings in the past few years due to "a bureaucratic sugar pricing system and harsh weather," the Federation of Kenya Employers (F.K.E.) chief executive officer, Mr. Richard Kombo, told the Industrial Court yesterday.

And the Government had set up an inter-Ministerial commission to look into the sugar industry parastatals with a view to rectifying the situation, he added.

Mr. Kombo was giving his opening submissions before the judge, Mr. Justice Saeed Cockar, in a dispute between Kenya Union of Plantation Workers and the sugar employers' group of the FKE on improved terms and conditions of service.

He told Mr. Cockar, sitting with two court members — Mr. G. M. Omolo and Mr. A. K. arap Kerich — that were it not for sugarcane supplies from the nucleus areas of the sugar companies, the sugar industry would have ground to a halt by now.

The sugar companies involved in the dispute include Mumias, Nzoia, Chemelil, South Nyanza, Miwani and East African Sugar Industries.

Saying all the sugar companies named, except Miwani, were parastatal bodies, Mr. Kombo told the court sugar industry employees had the highest wages in the plantation sector.

The sugar companies and farmers were operating at huge losses, and the Government

should take quick measures to bail the industry out of the severe financial constraints it was facing, Mr. Kombo said.

He said the union should make demands that were realistic to the current economic situation. The six companies had lost more than Shs. 182 million last year, he said.

Nzoia Sugar Company Ltd. and South Nyanza Sugar Company Ltd., had an accumulated loss of more than Shs. 298 million since they were established slightly over three years ago, he claimed.

The price of sugarcane was uneconomical, he claimed. Workers' conditions and terms of service in the sugar industry were above the Government employment guidelines, he said.

The hearing continues.

KENYA COFFEE HARVEST TOTALLED 99,000 TONS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 21 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Kul Bhushan]

[Text]

THE total quantity of coffee produced in Kenya during 1980/81 amounted to 99,717 metric tonnes, according to 1981 report of the Coffee Board of Kenya released in Nairobi.

The output was composed of 66,400 tonnes delivered during October, 1980 to May, 1981 and a further 33,300 metric tonnes delivered as early crop between June and September, 1981.

The 1980/81 total quantities represented an increase of 8.76 per cent over the previous year, and was actually higher than previously estimated due to the 15-day extension of the closing date for deliveries.

The co-operative sector produced 64,007 metric tonnes which was 23.3 per cent higher than the previous year while the plantation sector produced 34,744 metric tonnes which rep-

resented a 11.1 per cent drop from the previous year.

The overall contribution by the co-operative sector towards national coffee output during 1980/81 was 64.8 per cent as against 35.2 per cent from the plantation sector and this illustrates the important role that the smallholder sector for industry is likely to assume in the coming years, hence the attention that this sector should be accorded.

The year under review recorded a decline in overall quality by a drop from 19.2 per cent of coffee in classes 1-3 in 1979/80 to 15.45 per cent during 1980/81. A further drop of 4.99 per cent was recorded for classes 4-6 while coffee classified for classes 7-10 and "buni" increased by 3.1 per cent and 3.6 per cent

from previous year's levels respectively.

The analysis of quality shows that poor weather conditions contributed to a decline in quality, but that despite the absence of irrigation facilities the co-operative sector continues to lead in the production of top quality coffees, the report says.

Despite harsh farming conditions precipitated by the introduction of export quotas, the inflationary trends, and the general rising cost of coffee production, coffee growers sustained their farming efforts very commendably during the outgoing year.

Both coffee husbandry and management practices in the plantation section and the co-operatives remained high as is illustrated by the per unit area yield performance and the general increase in total quantities produced, said the report.

CSO: 4700/1241

BRIEFS

DEPO PROVERA STUDY--The Ministry of Health has been carrying out a study on patients who have been using the Depo Provera contraceptive for a period of 10 years and will soon come out with a conclusive report as to whether this controversial drug could be used by Kenyan women. This was disclosed yesterday by the Deputy Director of National, Family Welfare Centre, Dr Irene Gathenji, at the opening of the Ministry's seminar of health educators at the Kenya Science Teachers' College. Dr Gathenji said it was the Ministry's concern that mother and child health was ensured. She disclosed that the year 2000 was the Ministry's target for total health for every citizen in Kenya. She said at the moment the Ministry was trying the use of another contraceptive.--K.N.A. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 20 Apr 82 p 5]

KILINDINI TONNAGE UP--The total dry general cargo handled at the port of Mombasa during the first quarter of this year 1982 has shown an improvement as compared to the same period last year. This is contained in a release from the Kenya Ports Authority (K.P.A.) Managing Director, Mr S.D. Mturi. A total of 624,020 deadweight tonnes of dry general cargo were handled during the first three months up to the end of March. This included 428,647 tonnes of imports and 195,373 exports. During the same period last year the port realised 550,219 tonnes, composed of 376,710 tonnes of imports and 173,509 tonnes of exports. The performance for this year was 73,801 tonnes higher than last year. In March this year there were 217,224 deadweight tonnes which included 153,441 tonnes of imports and 63,783 tonnes of exports. The output for March was 1,516 tonnes higher than in February when the capacity was 215,708 tonnes which included 138,819 tonnes of imports and 76,889 tonnes of exports. However, the performance was better in March 1981 than the corresponding month this year. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 27 Apr 82 p 11]

DAIRY INDUSTRY BOOST--The Kenya Government has signed an agreement with the United Nations World Food Programme through which Kenya will receive a grant of Shs. 231 million for dairy development programmes. Signing on behalf of the Kenya Government, the Minister for Finance, Mr Arthur Magugu thanked the world body for the donation and said Kenya aimed at self-sufficiency in milk requirements by the year 1990. An adviser with the U.N. Food Programme in Kenya, Mr Allen Jones, said his organisation's total aid for projects in Kenya for the next five years was estimated at 70 million U.S. dollars. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 17 Apr 82 p 2]

SURRENDER OF WEAPONS--Migori--"Wananchi" living in Migori Division of South Nyanza District have been asked to surrender all smuggled weapons and home-made guns by Migori D.O., Mr S.K. Maina. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 24 Apr 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/1241

PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO TWO REGIONS SAID TO BE SUCCESSFUL

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 25 Mar 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Aly Kheury Ndaw]

[Excerpt] So, the loop has been completed, After 10 days of crisscrossing two regions vital to the country's economy, the President of the Republic returned to the capital late yesterday afternoon. Those who accompanied him as well as those who followed him, commentators and observers alike, unanimously recognized that this trip was marked with success. Let us admit it: the success was expected, but its extent was surprising--pleasantly so. In all the towns, all the villages, in the smallest marketplaces, the people gathered to receive, applaud, and regard the illustrious guest of the day as a member of their family.

The spontaneous, sincere, warm tone of the welcome received from the first day on Louga did not cease to grow in certain places and all along this tour to openly assume the aspect of an actual plebiscite. In our opinion, one primary and essential reason explains the tremendous public chorus which saluted the passing of the head of state at each stage. Constantly listening to the people, he has long known how to take the pulse of the nation. Furthermore, since he himself came from the depths of the country, he knows very well how to merge body and spirit with out hardest working but most deprived people.

Furthermore, Mr Abdou Diouf never hesitates to speak to them in the language they love and understand best: the language of truth and reality of deeds. In such conditions, and possessing such advantages, how could he help but establish direct and unaffected communication with them? What will not be the least surprising is this great faculty on the part of our rural fellow citizens to quickly grasp and rapidly assimilate Senegal's most current and most alarming concerns today.

Concerns triggered by the difficult international economic situation. In fact, we are often mistaken in imagining that the only professionals are found in our comfortable residential and hospital districts in airconditioned offices.

Many of the addresses heard these days in Mbediene, Coki, Sagatta, Ndindy, Ndoulo, Missirah, Keur Samba Kane, and other places where the head of state meets with the peasants, shepherds, and fishermen should cause us to abandon these readymade conceptions--we citizens who are almost always unaware of the most basic realities of our countryside. This is also one of the lessons to be drawn from the President of the Republic's great tour through the Louga and Diourbel regions. And which shows, after all, that the "3 P's" [peasants, shepherds, and fishermen] need assistance (this is not obvious to everyone) more than they need management.

Thus, no one was bored during this visit--not Mr Abdou Diouf, not the members of his entourage, not the people with whom he spoke. The open and direct dialog which developed day by day will have enabled each side to find out about the other, and about needs, requirements, intentions, and projects.

9693

CSO: 4719/803

OPEC OFFICIAL TALKS WITH PREMIER ABOUT CLOSER TIES

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24 Mar 82 p 24

[Interview with Mame Nguema, secretary general of OPEC, by Amadou Fall; date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] The tour undertaken by OPEC's new secretary general, Mr Mame Nguema, to establish contacts has brought him to Senegal, where he has been a guest for several days.

During his stay in our capital, Mr Nguema had the opportunity to meet with Prime Minister Habib Thiam and several of our country's other leaders, with whom he discussed possibilities for consolidating existing relations between OPEC and Senegal. The exchanges of ideas also involved inter-African cooperation in energy matters.

A native of Gabon, Mr Nguema ran the Elf Gabon corporation for a long time before being promoted to the post which he currently holds within the administrative structure of OPEC.

The interview he granted us dealt basically with OPEC's position in view of the new situation dominating the international market, and in particular its repercussions on African economies. The state of mind prevailing within OPEC was also mentioned.

[Question] Mr Secretary General, you have been Senegal's guest for several days now. May we know the exact purpose of your stay in our country?

[Answer] Senegal is a country which I hardly know. However, as secretary general of OPEC, and also as an African, I cannot be unaware of what Africa is.

Africa is diverse. Besides the petroleum-producing countries, there are a much larger number of countries which are just consumers. Both have specific development problems, in large part related to the energy question.

The European and American countries in particular had the chance to launch their development at a time when energy was not expensive. Today other

countries in the world have understood the need to merge their forces because the energy problem is much more difficult to overcome.

Therefore, I wanted to find out the situation and to see how our countries were solving it--in particular Senegal, where I know the authorities are making specific efforts in matters of energy development, whether petroleum or other sources.

[Question] Have the discussions that you have had with certain members of the Senegalese Government resulted in specific agreements or conclusions?

[Answer] I have had the opportunity to meet with Prime Minister Habib Thiam, the minister of plan and cooperation, and the secretary of state for scientific research. However, we only mentioned the problem to see whether an effort could be agreed upon to assist in one way or another, depending on the orientation of the energy policy defined by the Senegalese Government.

I came to find out what Senegal was doing, in order to see what we could do for it.

[Question] Senegal's oil bill has grown 15-fold in the period of a decade. Of course, the price of crude oil has just undergone a slight decrease, but the general manager of SAR [African Refining Company] recently indicated that we would hardly profit from it. Therefore nothing has changed, and petroleum remains the determining factor in Senegal's increasing trade deficit, which moreover is not an isolated case in Africa, where economic perspectives remain particularly gloomy. How is this situation perceived by OPEC?

[Answer] I must answer you very frankly. As far as SAR's position is concerned, that is an internal problem which I cannot dwell upon. Refining and distribution companies each have their own method of determining the prices they apply.

Regarding Senegal's oil bill, I know that it is particularly burdensome for a developing country.

However, only 17 percent of Senegal's total petroleum imports come from OPEC member countries.

I am not denying OPEC's significance in the oil bill, but I would also like to point out the establishment of the compensation systems which it is trying to operate as effectively as possible. For example, there is the assistance granted for balance of payments by the OPEC Fund. Thanks to these institutions, our organization is doing as much as it can to diminish the effect of the increase in the price of crude oil.

[Question] Under these conditions, how do you explain the persistence of obstacles preventing the effective application of preferential tariffs to purchases of crude oil, as the African importing countries desire?

[Answer] I admit that within the organization, the concept of preferential tariffs has not yet been envisaged on the global level. The reason for this is that crude oil sales take place on the international market with petroleum companies. Agreements have recently been concluded among certain countries. They are subject only to the will of the sovereign governments which sign them. OPEC does not yet have this authority.

[Question] Therefore, inter-African cooperation among OPEC member petroleum-producing countries and importing countries is not yet out of the rut. Isn't there a risk that petroleum will end up being a fatally divisive factor?

[Answer] I feel that petroleum should be a unifying factor. First of all, it would be necessary for the producing countries to understand each other. It is only in Africa that this understanding does not exist.

Cooperation in energy matters must necessarily include all countries, whether they are producers of petroleum or not. It must involve several areas: research, production, refining, distribution, the petrochemical industry, and especially the transfer of technology.

The Latin American and Arab examples must have their counterpart in Africa, because energy problems are difficult for our countries to resolve individually, considering the modest means they have available.

I hope that the political leaders are well acquainted with this situation, and that they will seek to remedy it as quickly as possible in a climate of straightforward cooperation.

9693

CSO: 4719/803

NRP REJECTS EXECUTIVE PRESIDENT IDEA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 82 p 10

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE NEW Republic Party last night rejected an executive State President with unlimited powers.

Speaking at an NRP rally in the Walmer Town Hall in Port Elizabeth, Mr Vauze Raw, leader of the NRP, said the NRP could not commit itself to the far-reaching President's Council proposal for an executive President "on the sole basis of the good intentions of the President's Council."

Mr Raw emphasised that it was essential that the Government negotiate with other parties and groups so that absolute clarity and agreement on effective safeguards against "abuse of powers by the executive President can be clearly established."

With this statement Mr Raw has now joined the ranks of every other opposition party as well as certain organisations which have all seriously questioned the powers of the envisaged executive State President.

He said the coming months would be crucial

and an awesome responsibility rested on political leadership within all groups in the negotiating process which must still take place — both within and between political parties and groups.

If this first step towards the new Republic should be frustrated or fail, the consequences would be catastrophic. After the years of hoping and waiting, and all the sincere efforts of those who had participated in the process which had led to the President's Council proposals, all the expectations would turn into bitterness and hopelessness which could damage the cause of moderate leadership beyond repair.

The NRP would play its part to the fullest extent to avoid that happening.

"In our consideration of the proposals within the party we will naturally test each proposal against our own principles and philosophy but will keep an open mind on differences which are not fundamental or unbridgable.

The relevant NRP principles are:

- The creation of an new constitutional dispensation by negotiation and agreement.

- Full and equitable participation in decision-making by all citizens at every level of government which has jurisdiction over them.

- Recognition and accommodation of the plural nature of our society in a political system which recognises the right to group identity and protection of group interests.

- Decentralization of decision-making to the lowest level at which it can be effectively exercised.

- Respect for local preference without either compulsory integration or compulsory segregation.

- Removal of discrimination while providing safeguards for legitimate group rights.

Most of the President's Council proposals fall clearly within these principles. This applies particularly to the philosophic motivation of the report. However,

this has only been the first step. Where the first five years of the NRP had been a phase of pioneering the way to the new Republic the NRP now enters a new phase — that of an equally critical contribution in shaping and building the actual structure of the new SA.

"Those who used to say that the NRP had no role to play in politics had had a clear answer. To those who now say thus my answer is equally clear. The task of the party on the road ahead will be even more crucial because we are the only party which is steeped in the philosophy upon which the new dispensation must be built."

"Any attempt to implement the mechanics of the proposals will fail in the philosophic approach in which it is attempted is foreign to the spirit in which they have been formulated. SA will therefore need the im-

put of the NRP more than ever before — both in the negotiations that lie ahead and in the formative years of creating the constitutional structure itself.

"So while I appreciate the compliment by those who say that now that the NRP has achieved its goal — that it should simply join the Government — I want to say very clearly that the task of this party is far from finished. The most vital part still lies ahead," he said.

No other party can give to the embryo new dispensation what the NRP has to contribute — a feel for the spirit needed to give life and strength to the cold print of constitutional evolution. This we can only do if we have the freedom of independent thought and identity which has been the hallmark of the NRP. We will play our part but in doing so will not weaken its value by sacrificing its strength," he said.

CSO: 4700/1240

DETAILS ON HISTORIC MEETING BETWEEN BOTHA-KAUNDA GIVEN

Tensions May Ease

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 pp 1, 2, 6

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's historic meeting with Zambia in the Bundre, to be officially known as the Maroela summit, at least promises an easing of some of the present savage tensions in Southern Africa.

The official communique issued after the peace conference read simply: "The President of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, and the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P W Botha, met on the border between South Africa and Botswana on 30th April 1982.

"At the meeting, which lasted more than three hours, the two leaders had a frank exchange of views on the situation in Southern Africa in their search for a peaceful solution to the problems of the area.

"The issues covered were those of Namibia and South Africa. Both leaders found the exchange of views useful."

While the two leaders posed briefly for photographs before their

talks, Mr Botha placed his hand in comradely fashion on President Kaunda's shoulder. The whole atmosphere was warm and friendly.

But the obviously cordial atmosphere existing between the two leaders both at the beginning and the end of the summit indicated some measure of conciliation had been reached.

It was an emotional moment as two of the most powerful in Southern Africa, both smiling broadly, clasped hands for the first time under a soaring old moerala tree in a thorn-bush clearing on the Botswana frontier.

The now balding Dr Kaunda, his long, hard years now beginning to take their toll, and looking markedly older than he did at the Fort Victoria conference, was dressed in a well-tailored olive-drab safari suit.

Mr Botha, hatless, cheerful and relaxed, wore his favourite banker's grey.

Mr Botha was accompanied by his Minister of Defence, General

Magnus Malan and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Others in his party were general "Wessie" van der Westhuizen, SADF; General Johan Coetzee, Department of Law and Order; Dr Brand Fourie former Director-General, Department of Foreign Affairs and Information; Mr J van Dalsen, Director-General-designate, Foreign Affairs; and Mr P R Killen, Head of the Africa Division.

Key figures in the Zambian delegation included Professor Lameck Gomak, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr Reuben Kamanga, responsible for Foreign Affairs in the Unip Central Committee; Mr Walter Phiri, adviser on political affairs at State House; Mr F Chomba, Minister of Home Affairs; Mr J C M Ponabantu, special assistant; Mr P L Kasanda, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr N N K Kalala, Zambia High Commissioner to Botswana; Mr G R Zimba, Ambassador, Ministry Headquarters; and Mr R

Hambote, delegation secretary.

The meeting opened on a marvelously sunny late autumn day in a bushveld site — part of the cattle ranch, Noupoort, owned by Mr Boeta du Toit in the Kopfontein area of the north-western Transvaal.

If carried out to a successful conclusion this conference could well determine the fate of this region for a long time to come, either by peace or continuing endless struggle.

There were plenty of advance predictions that the whole event would be a shambles and that the conference would fall flat on its face.

My information, in fact, is that preliminary contact between Lusaka and Pretoria earlier this week had gone "marvellously" that the two sides had quickly begun to find each other.

The indaba was held in two huge mobile

homes trailed up from Pinetown. The central unit was parked squarely across the border line between Botswana and South Africa, with the SA delegation sitting on the SA side of the conference table, the Zambians on the Botswanan side.

The morning session started at 10.18 and ended at 12.20; the afternoon session at 2.15, ending just over one hour later.

Security throughout was enormously tight, so much so that few of the 120-strong Press contingent knew when either of the leaders had actually arrived.

The luncheon served to the two delegations comprised fruit cocktail, chicken, kingklip or roast beef, served with red and white South African wines. However, as Dr Kaunda is both vegetarian and a teetotaler, he was served with a special salad.

Arrangements set up

by Foreign Affairs and Information with police support and SADF logistics were incredibly sophisticated, especially when considering that the South Africans had less than three days in which to set up what was virtually a small township.

The Post Office, too, played its part in beaming out news of this important event to the world, sending their top men to handle telex and telephone facilities.

One of the big guessing games among the Press corps at the summit was: Who among them represented the KGB? And how many KGB agents were present?

Gaborone, it is known, is currently crawling with KGB representatives.

The Russians are reported to be furious at President Kenneth Kaunda's surprise move for communication and conciliation in

South Africa.

Moscow would obviously dearly love to see the initiative fail, with damaging political repercussions for each of the leaders involved.

It is understood that there have already been urgent talks between the various Soviet ambassadors in South Africa.

There can be little doubt that they will now do their utmost to sabotage the "armistice" initiative, to throw a spanner in the works. First sign of expected retaliation is the outrage in Zimbabwe and Tanzania, with both Robert Mugabe and Julius Nyerere crying "betrayal".

There is already talk of radical "rejection" summit and moves toward greater co-ordination between the "red belt" nations — Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique.

Hope for Good Results

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Useful"]

[Text]

THERE will be much speculation in the days to come about the nature of the discussions between Mr P W Botha, the South African Prime Minister, and Dr Kaunda, the Zambian President.

What can be said with certainty at this point is that the talks, which dealt with the situation in Southern Africa and particularly the issues of South West Africa and South Africa, were frank and friendly and, in the words of the official communique, "useful."

Perhaps no accommodations or agreements were reached.

Perhaps matters were left over for discussion at other levels.

Perhaps all that was achieved was a better understanding of each other's viewpoints and the problems of the sub-continent.

But the silence on what was discussed or achieved does not alter one salient fact — this was a meeting between the leader of the White South and a leader of one of the frontline Black States and it went off remarkably well and without any signs of discord.

It could have been otherwise.

It could have been an eyeball-to-eyeball confrontation.

It could have been a meeting from which the two leaders emerged in thunderous

anger, or cold disdain for each other. Instead, they were relaxed. They obviously had talks that were conducted in an amicable manner. And they emerged smiling and with obvious friendliness towards each other.

To the extent that they met in an atmosphere that was conducive to such useful discussions, we rate the conference a great success.

We hope that this will be the forerunner of other meetings.

But we also hope that if the two leaders do meet again, it will not be in quite the kind of no-man's-land that was chosen for these talks.

Perhaps there was a feeling this time that, like the Victoria Falls bridge meeting between Mr Vorster and Dr Kaunda in 1975, the talks should be held on neutral territory.

In this case, on a border.

But it would be better if they met next time in more appropriate surroundings.

And that means a city. Whether it is in South Africa or Zambia or in another land that lends itself to such discussions.

Anyway, here's hoping that much good will come of yesterday's talks and that there will be another meeting between the two leaders to carry on where they left off and to cement the ties of friendship they appear to have achieved already.

CSO: 4700/1173

ECONOMY'S ABILITY TO SURVIVE WORLD STORMS CLAIMED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 8

[Text]

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. — The Government's fiscal economic policies of consolidating the country's basic economic strengths and adjusting the balance of payments were beginning to have "considerable effects," the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

"There is absolutely no reason not to have great confidence in the future of the economy," he said during debate on his Budget Vote.

"I have no doubt that South Africa will weather whatever economic storms assail the world economy in the short term and that when it improves, as it must, we will be in a position to reap maximum advantage from that happy circumstances."

Mr Horwood said he was "somewhat concerned" by recent statements and reports which were "unduly

pessimistic" about the state of the economy.

"In a word, the South African economy at this moment is one of the very best in the world."

The Government was aware that there were problem areas such as the deficit in the balance of payments due to the drop in the gold price, that exports were being affected by the poor state of the world economy and particularly those of South Africa's main trading partners and that the inflation rate was still unacceptably high.

The Government however, had no control over the gold price or the world economy and had to adjust its policies accordingly.

Everything possible was being done to keep a firm hold on Government spending and to service Government requirement in a non-inflationary way.

The Reserve Bank was doing everything possible to control the money supply.

Mr Horwood said the flow into the economy in 1980 of R106-billion from Gold had caused enormous liquidity problems which had been exacerbated by last year's record maize crop.

When conditions had been very bouyant in 1980 a very large amount had been placed in the stabilisation fund and very substantial foreign debts had been paid off.

"We have a great deal going for us in this economy which is positive and beneficial," the Minister said.

It was true that the growth rate had eased off from the exceptionally high rates of 1980/81 but the present rate compared favourably with those nearly everywhere in the world.

Investment in South Africa was still bouyant and the employment position was improving.

"It is true that financial conditions are tight, but we have an economy which by and

large is running very well," Mr Horwood said.

Motor vehicle sales, which were a good indicator, were still at virtually record levels.

The Minister said that during his visit to Europe earlier this month he had found very great concern about the international situation, particularly relating to events in Poland, Afghanistan, Iran, the Middle East and Central and South America. Many potentially big investors were casting their eyes towards the Republic.

"Provided we can keep our heads in the difficult inflationary circumstances, provided we can apply discipline and continue to push the private sector as much as we can while at the same time realising our tremendous responsibility to help development in the Black states and Black towns, I think we have a great future ahead of us." — Sapa

MALAN SAYS HE WILL QUIT 'IF PM ASKS ME'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 May 82 p 1

[Article by John Battersby]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Minister of Defence, Mr Magnus Malan, has said he would resign his portfolio only if the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, asked him to do so.

In an interview with the Rand Daily Mail Mr Malan declined to confirm or deny specifically that he offered his resignation to the Prime Minister at a protracted Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

Speaking from his home in Pretoria yesterday Mr Malan said there was no need for him to resign.

"The Prime Minister will decide and I will do anything he requests," he said.

According to Rand Daily Mail sources the allegations

by mercenary leader Colonel Mike Hoare that the Government had authorised SADF involvement in the attempted coup was the subject of protracted discussion at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting.

Asked whether he could confirm he had offered to resign Mr Malan said:

"I thought that the whole question was sub judice."

Rand Daily Mail: "The Seychelles question is sub judice but surely the fact whether you have offered your resignation or not cannot be considered sub judice."

Mr Malan: "Where did you pick up something like this?"

Rand Daily Mail: "This is my information and it is also a talking point in certain political circles."

Mr Malan: "I had a lovely meeting at Nelspruit last night. I doubt that a man who

had resigned would do something like that.

"I need not resign from the Cabinet.

"The Prime Minister will decide and I will do anything he requests.

"I am here to serve my country and the Prime Minister. There is no need for me to resign."

The Prime Minister and Mr Malan have persistently declined to comment on Col Hoare's allegations on the grounds that the matter is sub judice.

Although a request by the official Opposition for the appointment of a parliamentary select committee has been turned down by the Speaker, the Opposition is to persist in its attempts to have the allegations investigated within the limits set by the sub judice rule.

CSO: 4700/1235

NP RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL PROPOSALS AWAITED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Reaction"]

[Text]

OPPOSITION response to the President's Council's recommendations has been predictably mixed.

But the National party itself is keeping mum, having been told to await the national caucus of MPs and MPCs, when the matter will be discussed.

The ruling party still has many conservatives within it. Some may quit, depending on the Government's decisions on the proposals.

However, since the proposals clearly aim at power sharing with Coloureds and Indians — from a mixed Cabinet and legislature through to regional and local authorities — Nationalists can be under no illusion about the directions being suggested.

The question

The Prime Minister will no doubt implement some, if not all, of the proposals, but which is the sixty-four-dollar question.

Dr Treurnicht, the leader of the Conservative Party, sees the proposals as the thin edge of the wedge to total integration.

Other critics suggest that the process of power sharing, once it has begun, cannot exclude Blacks eventually.

The Government will have to give a clear answer on these points.

It is a pity that the constitutional committee's report was not complete, especially on the nature of the legislature and the safeguards that will be built into the system.

That, and the fact that the release of the reports was handled in such a muddled fashion, has caused confusion when absolute clarity was essential.

The Government will find it hard to retrieve lost ground because of this.

The Conservative Party has rejected the reports and is making good capital out of them.

Dr Treurnicht says, in effect: See, now you know why we were driven out of the National Party; it was because we opposed any form of power sharing.

The CP rejects any form of mixed government or integration at all levels of government, and for that reason the President's Council's proposals are totally unacceptable, he says.

Just as predictably, the Herstigte Nasionale Party's leader, Mr Jaap Marais, regards the proposals as a "departure point to disaster."

He uses the argument that similar systems elsewhere in Africa have "resulted in a continual weakening of the political position of the Whites, eventually resulting in Black majority rule."

Conservative propaganda will clearly relate the South African situation to the downfall of the Whites in Rhodesia.

The New Republic Party, has mixed feelings. Its leader, Mr Vause Raw, welcomes the recommendations on local government as an endorsement of the party's own policy, but has rejected an executive President with unlimited powers.

PFP dilemma

The Progressive Federal Party's dilemma has been accentuated, with the leader of the party and of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, rejecting a constitutional solution which assumes that Blacks will neither now or in the foreseeable future be included in the same system of power sharing as Whites, Coloureds and Indians.

However, he keeps PFP options open and even hints that the PFP may participate in the President's Council's future deliberations, but emphasises that the PFP will not be party to a process that increases polarisation between Black and White.

As Dr Slabbert says, these are early days and the President's Council recommendations have to go through various stages of deliberation and decision-making before a final decision is taken.

Until then, the proposals will be debated down to the last fullstop.

Cool heads will be needed in all quarters if unnecessary emotion and friction are to be avoided.

CSO: 4700/1240

NATIONAL PARTY SPLIT INCREASES STRAIN ON NGK

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 May 82 p 16

[Article by Bennie Van Delft]

[Text]

THE political division within Afrikanerdom is causing increasing strain in the ranks of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk.

Although a split in the church between supporters of Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party and Mr P W Botha's National Party is regarded as unlikely at this stage, there is growing evidence of bitter in-fighting.

There is also mounting pressure from the verligte Cape churchmen for political reforms which would include the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act.

And, to add fuel to the fire, Dr Alan Boesak, theologian of the coloured Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk, will ask the World Alliance of Reformed Churches to denounce apartheid as "unscriptural" and heresy.

Dr Boesak's move may well lead to the expulsion of the NGK from the World Alliance.

Dr Kobus Potgieter, acting moderator of the General Synod, who will present the NGK's view on apartheid to the World Alliance in Canada in August, said it would be sad if the NGK were expelled.

"But it will not be the end of the world for us.

"Charity starts at home, and we still have a lot of work and responsibilities in our own country," he said.

Dr Potgieter and his co-delegate, Dr Pierre Rossouw, will report back to the general synod in October.

Although the decisions of World Alliance are not binding on the NGK's general synod, Dr Potgieter will find himself in an unenviable position in Ottawa.

If he defends apartheid on scriptural grounds, as the NGK has been doing in the past, he will antagonise the liberal elements.

And a rejection of apartheid will undoubtedly cause a furore among verkramptes.

"It will be up to the synod to decide on the issue.

"There might be people who disagree and decide to resign, but that happens in any organisation," he said.

The Rev Tappies Moller, moderator of the Western Cape synod of the NGK, admitted there were sharp differences on the issue.

"There are a group of ministers who feel like Dr Boesak, but I don't believe they are in the majority," he said.

"The binding factor in the church is stronger than any political differences — I regard a split as highly unlikely."

Mr Moller said it was possible that the general synod might change its view that apartheid was justified on scriptural grounds.

He added that Dr Boesak emphasised the negative aspects of apartheid, but the "NG Kerk feels that it also has positive aspects".

Dr Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, and a former NGK dominee, said this week a split in the church was "very doubtful".

"There was also tension in the past on several occasions and this never resulted in a split," he commented.

"But there is no denial that there is a great deal of discussion going on at present."

A NGK dominee, who asked not to be identified, said he did not think Dr Boesak's move was a calculated step to embarrass the church.

"There is also pressure

from within our church to have a change of heart.

"Most parishioners are grateful that Mr P W Botha has indicated that there would be changes," he said.

"But, whether their expectations will be realised is another question.

"Coloureds find themselves in a political no-man's land with neither their own homeland nor the right to vote.

"And the sooner we realise their predicament the better."

The dominee predicted a big row if apartheid legislation were scrapped.

"The Mixed Marriages Act is a blot on our name, and does more harm than good.

"Although there is no such law overseas, mixed marriages are still the exception."

Another dominee said there was a radical difference between ministers "in the north and the south".

Few against

"In the south they are much more enlightened, and it is already an unwritten rule in the south that apartheid cannot be justified on scriptural grounds," he said.

His view, that political rights for coloureds and Indians had long been overdue, was shared by another Cape dominee.

"The climate here is very favourable and positive for closer links with our coloureds.

"Only a few staunch HNP supporters are opposed to the idea.

"There has been a change in attitude by the western Cape synod, as can be seen by its declaration on mixed marriages.

"Although social apartheid is acceptable, there is no reason why apartheid, as such, should be enacted by law.

"English churches place no restriction on any member of another race, but it still is the exception, rather than the rule, that a coloured joins a white congregation."

The dominee said he also regarded a split as unlikely.

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL CHAIRMAN, OTHERS DISCUSS PROPOSALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 82 p 10

[Text]

THE chairman of the President's Council's Constitutional Committee, Dr Denis Worrall, made it clear yesterday that the council does not regard it as its job to sell its revolutionary constitutional changes to the nation.

But he admitted to The Citizen that the interval between the tabling of his committee's bombshell reports and the Government's decision on them could be dangerous — with rumours, misunderstandings and distortions flourishing in the charged atmosphere.

President's Council members are hoping for a quick announcement by the Government of which recommendations it accepts, after which it will be up to Mr P W Botha and his Ministers to put the message over to the nation, Dr Worrall said.

The council members are keeping their fingers crossed for a decision to emerge from the National Party caucus meeting that will discuss the reports on June 5 before the end of the current parliamentary session.

Meanwhile the President's Council accepts that it is under an obligation to ensure that the constitutional proposals are "correctly understood" by the country, Dr Worrall said.

"I do not see this as involving slanging matches with politicians who may be opposed to the recommendations", he added.

"For as long as it falls upon President's Council members to explain what the proposals mean, they should be expected to do it from neutral platforms — chamber of commerce meetings, talks at universities and so on."

'Blacks Are Not Excluded'

THE impression should not be created that Blacks were being excluded from the President's Council recommendations for constitutional reform, Dr J Weidemann, said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate, on the Council's report on local and regional management systems, he said the question was not one of including or excluding Blacks.

The development of

Blacks at the third tier of government was actually ahead of that of the Coloured and Indian groups, and what was being proposed for the Coloureds and Indians was what the Blacks had had since 1971.

"In 1971 it was pro-

posed that there should be one geographical area for Whites, Coloureds and Indians. This was accepted and we must stick to it."

Dr Weidemann said that this should not, however, be seen as the formation of a White, Coloured and Indian power bloc against the other population groups.

The President's Council was an advisory body responsible to its principal, which was the Government, and the Council's proposals had to be seen in the framework of the Government's commitment to confederation.

Dr Paul Viljoen, a former National Party MP, said there were some implications in media coverage of the

Council's proposals that were creating false expectations regarding the position of Blacks.

Blacks had already progressed far along the road of constitutional self-determination and there was good reason to believe they would not abandon their homelands or independent national states.

They had of their own volition rejected a proposed Black council with which the President's Council was to consult, stating they preferred direct negotiation with the Government itself.

Anyone who saw a place for the Buthelezi report was living in a fool's paradise, Dr Viljoen said. — Sapa-LL

'Monstrous Supreme Power...'

THE acceptance of an executive President, as recommended by the President's Council, would mean the end of democracy in South Africa, a leading academic in political science at the University of South Africa said yesterday.

Professor Willem Kleynhans of the Department of Political Science at Unisa, approached for an analysis of the President's Council's recommendations, said: "If the proposal of an executive State President is accepted, it will totally destroy our traditional democratically responsible political-party system of government which has existed for 130 years.

"It will scrap political parties — it will make political parties redundant as policy-making bodies."

Prof Kleynhans emphasised: "If policy and decision-making is done by the executive State President and the Prime Minister and ministers he appoints, it will be an enlightened junta with no responsibility to the electorate.

"They will not be responsible to the legislature. They will have supreme power.

"What has happened to our democratic system? This is totally foreign to our form of government."

The professor added that the form of government would, in fact, be a dictatorship. "It is monstrous."

The suggested form of government, he said, would be autocratic and the executive State President and the ministers would be insensitive to feelings expressed by political parties.

Prof Dan Kriek, also of Unisa, said his speciality was constitutional matters, but he also had doubts about the introduction of an executive President.

He, however, added: "I will reserve my final judgement until we know how he will link up with the legislative authority."

Prof Kriek said the reports of the President's Council were well presented and he gained the impression that they were also well reasoned.

"They are responsible reports and, although I do not agree with everything, I think it is at least a starting point for change in South Africa," he said.

According to Prof Kriek, the recommendations favoured co-operative federalism and were virtually those of the New Republic Party.

They provide for the different groups to decide on their own matters and decide together on matters of mutual interest. "None of the groups will ever be able to dominate another."

But, he added: "We will have to see how 'own matters and matters of mutual interest' will be handled."

CSO: 4700/1240

AFRIKANER ROLE IN NATIONAL ECONOMY EXAMINED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 7 May 82 p 9

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

THE Afrikaner businessman has become a power in the national economy.

This was clearly illustrated at the 40th Congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut in Pretoria this week, where more than 1 000 delegates from all parts of the country gathered to discuss the problems associated with the current economic slide.

The AHI was established in 1942, which in the words of the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen — who opened the congress — was a time of economic suffering for the Afrikaner.

The spectacular progress made by the Afrikaner in business, mining and other sectors of the economy in the last four decades is South Africa's own economic miracle, according to economists.

Dr Viljoen reminded delegates that since those "dark, depressing days" of the 30s and 40s the Afrikaner businessman had made a huge contribution, not only to the social and economic upliftment of the Afrikaner community but also to

the general welfare of South Africa.

In a rousing address the managing director of Sanlam, Dr Fred du Plessis, warned that attempts to reduce the inflation rate from say 13% to 11% would be at the cost of slower growth and higher unemployment.

He referred to the tragedy of the Soweto unrest and that the impact had badly affected the economy for two years.

This emphasised the need for jobs for all.

He warned that without growth, unemployment could become a vast and daunting problem.

The governor of the SA Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, sketched a grim short-term economic picture.

The SA economy had been hard hit by the sharp drop in the gold price, stagnation in international markets for many SA export products, by high interest rates in the major industrial countries and by the recent drought.

Dr De Kock said the econo-

my had begun to cool and the process would continue for some months before the new upwards phase started.

The vice-chairman of the FCI, Mr L P Bartel, pointed out that the independence of four black states had provided new opportunities for businessmen.

It had, however, placed a moral duty on them to ensure that the economic and social welfare in the states was advanced in the interests of peace and progress.

He stressed the cardinal importance of political stability for businessmen. They should familiarise themselves, for instance, with the decisions of the President's Council aimed at reducing the political frustrations of the coloureds.

This advice was in line with that given by Dr Viljoen, when he opened the congress, that businessmen must become more actively involved in party politics.

Businessmen, he chided, sometimes severely criticised priorities and actions of the Government and of political leaders.

But they fired their criticism from the sidelines.

They had a more active role to play in public life — in the organisation and advancement of the party of their choice.

Party politics could only benefit from the greater involvement of businessmen in party branches and congresses.

Big organisations should encourage their senior personnel to become more active in politics, he said.

On manpower the Minister said the personnel situation had become critical in many areas. He warned, too, of the declining number of whites currently available to fill all senior posts, and that as the economy advanced, shortages would become even more serious.

Emphasising the point, Dr Viljoen said the number of white pupils now in SA schools would decline from 960 000 in 1980 to 750 000 in the year 2 000.

The congress also showed a deep concern for the growing and widespread labour unrest.

The president of the AHI, Mr I J Steyn, said concern was growing throughout the country at the increasing number of black worker strikes.

On training, Mr Steyn pleaded for an acceleration in training programmes for the country's vast black labour potential. This was an urgent economic-political problem, which the country dared not neglect.

On strikes, he said once employers and workers became more familiar with the new labour negotiating procedures the position would stabilise and better understandings would develop.

He appealed to AHI members to be ready and equipped to move towards the 21st Century — "We cannot, we dare not, move back to the so-called good old days of the 20th Century."

CSO: 4700/943

NATIONAL PARTY'S PROBLEMS EXPLORED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 May 82 p 11

[Article by Hermann Giliomee: "Fates of Parties Hang on a Thread"]

[Text]

THE split in the National Party, the squabbling in the Progressive Federal Party and the persistent rumours that factions of these two parties are drawing closer to each other are sure evidence that South Africa is steadily moving towards a political realignment.

The era of undivided and unfettered Afrikaner rule backed up by a profit-making English business class is finally over.

South Africa has entered a transitional stage in which the party political strategies and loyalties of the past are in serious doubt. This is producing serious strains within the two main parties as they struggle to grapple with new political realities.

The strains are biggest within the National Party. To blame it all on what is sometimes called the unlovable personality of Mr P W Botha is quite simply wrong: inflation and the declining ability of the State to spend itself out of trouble are responsible for much of the present Government's dilemma.

Yet a large part of the National Party's present problems could be traced back to three wrong turns its leadership has taken. The first was not to capitalise on the groundswell of support Mr P W Botha's verligte rhetoric in 1979 produced but to hold back in the mistaken assumption that disaffected Nationalists could be wooed back and convinced of the need for reform through gentle persuasion.

To compound the error, the leadership let the ultimate split occur over the wrong issue. Had Dr Treurnicht left the party in May 1980 after the Craven week dispute he would have found it difficult to evade the charge that he had split on a frivolous issue. But a split on power-sharing is a different matter.

I attended a meeting last week in Durban where Dr Treurnicht addressed a crowd of 1 200. The propaganda line was devastatingly simple and destructive: "Five years ago they started talking about power-sharing in Namibia; now they are talking about one man one vote in an election which even the Marxist Swapo can win. In 1982 they started talking about power-sharing in South Africa..." I went away

from that more convinced that the Far Right has it in its reach to capture a third of the parliamentary seats soon, provided discord does not break out in its ranks.

THE second wrong turning was to choose the total onslaught instead of reform as justification for a series of Government actions in the military and security field. My impression is that few informed people still take the total onslaught theory seriously.

Objectively speaking a case could have been made out for the total onslaught in 1977, when the term was first used in a Defence White Paper. South Africa's main trading partners, the United States, Britain and Germany, all had governments notably unsympathetic towards South African interests; the international oil market was tight, greatly reinforcing the leverage of Third World states on the West, and, finally, South Africa's own economy was weak.

But South Africa is no longer experiencing anything approaching a total onslaught. The crisis in South Africa's relationship with the West is largely behind us, as R W Johnson, author of the best-selling "How Long Will South Africa Survive?" argued con-

vincingly at a recent conference in Durban.

The oil glut has greatly diluted the ability of states like Nigeria to pressurise the West to act against South Africa.

Secondly, it is now clear that Britain will continue to veto any move to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

Thirdly, scholars increasingly doubt the notion that Russia has embarked upon a deliberate strategy to destabilise South Africa as soon as possible. The Soviets are of course aiding any processes and movements working in their favour in Third World countries.

BUT the main challenge to the South African system has indigenous roots and draws its strength not from Moscow but the racial polarisation of the apartheid order, the vast gulf in wealth between the top tenth and the lowest half of the population (according to some estimates the biggest in the world) and all the disabilities under which blacks suffer.

This scepticism about the total onslaught is not confined to critics of the Government. Even the Government does not seem to take it seriously by failing to develop a proper total strategy to

counter it. Two years ago it looked as if Mr Botha was drawing the private sector closer to his total strategy by appointing some of South Africa's top business leaders on a Defence Advisory Board. Recently this board was abolished after having met only once.

THE Government has also evinced limited enthusiasm for the Steyn Commission report which was supposed to provide the ideological underpinning for the total onslaught model and a justification for further curbs of the Press. As André du Toit shows in the current issue South African Outlook, that commission, far from making the notion of a total onslaught credible, made it look ludicrous.

Given this state of affairs it is difficult to see how the Government can successfully legitimise the extension of the military draft and security measures as being necessary to counter a total onslaught. A government should at all cost avoid growing cynicism among the public about its justifications.

The third wrong turn the National Party leadership took was to expand military service for whites without including blacks in the extended military scenario.

BY the end of the 70s it became clear that the white manpower resource base of some 750 000 on which both the economy and the Defence Force had to draw was too small.

Either the Government had to extend the military service for whites or it had to draw more fully on blacks, who already comprise 15% of the Defence Force. In view of the serious black unemployment it would have made much more economic sense to draw more fully on blacks. The Government, however, acted on ideological considerations in passing an enabling measure which would vastly increase white military mobilisation.

It is a dreadful signal for blacks — that whites have decided to fight, not to negotiate. It also makes the task of coalition-building in our political system infinitely more difficult. Any coalition while the issue of military service is not resolved will be a futile exercise, for it will never be able to present itself as anything but whites flocking together in a laager.

There are those in the National Party who insist that the three wrong turns were right ones and that the party should stick to its guns. But there are also those who have their doubts and would like to have the discussion of those issues reopened. They find more common ground with Progressives than with members of their own side.

Yet if the National Party is now facing serious trouble

the prospects for the Progressive Federal Party are also fraught with danger. What will the PFP do if the Government makes a constitutional proposal which is ambivalent but may contain elements of genuine reform? As the Far Right's forces grow, there will be increasing pressures on the PFP to make compromises to keep the reform process going. Some agonising dilemmas lie ahead.

THE first signs are that the President's Council will propose a multi-racial executive or super-cabinet but with three separate houses or chambers for whites, coloured people and Asians. Symbolically a fully-fledged coloured or Asian cabinet minister will be of tremendous significance, but that symbolism will quickly become eroded if the super-cabinet is not made responsible to some super house (like, for instance, an elected President's Council with initially limited but growing powers).

Secondly, in terms of the cornerstone of its policy the Progressives can only go along with a new deal for coloured people and Asians if a firm assurance is given that the issue of black constitutional rights can be renegotiated. And given its problems with the Far Right this is the last thing the Govern-

ment would want to spell out clearly.

There will be those in the PFP who would be concerned about any kind of deal in which black rights were not explicitly spelled out. There will also be those in the party who will see Government proposals containing elements of genuine reform as an opportunity for getting a foot in the door of reform and using its leverage to effectively address the wrong turnings in the military call-up and the exclusion of blacks from the new constitution.

It is my feeling that if the Progressives do not take the latter course they will suffer a serious loss of electoral support from a public which will not forgive them if they stand on the sidelines while the Government is held in a paralysing grip by the Far Right. The loss of support may be so big that the Progressives may go back to being a small party of protest which the uncompromising have seen all along as the party's proper role.

Yet if the Progressives go along with proposals emanating from the President's Council without being able to show that this entails demonstrable progress in the process of reform they will run the danger of acquiring the image of the NRP, which comes close to giving political opportunism a bad name.

The fates of both the National Party and the PFP are balanced on a knife's edge.

IMPORTANCE OF INTERDEPENDENCE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA DISCUSSED

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 21 Apr 82 p 10

[Article by Prof L. A. Van Wyk: "Economic Interdependence"]

[Text] Economic interdependence and economic integration are realities of the South African scheme of things and this cannot be contested. This is comprised of many elements which cannot be separated, according to what Prof L. A. Van Wyk of Potchefstroom University has written in this perspective for Christian Higher Education.

Historically South Africa is still being regarded as an economic unit and it was not until the application of the policy of separate development in the form of homelands that the question came up as to whether these regions must still form a part of the republic in the economic sense.

In analyzing the existing economic interdependencies it soon becomes clear that economic independence of all these South African regions is wishful thinking if one wishes to first achieve economic progress and then political stability. But this interdependence reaches out even further, because it encompasses virtually all the countries to the north of South Africa.

Interdependence in southern Africa is illustrated clearly enough by the following examples:

Labor is moving in a continuous stream between all regions of southern Africa. According to estimates there are nearly half a million migrant workers employed in South Africa at any given time.

If this interdependence were to cease this would lead to an immediate cessation of most of the industrial activities in South Africa with catastrophic economic consequences.

But there is more: The workers who would be left without an income would also be ruined economically, no matter from which country they came. However, this is not just a movement of unskilled workers to industrial centers; there are also employers who, as the decentralization advantages increase, are increasingly moving to rural regions with the result that the economic development of these regions is greatly dependent on these few sources.

One of the greatest connective factors in southern Africa is that of physical infrastructure; this is because, in comparison with Africa, physical infrastructure in South Africa is very advanced. Just in the field of transportation one half of all freight in Africa is actually being transported in South Africa and the same applies to the railroads.

Without fear of contradiction it can be said that all countries in southern Africa, both national and independent states, are entirely dependent on South Africa for their transportation system. The intra-regional trade can be estimated at 20 percent of the total trade. However, the entire marketing system is integrated in southern Africa and most of these countries are using South Africa not only as a transit area but also as an outlet region.

In this respect the interdependency of all the countries in southern Africa is clearly illustrated, because there is actually no country here which has a sufficiently large market to be able to produce competitively at all.

South Africa would therefore be confronted with serious marketing problems if these markets were to be replaced with overseas markets, because then a market with nearly 65 million people would be reduced to about 20 million.

Cost implications would become terribly high especially among the greater industries. For example, according to general standards, a car manufacturer would have to produce about 150,000 units per year in order to be able to produce at an optimum cost. At the present time 300,000 of these units are being sold in South Africa by all the manufacturers.

A large measure of integration already exists also in many other elements of infrastructural services such as water and electricity supplies, air transportation and tourism.

A large measure of collaboration is also necessary in the area of social infrastructure, such as collaboration in the medical field, because problems like these are being experienced in the entire region and these will have to be confronted jointly as illustrated by the recent outbreak of cholera and bubonic plague.

South Africa has already provided special help in this area for many years and in this respect the private sector is also providing a special input. The work done at Onderstepoort is recognized all over the world and all of Africa is utilizing these services. The cutting up of South Africa into separate geographic units also presents a threat for the developed regions as well, because controlling a plague becomes all the more difficult if it is not treated regionally.

Governmental Finances

At this stage all of the national states are still mostly dependent on financial help for meeting their obligations. If the same living standards are to be maintained this situation is something which is due to last for a long time and even the independent countries will have to knock on the doors

of South Africa for help. Sometimes this is in the form of providing direct aid such as loans, but there are also other forms of aid coming from South Africa such as, for example, the locomotives which are providing transportation services to Zimbabwe and the maintenance of certain transportation facilities in Mozambique.

It may easily be argued that this sort of help is unilateral, because it comes only from South Africa. But this is not so one-sided, because South Africa's progress is influenced by the economic progress of its neighboring countries and the slower the latter moves the more effect it will have as a curb on the republic.

Other areas in which there is interdependence between the countries of southern Africa are the following: Ecology, multilateral technical committees, physical input, business services, followup services, the planned Development Bank, the Small Business Development Corporation, formal agreements such as the Southern Africa Customs Union, areas of collaboration, industrial decentralization and the provision of credits.

Anyone who thinks that the above mentioned elements can be separated in such a manner that each national state and independent country in southern Africa (including South Africa) can maintain the same standard of life as now, not to even mention progress, has no concept of the reality of economic integration which has existed since the earliest history of the country.

This also holds the potential of political instability due to a weak economic situation...a decline in the entire region thus becomes a strong possibility.

7964

CSO: 4701/53

SOUTH AFRICA

GROWING POPULATION INBALANCE DEMANDS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL CHANGES

Federal, Confederal System

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 20 Apr 82 p 11

[Article by Willem de Klerk: Population Numbers Necessitate Association Policy Between all Groups"]

[Text] The proportion of numbers in South Africa represent one of the most forceful realities which compel us to develop a system which will be based on self determination on the one hand and co-determination, or joint responsibility, on the other.

These are the compulsive statistics:

By the year 2000 the total population profile will consist of 75.58 percent blacks, 12.90 percent whites, 8.80 percent coloreds and 2.72 percent Asians. Subsequently within 20 years (in the year 2020) the white percentage will drop to 10.26 percent against a black growth of up to 79.10 percent of the population. The coloreds and the Asians will also show a slight drop.

White children born today will then be only 38 years old. The prospect is that the number of whites will double in 79 years, while the number of blacks will double in 29 years.

There is another disturbing fact: As a result of the leveling-off of white population growth we are going to be an old age group, while people of color, especially blacks, will have millions of youths on their side. In the year 2020, 21.3 percent of the whites will be over 60 years old and 10.4 percent of blacks will be in that age group.

Along with this inbalance in numbers there are also other dynamics, that is, the black people's strength in numbers will also bring other growing forces to their side, that is, economic power through their buying power, labor power through their job occupations and the inevitable promotions to higher positions, and political power through the pressure of numbers having political ambitions.

Their pupils and students will be more numerous than those of whites and the growing numbers preponderance applies to all areas of life.

Viewed from this background it becomes clear that we must urgently consider the following things in our plans for the future:

1. A dynamic development of independent black states so that the whites will not be drowned out within their own state.
2. The unification of the two groups (coloreds and Asiatics) in South Africa with the whites, because these two groups do not have their own country and government machinery.

Statistics show that numbers proportions between whites, coloreds and Asians are more or less balanced and will remain that way. By the year 2000 there will be 12.90 percent whites as against 8.80 percent coloreds and 2.72 percent Asiatics and by the year 2020 the whites will still make up half the population of the other two groups. It will not be after 30 years thence that the coloreds and Asiatics together will start exceeding our numbers, however, with the leveling-off of their population growth the balance will probably never be disturbed.

A political nation of about 11 million souls within the Republic of South Africa is the only basis for a strong nonblack state in southern Africa.

3. However, even this state will have to develop a very close and peaceful collaboration with the black states. The joint destiny interrelationship of all population groups is becoming all the clearer from these figures.

Historically our policy has revolved around the concept of separateness and self determination. The reality of numbers will render the concept of co-determination/collectiveness a political reality all the more.

Against this background of numbers it is clear that our only options will be a radical separation or an association policy.

A radical separation is becoming more and more nebulous as a result of many factors: The fact of an indispensable economic integration, the untenability of the mass displacement of people, the lack of finances to bring about the kind of consolidation which will result in a radical separation, the loss of certain land areas for whites which will result in the drain of their bargaining power (because for the sake of their ideal of a white homeland they would have to forfeit some of the richest tracts of land in this country), the unacceptability of this both internationally and internally.

The reform in our policy must therefore provide for creating a structure in which, while preserving maximum self determination for each group, togetherness in decision making could be made workable.

In order to succeed in this the following model appears to me to be the most appropriate: A form of federation between whites, coloreds and Asiatics on a local, district and country level, together with a confederation with black states in which the blacks are also included in the republic through a confederal national council which would be concerned with common matters of interest and which would convey decisions back to the state authorities for enactment.

Although the Nationalist Party is moving in this direction I must make it clear that the foregoing paragraph is not exactly what the Nationalist Party is formulating.

But, no matter what, the force of numbers in the population statistics demands a system of very close association policy. Without that we cannot build a future.

Need To Reorganize Economy

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 21 Apr 82 p 11

[Article by Willem de Klerk: "Coexistence Is an Economic Must"]

Source studies, compilation of statistical information, development of background information and of other perspectives [for this and yesterday's articles] were provided by Prof John van Tonder, of the Political Department, and by Prof Hentie Boshoff of the Institute for Future Studies of Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education.

[Text] Yesterday's article discussed population numbers and came to the conclusion that population numbers present no threat in uniting whites, coloreds and Asians into one state. What is really a threat are black numbers and projections concerning them. The formation of separate black states remains a priority, but so is a confederation in which co-determination becomes a political reality. The model which is being held out is a federation type structure at all government levels between whites, coloreds and Asians and a confederation structure with the black states and the black people in the republic with a confederal national council which would convey decisions back to its own state authorities for enactment.

Today we are going to take a closer look at aspects of economic realities:

Rightly so we are still committed to a political policy of independent black states with which we are now economically interwoven.

However, it appears to be unrealistic for these states to become economically independent and the thought that black workers are going to be streaming back to their own states in greater number also appears to be an impossibility.

The interwoven nature of our economies (which nobody disputes anymore) has several implications. The most important of these being the fact that we have to reorganize our system in such a manner that people of other color will be permanently involved in our economy.

We must build our economic structure and growth more on interdependence than on separateness. The economic and political implications of co-determination affect us just as much as self determination.

Market

The pressure of statistics is, among other things, forcing upon us four realities:

Our country is increasingly running into greater economic sophistication, because we are now beginning to enter a phase where the share of agricultural and mining sectors activities will diminish, that of the industrial sector will remain the same and that of the services sector will increase. This means that the demand for trained "white and blue collar workers" will be increasing dramatically, while the demand for unskilled labor will be decreasing. Whites will not be able to satisfy the increasing demand for skilled labor. Therefore people of other color will have to be included on a permanent basis at all levels of the jobs structure.

Implications of this also take in the fact that education and training programs will have to be tackled on a large scale and at a high costs, the provisioning of housing will be confronted with astronomic demands and job procurements will have to take place at a high rate.

The market is another reality which we must take into view. The white share of the market is relatively small and already considerably saturated especially with respect to expensive consumer goods. Statistics show that the great majority of white families already have goods such as camera equipment, sewing machines, washing machines, refrigerators, stoves, television sets and cars.

A large scale expansion of the white market cannot therefore be expected any more.

But the opposite is true with respect to people of other color. On the basis of numbers, the improved income situation and an increase in cultural requirements, makes them the market potential of the future. For example, by 1990 the money spend on food by people of other color will be running one and one-half times more than that of whites and by the year 2000 three times as much.

Training

Therefore, if we want to expand our economy, attain the advantages of mass production, be internationally competitive and go for a higher living standard, then training people of other color for our economy, the narrowing down of wage differences and the creation of a strong nonwhite middle class (mostly black) as a basis for an expanded market will be unavoidable.

Each of the national states themselves are now faced with the problem of too small a market of their own for being able to produce competitively from an economic point of view. They are therefore committed to a totally South African market for their economic growth. Economic integration of the production process and of the market, in a type of free trade area, is thus unavoidable if we want economic growth and avoid mass unemployment.

A third reality, which is helping-in this economic interdependence, is geographic in nature. It is becoming clearer and clearer that it is going to take a lot of time for the national states to attain a stage of self support of all their inhabitants (if this will ever happen).

Collaboration

Thus they are now providing only about 5 percent of the total BBP [gross industrial production] which consists in large measure of government services, agriculture and mining as well as trading activities. As a result of this situation, which is also compounded by the weak performance of the boundaries industrial program for creating full employment, there is now a large scale urbanization process. The urbanization of nonwhites is taking place mostly in and around white large urban complexes.

As a result of the large capital expenditures for shifting this to the rural areas, and the necessity of creating jobs for non-whites as soon as possible, areas of collaboration between white and black urban complexes, where joint enterprises are to be found, are becoming necessary. In addition large scale housing programs for urban complexes will have to be tackled. Prof Jan Lombard, for example, figures that black housing alone will be pushed up from 15,000-20,000 units per year in 1970, to 150,000-200,000 units by the 90's.

A second geographic factor connected with this and which is being reckoned, but not yet clearly understood, has to do with deconcentration, on the one hand, and a more dispersed development on the other. Demographic considerations, strategic pollution, socio-economic, social developments and many other considerations will of necessity be producing large scale and even dramatic developments in this area in the years to come. The fact that about 80 percent of the country's economic activity is concentrated on approximately 4 percent of the country's area speaks for itself as it were.

Stability

In connection with this there is talk of areas of collaboration and projects. In the coming years this will call for large investments especially with respect to expanding infrastructures which in turn will entail large capital requirements...something we will not be able to generate ourselves and therefore will have to be attracted from abroad. Growth, stability and political constancy are needed for this.

It is generally accepted that overcoming all the problems of: creating enough jobs, educational parity, housing shortages...and still insure a better living standard for all our people will be possible only if there is a growth rate of 4.5 to 5 percent annually in our economy.

But to attain a 5 percent growth our skilled labor force must increase at the rate of 3.2 percent annually.

The whites rate of growth tends to be less than 1.5 percent per year. Thus if we do not reorganize our system so as to involve nonwhites permanently in our economy and build our economic structure and growth more along the line of interdependence instead of components of separateness then the alternative of economic stagnation, and even regression and political unrest, will be staring us in the face. The economic and political implications of co-determination are just as important for our survival as those of self determination.

7964

CSO: 4701/53

DIVERGENT VIEWS EXPRESSED OVER FUTURE SOCIAL SYSTEM

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 18 Apr 82 p 19

[Article by Thinus Prinsloo: "Youth Looks to South Africa's Future"]

[Text] Capetown--At St Raphael, near Faure (where lepers from Robben Island were cared for at one time), a group of young people of all races gave full expression to their sentiments on the future of South Africa in a 3 day meeting. They listened to each other's divergent viewpoints, they talked about them and began to understand each other much better and they began to put together a credo for a common South Afrikanership.

The 35 select young persons consisting of student leaders and young professional people, are members of the Youth Leadership Forum which is under the aegis of Action South Africa headed by Robert Tusenius.

Out of the discussions at St Raphael, on the Cape's plains, a statement of intentions is now being drafted...a credo on a common South Afrikanership. This will be presented for discussion and approval toward the end of June during the next meeting of the Youth Leadership Forum (JLF).

Fatherland

The plan is to suggest a practical manner in which the youth can be involved in a creative and effective way in the process of bringing about a just society with equal opportunities "in our fatherland."

In light of the discussion it is clear that such a statement of principles will include the following aspects of life in a future South Africa: Equality of opportunities, political rights and the right of citizens in a just political system, protection of human rights, the future of land ownership, just distribution of the country's resources, the future legal system, participation of the individual in the economy, freedom of the media and the freedom of speech, religious freedom, military duty and education of the youth.

When the group parted, after the 3 day meeting, one thing was clear: Although there were differences these young people understood each other better and they were willing to build a new South Africa together.

The young people came from 12 universities and other educational institutions in South Africa. Amongst those who have already left the university phase there were professionals including an engineer and an attorney.

Dilemma

Most of the colored youths asked that their names not be made public, because they are troubled by the dilemma that radical elements in their own community would make life difficult for them.

One of the young persons at St Raphael was a black young lady who went to Nigeria during the 60's and has now returned to South Africa. While in Nigeria she studied law as one of her subjects. "I returned because I believe that there is hope for the country. While in Nigeria I had complete freedom, but South Africa is my fatherland."

Some of the names are indicative of the broad spectrum of these young people: Tom Boya, chairman of the community council of Daveyton, Pieter Fourie, founding member of POLSTU [Association of Political Students] and now a Pretoria University member, Randall van der Heever, attached to the Cape's Professional Educators Association, Gilroy Dlukula, a black journalist, Faruk Hoosian, an educator giving lessons in Afrikaans at the Orient College in Durban, Themba Sidaki, an attorney of Johannesburg and Gordon Grant, a member of the student council of the University of Pretoria.

Questions

Several matters were discussed at length by the young people (sometimes jointly and sometimes in smaller groups of four or five). Some of the questions were:

Is it realistic or reasonable to deny South African citizenship to blacks?
The answer to this was an overwhelming - no.

The feeling among the young people, including the whites, was that the blacks were born here and therefore this right should not be denied to them.

Some of the whites made it clear that they do not want any part of a one-man-one-vote system. They are in favor of a common South Afrikanership, but not on a single voters roll.

Entitlement in a just society with equal opportunities for all, means justice for all...not just for blacks and not just for whites.

Discrimination

How can statutory racial discrimination be phased out?

Everybody was in a greement that discrimination must disappear and speakers emphasized the urgency of this. Some of them stated that they realize that this cannot happen overnight, but a beginning must at least be made through the abolishment of the Immorality Act and the Group Areas Act.

Is it a reasonable thing to allow various cultural groups in a just community to have their own educational institution?

This question gave rise to heated discussions. Opinions ranged from opposing the government's subsidizing of separate schools to taking the stand that a cultural group is entitled to separate schools.

How non-negotiable are the so-called non-negotiable matters? The opinion was expressed that things which are non-negotiable today can well be negotiable the next day.

What would a large scale violent confrontation really mean? Would anybody profit from such a thing? Would a better understanding of the disastrous consequences encourage a mutual willingness to negotiate for a consensus solution?

Revolution

In discussing this the opinion was voiced that there should be a compromise among everybody in South Africa. One of the speakers pointed out that the cost of a revolution should be spelled out to everybody and to the blacks as well.

In discussing what these people regard as non-negotiable Mr Boya expressed the feelings of black people: Apartheid must be abolished and one citizenship for all must be established in South Africa.

A colored man said that active democratic participation in the governing process is not negotiable and striving for a unitary state is a must. A black man said that South Africa is an heterogeneous society and therefore there must be various non-negotiable matters. White self-determination is important, but this must not be a stumbling block for unity in South Africa. Apartheid has violated human rights. White fears are being overemphasized.

Priority

Mr Andries Calits, an engineer at EVKOM [Electricity Supply Corporation] and editor of CREATIVE INVOLVEMENT, summed up as follows the central thoughts at the youth conference:

One of the most important priorities for a successful and acceptable political order of things is the development of a common South Afrikanership.

Identifying and strengthening common grounds is urgently necessary in order to use these as a basis for a common South Afrikanership.

7964

CSO: 4701/52

MDANTSANE ARCHDEACON SAYS 'CHURCH TRAPPED IN LAWS OF STATE'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 82 p 2

[Text]

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Anglican priests should not perform civil marriages where State laws on mixed marriages had to be applied, but should perform only religious ceremonies, the Grahamstown Diocese Synod was told at the weekend.

The Venerable James Gawe, Archdeacon of Mdantsane, East London, said the Church found itself trapped in the laws of the State and had allowed itself to be dictated to by the State in matters such as mixed marriages.

While civil marriages were legally necessary, he believed these should be performed in a court and followed by a church ceremony.

Father Gawe was supporting a resolution urging the bishops of the Church to examine the question of clergy being licensed State marriage officers.

The resolution, which was carried by an overwhelming majority of the nearly 200 delegates at the synod, replaced an earlier one urging all clergy who were marriage officers to "cease doing the work of civil servants" and to concern themselves with performing marriages as set down in the Bible.

The Bishop of Grahamstown, The Right Rev Kenneth Oram, said in reply to a question on mixed marriages that the Anglican Church had consulted with eight other churches, as well as the South African Council of Churches, and that consensus had been reached "on some points".

Churches which attended the consultation included the Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk and the NG Sending Kerk. The Hervormde Kerk had sent observers.

CSO: 4700/1235

MOTLANA CLAIMS COMMITTEE OF 10, SCA 'STILL ACTIVE'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 May 82 p 2

[Text]

THE Soweto Committee of 10 and the Soweto Civic Association (SCA) were "as active as ever" and still performing a meaningful role in the community, the committee's chairman, Dr Nthato Motlana, said yesterday.

In an interview with the Rand Daily Mail, Dr Motlana said difficulty in obtaining suitable venues for public meetings had forced the SCA to hold small house meetings.

He alleged the authorities were putting pressure on churches not to allow the SCA use of halls.

The SCA's activity was also obviously less than in the past because there were no immediate issues facing the community and consequently the association's meetings were not as well-attended as in the past, he said.

There were two vacancies on the Committee of 10 — which forms the executive of the SCA — and they would not be filled before the committee's annual general meeting later this year, Dr Motlana said.

He said SCA activity would probably pick up soon. Meetings were planned to explain the proposed Community Council legislation and issues were likely to arise as the Community Council elections later this year drew nearer.

Dr Motlana repeated that the SCA would not participate in the elections — particularly under the legislation which came before Parliament earlier this year and which has been referred to a parliamentary select Committee.

CSO: 4700/1235

SA ROLE IN BRIDGING GAP WITH THIRD WORLD DESCRIBED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 May 82 p 13

[Article by John Mulcahy]

[Text]

THE strength of the economy will depend increasingly on South Africa's ability to identify opportunities presented by its mixed first world-third world status.

Mr Jan Smith, chairman of Eskom, told the Council of Mining and Metallurgical Institutions' congress that business leaders were playing an increasingly important part in regional development, and first world expertise and technology were being applied with greater understanding of third world issues.

The bridges between the first and third worlds were not being built with subsidies, foreign aid grants or token gestures, said Mr Smith, but were a natural development flowing from a growing acceptance that the two sectors were mutually dependent.

SA's vast natural resources were not sufficient in themselves to guarantee economic development, said Mr Smith, pointing to other regions in Africa "with equally impressive resources, still lagging behind in economic development".

"I believe South Africa's success is due to the fact that our economy is essentially based on the free-market system."

It should be left to the poli-

ticians to determine the political destiny of SA, and the economic destiny should be determined as far as possible by the business community.

Eskom, as part of the business community, was committed to providing electricity wherever it could be used for the economic advancement of SA and its neighbours.

Mr Smith said the most recent long-range forecasts indicated that the demand for electricity in SA would continue to grow at an average annual rate of well above 7% and would taper off towards the end of the century.

This growth would require a doubling of Eskom's installed power generating capacity every eight to 10 years.

Installed capacity of 40 000-MW was foreseen for 1990, and by the turn of the century Eskom would need about 80 000-MW.

Mr Smith said there had been a marked shift in electricity demand over a number of years away from the mining sector as the largest user to the industrial sector.

The shift from mining to industry did not reflect a decline in electricity consumption by the mines, as over the past five years the average annual increase of Eskom supply to the mining sector was 7.7%.

In 1976 the mining sector used 18 746-million kW-hours of electricity, and this increased to 27 131-million kW-H in 1981.

It had been estimated that more than 50% of SA electricity was used in industrial applications, about 30% in mining, 15% for domestic and street lighting and 5% for traction.

More than 90% of SA's electricity was now being generated by coal-fired power stations, and coal would continue to be the major source of primary energy well into the next century.

Eskom was working with the mining industry to find a way to make use of discard coal resulting from the washing of coal for export markets — about 12-million tons of this low-grade product would be discarded this year, and the figure would increase as exports rose.

Eskom's policy of using the lowest grades of coal — making available the higher grades for foreign markets — had contributed to allowing SA's major coal producers to contemplate multi-product mines and to achieve greater extraction from in situ reserves.

Where electricity now constituted about 20% of net energy use in SA, by the turn of the century the share of electricity was expected to be 40% of net energy use.

Mr Smith said the growth in electricity demand in SA was a barometer of economic development, and measured in terms of electricity use South Africans were becoming economically more active.

ANC ORGANIZATION, AIMS UNDER SCRUTINY

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 May 82 p 28

[Article by Bruce London: "Know Thine Adversary"]

[Text]

TO SECURITY chiefs they are "the enemy" — the real reason for the call-up.

For years in Parliament they were virtually the unmentionable. Now, suddenly, it is *de rigueur* to do so, and in recent months more and more MPs have spoken of them, clearly regarding them as being of increasing importance in our national life.

Even a senior National Party newspaper editor has declared in print that one day they may be white South Africa's principal interlocutors at a round-table conference over the country's future.

"They" are the cadres of the African National Congress (ANC), supporters of an organisation which,

though officially proscribed for years, is undoubtedly a major factor in calculations concerning the country's future.

Members of an organisation which, banned though it remains, is one of the vehicles for the "assault" against South Africa — and which therefore is central to such issues as the call-up and plans for reform.

This was made clear on SATV only a fortnight ago by Generals Constand Viljoen and Ian Gleeson, two of the security bosses in the frontline of the counter-insurgency war.

But while the two generals spoke knowledgeably about the supposed anti-South African campaign and the ANC, perhaps the most startling aspect of the situation now prevailing is that even after all the official alarms have been sounded, and even after the call-up has been announced, so little is really known about the ANC.

The average white South African is generally blissfully unaware about the aims and objectives of the organisation. He knows little of its in-

tentions. Of just what sort of threat is posed by the ANC and its communist allies in the also-outlawed South African Communist Party (SACP) and in the Kremlin.

And the ignorance extends even further: there are many in influential positions in our society today who are equally poorly informed.

Their ignorance is, however, understandable, for thus far, at least, it has been official policy to simply suppress the ANC, rather than to seek to defeat it in other ways; to ban and believe that in this way the evil will be crushed.

That concept may, however, be about to change. For increasingly among those in Pretoria whose task it is to maintain security, the belief is growing that it is only by knowing the ANC and its objectives that the campaign against South Africa will be turned back. Increasingly, that old dictum about "knowing your enemy" if you are going to defeat him is being brought into play.

There is nothing surprising in this: It is, for example, basic to Israel's

entire war effort against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), just as it is fundamental to the British Army's battle against the terrorism of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Northern Ireland.

In Israel, major departments of some of the largest universities and other institutions are devoted to a close study of everything, however minor, that occurs within the PLO. Every event — literally, every handgrenade that is thrown by PLO terrorists — is analysed and studied.

The situation is broadly the same in relation to Northern Ireland, and acute public awareness both in the province and the United Kingdom of the aims and methods of the IRA is seen as a major factor in overcoming terrorism.

Now, back to our own situation: The SADF and the police obviously have their own intelligence-gathering and analytical departments, but in terms of public awareness — that vital factor in the success achieved by both Israel and the British in Northern Ireland — there is little.

A handful of academics — and, presumably, intelligence officers in various Western embassies — seek to keep track of trends within the ANC. But local observers are stymied in many ways, not least by the fact that even to possess an ANC publication is a punishable offence.

Pretoria University's Prof Mike Hough, head of the Institute of Strategic

Studies, aided by two researchers, makes a special study. But few others do. And awareness, or lack of it, stems from the reality that our laws make it an offence to do virtually anything in relation to the ANC.

The media, in particular, are hemmed in on all sides by the law: Nothing may be said or done that could be interpreted as promoting the aims of a banned organisation, namely the ANC. That, in the way things are, means that little is said, thereby reducing to a minimum the chances of infringing the law.

But there are things that can be said — and which at least some security chiefs believe should be said — if an adversary like the ANC is to be effectively countered. Napoleon's dictum about "war is a simple art, all a matter of execution" is perhaps being overtaken by the realisation that in our context it is a very, very complex affair, and that to win, you first have to understand who and what you are fighting.

Consider, in the light of this, the state of the ANC today.

First is the reality that the ANC is a puppet of the SACP. The SACP — one of the most Stalinist of the world's communist parties, supporting every outrage from the invasion of Czechoslovakia to the invasion of Afghanistan — in turn is a creature of the International Department of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The ANC-SACP alliance, of course, dates back to 1928, when E J Khaile, then ANC Secretary-General, was elected to the SACP's central committee.

Today, Dr Yusuf Dadoo, chairman of the SACP, is vice-chairman of the ANC's Revolutionary Council. The Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) dissidents, "Africanists" outspokenly opposed to what they assert is the foreign communist hijacking of the ANC, remain apart.

The purpose of the ANC-CP alliance is total revolution.

But how far advanced is the ANC towards achieving this objective? How strong is the ANC? Most recent surveys, including that by Prof Lawrence Schlemmer, of Natal University, suggest that the ANC enjoys significant support, though it is probably fair to add that there is little understanding of its aims and objectives beyond that of simply achieving "black power" and overturning white rule as we know it today.

A close study of recent ANC pronouncements suggests that the organisation wants to see real repression in SA, for this would serve its purpose well.

The main thrust of ANC activity at present is twofold: First and foremost, international recognition: Oliver Tambo, the acting president, wants the sort of status that Sam Nujoma has, of the ANC being the "sole and authentic" representative of SA's "oppressed millions". He aspires to the sort of recognition that propelled Frelimo, the MPLA, and the PAIGC to power in the Portuguese territories without elections.

Concurrently, the ANC is obviously seeking to expand its attacks on so-called soft targets — outlying police stations and the like. But in this its guerrillas appear to have suffered a major setback when compared with last year's "successes". The number of such attacks so far this year is vastly down compared with last year, and this is attributed both to successful action by the security forces in uncovering arms caches in northern Natal, and to the reality that Swaziland, the major insurgency conduit, has clamped down ruthlessly on ANC-CP activity.

Nonetheless, infiltration continues, and there are even those academics who believe that the Soviet Union is influencing Nujoma against an early settlement in Namibia, the objective being to tie up SA forces there for as long as possible in order to allow for the infiltration of more ANC-CP operatives and delay the establishment of a garrison state in SA.

The call-up is thus a response to the evolving campaign. It is seen as the military answer. But, that oft-repeated adage that the military component of counter-insurgency forms only 20 percent of the total effort, the rest consisting of political, economic, psychological and social action, remains extremely valid.

And it is in that context, some counter-insurgency strategists believe, that the time may have come to achieve greater awareness of the adversary — its aims and objectives, warts and all.

PRESS SILENCE ON BANNING OF 'SASPU NATIONAL' HIT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 May 82 p 2

[From the letters to the editor]

[Text]

It is with interest and consternation that we noted the limited (if at all) reporting in your newspaper (and the Press in general), of the banning for all future editions of SASPU National, a national newspaper published by the SA Students' Press Union.

Its editors, Clive van Heerden and Keith Coleman, were banned for two years, after they had spent five months in detention.

SASPU National, with its circulation of 15 000, provided alternative coverage on national and local events.

Important events glossed over in the commercial Press were extensively and rigorously covered.

News about community and trade union activity, student initiatives and many related issues, such as resettlement and health, were researched and published.

Why is it that the commercial Press is so silent in reporting and condemning such an attack on the media?

Is the slogan "freedom of the Press" mere rhetoric these days? Is the Press so used to the arbitrary action of the State that such moves are accepted with little or no response?

A national newspaper has been silenced.

Its editors have been banned.

The silence of the commercial Press in South Africa has been deafening. This is perhaps the most frightening aspect of all.

Jonty Joffe
(president)

Bruce Irvine
(projects officer)

Di Sandler
(secretary general)

Annette Griessel
(media officer)

Mike Evans
(research officer)
Nusas head office,
Cape Town.

CSO: 4700/1237

PROTECTION OF INFORMATION ACT EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 7 May 82 p 18

[Commentaries by Gilbert Marcus and Peter Reynolds: "Tighter Veil of Secrecy"]

[Text]

Newspapermen are already burdened with a plethora of restrictive laws. Now the Government seeks to tighten yet further the veil of secrecy surrounding security matters with the proposed Protection of Information Act. Gilbert Marcus, a part-time lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand, and Peter Reynolds, an attorney, comment.

It would be naive in the extreme to deny that governmental secrecy is required to protect certain vital interests of the State. Prohibitions on the disclosure of information relating to military strategy, weaponry and intelligence matters generally can be found in most civilised legal systems.

Were the Protection of Information Bill designed to prevent disclosure of such matters only, it would be unobjectionable. Unfortunately, it goes much further and like other statutes in the security stable it is characterised by the use of wide and vague phraseology.

Its ambit is sufficiently wide and uncertain so as to cover not only genuine acts of espionage but also conduct which otherwise would be quite innocuous and acceptable in most Western societies.

If the Bill becomes law, it will be yet another addition to the long list of statutes restricting freedom of the news media and the publication of information. It will be a further step by a government which is obsessed with secrecy.

The information that the news media is permitted to publish cannot be regarded as an accurate reflection on the state of freedom of

speech in South Africa. The real test requires an assessment of what is never published and kept from public scrutiny by an ever increasing armada of restrictive laws.

The Bill is an offshoot of the recent Rabie Commission on security legislation and is intended to replace the existing Official Secrets Act. Ironically, the Rabie Commission criticised the Official Secrets Act for its breadth and vagueness. Yet, the proposed Bill suffers from precisely the same malady.

For instance, Section 2 of the Bill makes it an offence punishable by imprisonment for up to 20 years (without

the option of a fine) to approach, inspect, pass over, be in the neighbourhood of or enter any "prohibited place" for any purpose prejudicial to the security interests of the Republic. Apart from the obvious places such as military establishments and dockyards, the State President is empowered to declare any place or area to be a "prohibited place."

There are no guidelines in the Bill as to the circumstances under which the State President may act. Furthermore there is nothing to indicate what constitutes an approach to or what area falls within the neighbourhood of a "prohibited place."

Such conduct is punishable not only if it is prejudicial to the security of the Republic but also if it is prejudicial to the interests of the Republic. Needless to say, the interests of the Republic are not defined.

Section 4 of the Bill covers what may loosely be described as the offence of espionage. The breadth of the offence is breathtaking. It provides, for example, that a person commits an offence if he has in his possession any information which

he knows or should know is related to a prohibited place or anything in a prohibited place and publishes such information "in any manner or for any purpose which is or may be prejudicial to the security or interests of the Republic."

The penalty prescribed is a fine not exceeding R10 000 or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or both. Where, however, the publication takes place for the purpose of disclosure to a foreign state or to a hostile organisation, the penalty is imprisonment for up to 20 years with no option of a fine.

The State President has an unfettered discretion to declare any foreign organisation to be hostile; this could include the United Nations. A particularly disturbing feature of this provision is that an offence is created even when publication may be (not necessarily, is) prejudicial to any interests of the Republic.

The task of the prosecution is made easier by the presumption contained in Section 10 to the effect that in any prosecution

upon a charge of committing an act for a purpose prejudicial to the security or interests of the Republic, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that the accused did act with a prejudicial purpose if it so appears "from the circumstances of the case or the conduct of the accused."

The security police are given carte blanche by the provision making it an offence to disclose, publish or retain information relating to a security matter or the prevention or combating of terrorism. Publication must be for a purpose prejudicial to the security or interests of the Republic.

Security matter is defined as "any matter which is dealt with by the National Intelligence Service or which relates to the functions of that service or to the relationship existing between any person and that service."

This provision effectively prevents any investigation and, of course, the publication of the methods and activities of the NIS.

The breadth and uncertainties of the Bill are regrettably not

matched by the provision of any special defences open to an accused person. The only safeguard is the requirement that no prosecution shall be instituted without the written authority of the Attorney General.

One hopes that the Attorney-General would not prosecute innocent violations of the Act. Nevertheless, while the all-embracing provisions of the Act remain in existence, they may be utilised to prosecute any violation, however trivial.

The tightening of the veil of secrecy does not augur well for the cause of open government. If South Africa is to act in a democratic way it is essential that as far as possible its workings and practices be open to public scrutiny and criticism. Unfortunately the Bill runs counter to developments in some other countries where there have been significant advances in the right of access to official information.

For South Africans, the most worrying feature of the Bill is that a climate of secrecy creates not only fear and uncertainty in the minds of the people, but opportunities for the abuse of power.

TUTU COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL, BOTHA-KAUNDA TALKS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 May 82 p 22

[Article by Desmond Tutu]

[Text]

Now I must be careful about what I say and how I say it. I think I have weighed the following words carefully. I believe the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha is a remarkable, indeed an amazing, man.

Why I need to be careful is that just at this point in his career he wants to carry an enthusiastic and sycophantic Bishop Tutu praising him as much as he needs a hole in the head. Be that as it may, I have to repeat that he is a remarkable man. What is the cause of my newly found effervescence? There are at least three events which must make us sit up and take notice.

Until fairly recently, it was conventional wisdom that the constitutional future of this country would be decided only by whites. This view was as part of the South African way of life as are biltong and braaivleis. Then out of the blue Mr P W Botha came up with the idea of the President's Council.

This was not just any old idea. It was thoroughly revolutionary in white circles, especially

among the Afrikaners. For some it verged on a heresy and there were rumblings of revolt in the establishment. He was able to contain any fissiparous tendencies at that point.

A year or so after the shattering innovation of the President's Council we were served with the heady diet of the quaintly styled "healthy power-sharing." Mr P W Botha, who had previously been humiliated by Dr Treurnicht over the piffling matter of whether schoolboys could play rugby together and had consequently to back down publicly, was ready to stand up to this formidable adversary on such an explosive issue as political power-sharing with people of other races in our beloved land. And he was ready to accept the traumatic consequence of a further split in Afrikanerdom itself, spelling the beginning of the end of their hegemony.

Mr P W Botha was ready to do the previously unthinkable — he was ready to go

down in history as the Prime Minister who had presided over this fatal split and had precipitated the decisive loss of power and control.

The third occurrence is his extraordinary meeting with President Kaunda. Most commentators have pointed out almost ad nauseum that neither party was likely to gain much. On the contrary, they stood to lose a great deal. Mr Botha could be vilified by his right wing as involved in the first steps of appeasement, a betrayal of the whites in Namibia equal to the treachery that had sunk good old Smithy.

Surely most reasonable men and women would concur that the three items I have referred to justify my opening observations about Mr Botha. I am not being churlish if I say that I have serious problems. I do not want to detract from the Prime Minister's achievements. But there are one or two

points which cause me problems.

Let us take the President's Council. Mr Botha represented with this institution a radical departure from Nationalist policy. Originally baasskap meant white domination and white determination of what was good for everybody constitutionally and in every kind of other way. He was bound to collect considerable flak.

Now here is my problem. The President's Council had the potential for defusing our highly volatile and critical situation. In many ways, it was a mini-national convention in the making. If he was prepared to go so far raising the ire of so many in his party and folk, why oh why did he not go that tiny step further to complete his coup? Why did he have to vitiate such a splendid thing by the fatal flaws of excluding blacks and by having a nominated rather than an elected membership?

I know the President's Council may in fact end up being just a glorified debating society whose recommendations are treated as of only antiquarian interest. But at the moment it is possible to bring earth-shaking recommendations.

Equally, once he had decided that the answer to our crisis must be political power-sharing, why should he render this potentially creative notion (the absolute answer to South Africa's endemic problems) virtually useless by confining power-sharing to the whites, so-called coloureds and Indians?

If Mr P W Botha was ready to put his career on the line by meeting President Kaunda, what does he fear he will lose if he sat down to talk with those whom we blacks consider to be our authentic leaders? If he was ready to go so far, why did he not go the whole hog? He is a remarkable man. But why does he refuse to be a great man?

CSO: 4700/1237

REAGAN-BREZHNEV ARMS LIMITATION TALKS BACKED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 May 82 p 24

[Editorial: "Nuclear Summit"]

[Text]

GIVEN that they are two of the oldest leaders in the world and that the health of one of them has patently deteriorated markedly, an actual meeting between Presidents Reagan and Brezhnev five months hence seems rather a long shot. However, the agreement on a Russo-American summit in October will please many Americans and their allies.

In the early days of his presidency, Mr Reagan said that the Russians were prepared "to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat" in the interests of communism. Although his administration has since softened its public Soviet line, Mr Reagan is surely privately feeling that Russian aid to fascist

Argentina confirms his suspicions. It is an obvious case of mischief-making to weaken the Western grip on South America.

The US has been under pressure from West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to reopen the SALT talks broken off three years ago and from Nato to begin negotiating on medium-range missiles. West Europeans need to be reassured that somebody cares about their state of nerves over nuclear missiles based in their countries. A superpower summit would be a boost for allied unity. And however much President Reagan may distrust "the commies" he owes it to the world to try his damndest for arms limitation.

CSO: 4700/1237

KWAZULU DENIAL ON BLACK-SPOT REMOVAL COOPERATION REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — For the second time within six months the government has attempted to give the impression that kwaZulu is co-operating in the removal of "black spots" in Natal and with the consolidation of the homeland, a kwaZulu Minister said yesterday.

Dr Frank Mdlalose, Minister of the Interior, said yesterday that he was "absolutely flabbergasted" by the latest attempt.

"The kwaZulu Government is totally opposed to consolidation and all removals. Because of this we would have nothing to do with the consolidation commission. We have fought it all the way."

The issue arose in written question about four "black spots" asked in Parliament by Mr Graham McIntosh

(PFP, Pietermaritzburg North).

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, replied: "The excision of the areas concerned from kwaZulu is a consequence of a resolution of Parliament in connection with the consolidation of kwaZulu and an agreement reached in this regard between the Department of Co-operation and Development and the Government of kwaZulu."

When inquiries about the agreement were made, a spokesman for the department said: "The details of the agreement cannot be made available. It is a confidential document on a government-to-government basis."

Other sources revealed that the agreement did not cover the actual excision of territory.

CSO: 4700/1237

BLACK-SPOT REMOVAL PLANS NOW 'HUSH-HUSH'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Apr 82 p 17

[Text]

For two years the Government has increasingly been avoiding answering questions on black-spot removals. A Progressive Federal Party MP has gone so far as to describe this tendency to secrecy as "evasion".

CAPE TOWN — The Government, which still plans to resettle hundreds of thousands of blacks under its separate development policy is clearly in trouble.

Since the bad publicity given in the past to its "Limehills" and "Dimbasa's," resettlement schemes are becoming secretive.

Before Parliament now is a Bill to empower the State President to declare matters being dealt with by the Commission for Co-operation and Development — charged with the consolidation programme — to be handled secretly by regulation.

But this is not all. For the past two years the Government has increasingly been avoiding answering questions on removals. Mr Graham McIntosh (Pro-

gressive Federal Party, Maritzburg North) describes it as "evasion."

PATCHWORK

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof has told Parliament that in future the removal of "black spots" will be dealt with on a confidential basis. What he means by this no one knows.

Over the past few months, Mr McIntosh has asked many questions in Parliament about planned removals, and the Government has "evaded" answering them fully.

About the only definite answer has been that there are 75 black spots earmarked for clearance.

But to questions on when the removals will be made, how many people are affected, where they will be re-

moved to, and what the cost will be, the Government is in the main either unable or unwilling to answer.

The situation in Natal is far worse than in other provinces. kwaZulu is spattered over the province like a patch-work quilt.

How many black spots there are in Natal not even the Department of Co-operation and Development can say for sure.

Despite opposition from nearly every sector in kwaZulu and Natal, the Government is still adamant that it is going to implement the policy.

In Natal, too, the removal of black spots is only part of the story. There is also a plan for massive areas to be cleared and hundreds of thousands of people moved so that kwaZulu can be more "consolidated."

Though the Government has agreed to "stays" on removal orders in the face of widespread opposition and bad publicity, Dr Koornhof has made it clear that the Government will push ahead.

Compassion

For example, in the Reserve 4 area, where large numbers of people have moved to find work in the Richards Bay industrial complex, the Government agreed last year to hold back on removal orders.

But this was probably more because of lack of finance than reasons of compassion.

The area, and three others at Paulpietersburg, Sodwana Bay and Driefontein near Ladysmith were declared white in January last year.

Dr Koornhof told Parliament that compensatory land has been acquired at Babango, Umbombo, Lower Umfolozi and Klipriver.

These places are many kilometres away from the present areas and in most cases far from areas which can offer job opportunities.

Housing

Without saying when the removals would take place, Dr Koornhof said the people would be moved to areas after infrastructure and housing facilities had been provided and after further "consultation."

He did not say with whom the consultation could be.

The people of the areas have said they do not want to consult--only remain where they are. KwaZulu will have nothing to do with the removals.

The black spots are isolated pieces of land ranging in size from a few hectares to hundreds of hectares.

Job Doubts

Many of the people living in the black spots are settled communities.

The list of areas earmarked for resettlement is almost endless and includes places such as Matiwane's Kop, Jonono's Kop, Lusitania and Driefontein--all near Ladysmith--Tembalihle and Cornfields near Estcourt and Hopewell near Richmond.

In nearly every planned removal there are people who do not know where they are being moved to, who will be their new neighbours or where they will find jobs. In any case, they do not want to be moved.

CSO: 2700/1237

SURVEY SHOWS JOHANNESBURG WHITES ARE CONSERVATIVE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 May 82 p 23

[Text]

A recent survey conducted by The Star shows that the Prime Minister's proposals for a new constitution will not be popular with Johannesburg's whites, many of whom are extremely conservative.

A high degree of political conservatism among Johannesburg whites probably played a key role in the failure of the PFP to win control of the council in the recent municipal elections and bodes ill for the Prime Minister's proposed "new constitution" referendum.

These are two of the findings of a broad-based survey conducted from January 21 to March 5 1982, drawing on a representative sample of 1 607 people in Johannesburg, Randburg, Sandton, Kempston Park and Germiston.

The survey was conducted by The Star's research department and the social and political questions were included in a questionnaire aimed at assessing shopping attitudes among householders mainly responsible for buying groceries. As a result, 94 percent of the respondents were women and most of these were housewives.

Results based on four political, two religious and two social questions revealed:

- Social class has come to rival language (English/Afrikaans) as a determinant of political attitudes.

- A large pool of conservatism among Johannesburg women — 94 percent of the respondents were women.

- A generation gap in attitudes between those over 50 and younger residents.

- A deep split among lower-class English and upper-class Afrikaners on social and political issues.

The last trend has particular significance because this group constitutes the National Party's support foundations.

On the political side respondents were asked:

Should public transport be integrated?

Should private schools be integrated?

Should government schools be integrated?

Should so-called coloured people be considered part of the white group?

The integrated transport issue elicited a positive response from English-speakers, an extremely negative (67 percent) response from the Afrikaner section. This was despite the finding that a small group of top managerial and professional Afrikaners and those under 35 were in favour of integration.

Outright Afrikaner opposition to the acceptance of coloured people as whites and an overall 42 percent vote against the concept bodes ill for the Prime Minister's proposed referendum on the new constitution.

According to The Star survey, the lack of psychological identification between white and coloured — even in South Africa's most cosmopolitan and affluent city — could mean that opposition to the proposed constitution en-

compassing whites, Indians and coloured people will be widespread.

Mixing at private schools received an encouraging 44 percent vote in favour while mixing at government schools got the thumbs down with 53 percent of the respondents against the idea.

Lower-class English speakers opposed integration at government schools as did their Afrikaner counterparts, linking the two groups in common intent.

Young Afrikaners also proved to be more open than their elders to the concept of integrated schools — although by a marginal 10 percent. Both groups rejected the idea on the whole.

A potential class and culture clash at government school level was seen to be more likely

than at private school level where class and affluence would bind the different race groups together.

On a religious and consumer issue — Sunday shopping — the Afrikaans-speaking respondents were conservatively and strongly against the idea whereas English-speakers favoured the opportunity to use their free time to buy goods, even on Sundays.

In an overview of the survey it seems that three distinct groups can be identified — upper-class English-speakers who are politically liberal; lower-class English and upper-class Afrikaners, both politically divided; and lower-class Afrikaners who are conservative.

Roughly this corresponds to the social bases of South Africa's political party groupings, the PFP, NP and CP/HNP.

CSO: 4700/1237

KWAZULU LAND SWOP PLAN UPSETS NATAL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 May 82 p 10

[Text]

MARITZBURG — Natal's four-man Executive committee has expressed "extreme displeasure" at the proposed handover of land to Swaziland and the exchange of land between Natal and kwaZulu.

Committee members have also sought an urgent interview with Cabinet Ministers — expected to take place on May 14 — to discuss the issue.

The Administrator, Mr Stoffel Botha, has taken the unusual step of issuing a statement to say he had no prior knowledge of negotiations between the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

The issue concerns an offer by Dr Koornhof to kwaZulu to exchange a third of a million hectares of land — including the Umfolozi

and Hluhluwe game reserves — for the 96 000 hectare Ingwavuma district, which would be handed to Swaziland to give it access to the sea.

Mr Botha said the proposed exchange of land was not acceptable to him.

The matter had wide implications and was especially of importance to the people of Natal, he said.

It was therefore reasonable to expect that the central government would consult the province in good time.

CSO: 4700/1237

BLACK MINE WORKERS' UNION GIVEN ACCESS TO MINES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 May 82 p 9

[Article by Tony Davis]

[Text]

The Black Mine Workers' Union has become the first black union with access to mines in the Chamber of Mines group, to recruit members.

Access was granted this week after talks between mining officials and the union's general secretary, Mr Chillian Motha.

The union was able to meet the Chamber's strict criteria, which include registration. The union is not registered but assured the Chamber it would seek registration.

Mr Motha said differences between the Chamber and the union were still being discussed.

Mining sources feel the access is an important step forward in the Chamber's labour relations.

In the past only registered trade unions with largely white membership have had access and recognition.

The onus is now on the Black Mine

Workers' Union to gain enough members to win recognition.

The Chamber has not previously been asked by black unions for access or recognition, although the Natal-based Black Allied Workers Union has approached it over individual labour disputes.

A ticklish question for the mining union is the extent to which its organisers have access. This is still at the discretion of individual mine managements.

The right to organise workers in compound hostels has always been carefully guarded by

the Chamber and its members.

In a letter the union has been told that gold mines and collieries have been advised to grant the union access when it is asked for.

The Chamber wants to deal only with unions which present their credentials, because there is nothing to prevent unregistered unions organising members outside mine

property or trying to organise in the hostels.

The Chamber's criteria for union recognition make it clear that no "unregistrable" trade union should be allowed access to miners without being scrutinised by the Chamber in respect of its views on labour, politics and registration.

MATHEWS MALEFANE SEEKS TO END DEPORTATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 May 82 p 1

[Article by Sam Mabel]

[Text]

A MAN who was deported to Transkei while living with the banned Mrs Winnie Mandela in Brandfort has applied for a court order restraining the Government from regarding him as a prohibited person in South Africa.

In papers served on the Interior Minister and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Mr Matthews Malefane seeks the nullification of the deportation order served on him in January this year, on the grounds that he is a South African citizen and has no ties with Transkei.

The deportation order prohibits Mr Malefane from entering and remaining in the Republic of South Africa.

Mr Malefane states that in 1980 he was detained for two weeks and released without being charged. On his release, he was placed in the custody of Mrs Mandela, wife of the imprisoned ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

He also states that in February last year, Mrs Mandela was charged with breaking her banning orders by receiving a visitor in her house at 802 New Location, Brandfort.

At the end of the trial held in Bloemfontein, Mrs Mandela was found not guilty and discharged after the magistrate found that Mr Malefane was not a visitor in Mrs Mandela's house, but was in fact living in the house as another member of the family.

On January 19 this year, he was arrested and taken to Bloemfontein where he was served with a deportation order which gave him six days to leave the Republic of South Africa.

The following day he was escorted by two policemen who handed him over to Transkei Government officials.

Mr Malefane is represented by Ismail Ayob and Associates.

ARBITRARY DETENTIONS, BANNINGS, ARRESTS OPPOSED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 May 82 p 4

[Text]

IT HAS become far too common now for people who, at some stage or other, have been detained, sentenced to jail, or acquitted of political offences to find themselves victims of bannings or banishments.

It has been happening over the years to such an extent it has now become almost acceptable. People who have served sentences on Robben Island, who have had to do the full sentence because there is up to this stage no provision for remission of sentence, look forward to the day of their release with much uncertainty as to their future.

Some of them have to go to some distant bundu to which they will be restricted. They are often banned as well, so cannot be quoted. Nor can they have any number of visitors. Despite the fact that they have "served their penalty to society", and should be free persons.

Technically, they are still prisoners, and will be for as long as officialdom prescribes they are. In other words, they are serving longer sentences than the court found it necessary to jail them for.

Heaven knows, the bitterness of these people knows no bounds. And can we really blame them?

Many of the people sent to shorter jail terms following the 1976-7 uprisings are due for release soon. We wonder whether the mighty pen will be ready to sign away those people's freedom, too. It would be tragic, indeed.

On the question of those detained, and released, one would have thought that they are released because there is not enough evidence that can stand up to the tests of our courts of law, and that those people therefore need to be freed unconditionally.

Once more, many of them find themselves victims of bannings - a measure obviously resorted to in the absence of evidence for a court case.

Think also of people found not guilty in a court, who move out of the building hoping for a life of freedom - only to be re-arrested and charges related to the same incidents formulated against them. Fortunately, the Rabie Commission of Inquiry

has recommended a change in this, and we might see fewer re-arrests.

But once more, those people's freedom will not be guaranteed if they can then be slapped with banning orders after being cleared by a court of law.

We can only hope that the Government will review their approach to this whole situation.

Let the courts of law decide whether people should be sent to jail. Let the courts of law determine the period they have to spend in jail. Let minimum sentences be scrapped, so that those who execute the law should be in a position to weigh each case on its merit and sentence passed accordingly.

Finally, when they have served sentences, let them live in peace.

CSO: 4700/1238

INCREASED SPENDING FOR SECURITY QUESTIONED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 6 May 82 p 6

[Editorial: "The Government Has Its Priorities All Wrong"]

[Text]

PERHAPS the Government knows something we don't know. For, how can they justify spending R1,7-million on providing accommodation for a riot squad and security police during the next financial year?

This announcement comes only a few weeks after we were told that various cutbacks had to be made in public expenditure as there was not enough for such projects.

Among the cutbacks were housing projects. And, in Soweto, calls have gone out to the public sector to provide assistance to people in overcoming the housing crisis in the complex. Once more, it was said that the Government simply had no money for such projects and the private sector must help.

We have pointed out in the past that this Government has its priorities wrong. We will do so again. We know defence spending has escalated at such an alarming rate that all concerned citizens have called for a review of the situation.

We do not believe that the increased defence spending has anything to do with a "total onslaught" from outside the borders of this country at all. We do not believe any African state will launch an attack on South Africa. Nor do we believe the Cubans and Russians will do so.

In fact, at the rate things are going, can one blame blacks for believing that the "total onslaught" was against them? Surely, the provision of a R1,7-million accommodation project for riot police and security police confirms this feeling?

Or, to go back to the question: Does the Government know something we don't know? Have they

heard of a major plot for uprisings in Soweto, and wish to have the riot squad ready to jump on the people?

These are questions which need answers. Urgently, too. For, while the police in Soweto keep on appealing to the public for assistance, can they really expect that assistance if the police are seen to be preparing themselves for a major offensive against them?

We know we will be accused of crying wolf. But we would like to know whether the Government could not have shown its goodwill — if it has any — and provided something else for the benefit of the people of Soweto?

Government propagandists insist that the people of Soweto are a happy and contented lot, and that only a few troublemakers who have been influenced by the communists are trying to cause trouble. If that is so, do those few troublemakers need a full-time riot squad on Soweto's doorstep to handle them?

The Government must come out of its head-in-the-sand position and face the realities of the day. As long as there are grievances among the black people of this country, so long will they have to spend millions every year on defence and police matters.

Surely the best security that the Government should be seeking is the contentment of the people — not that imagined right now, but real contentment that can only come about through the recognition of people's dignity, and a fair and equitable share in the vast resources of this country.

LACK OF PUBLIC STAFF CREATES PROBLEMS FOR ALL

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Acts that Harm the Country"]

[Text]

THE REPORT of the Commission for Administration, tabled in Parliament this week, makes grim reading indeed. The staff crisis in the public service is getting worse - and indications are that this decline in manpower availability will continue.

There are "alarming" staff losses in the administrative, clerical, professional and technical divisions. More than 20 000 posts - and these exclude teaching posts - were vacant for all races.

A "substantial" number of posts were filled by people who did not have the necessary qualifications.

Our people, who have to go through so much red-tape simply to survive in this country, must feel the pinch even more than whites. The service that is provided will invariably be bad, mostly because qualified people leave for better jobs, and the public service has to make do with what it can get - which is not usually the best.

One only needs to go to the Pass offices to see what we mean. People are treated like they are not human beings. They are shunted from one office to another, from one

queue to another. The same story goes for almost any government service office. The inefficiency that prevails in some of these offices must be seen to be believed.

Right now, there are thousands of black matriculants roaming the streets looking for jobs. After seeing how blacks are treated in most government offices, they probably feel, or see, no attraction in any public service job. Yet it would not have been difficult to find the right people, train them, pay them what they deserve, and thereby keep them in the public service.

Of course, it would be expecting too much of the government if we hoped to see the vacancies created by whites being filled by blacks who have been properly trained to do those jobs.

This country still has not realised how the politicians' short-sightedness has harmed this country. We will only realise that when the whole public service grinds to a halt either through gross inefficiency or simple lack of staff.

Surely in these days, when proper training of people is on the lips of everyone, better forward-planning is required to correct this situation.

COSAS ATTACKS ALEXANDRA EVICTIONS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 May 82 p 5

[Article by Meshack Motlounge]

[Text]

THE WEST RAND Administration Board (Wrab) and the Alexandra Liaison Committee yesterday came under heavy attack from the Alexandra branch of the congress of South African Students (Cosas) for evictions taking place in the township.

In a statement the organisation said they were disgusted about the lack of 'sympathy' shown by both the Wrab and the committee over the plight of these families.

"How on earth in a country which claims to be Christian, can families with children be evicted into the cold with no alternative accommodation?"

"We as students, firstly regarding ourselves as members of the society, are totally disgruntled by this affair and it is our plight to voice it out, and as citizens of this country, the families deserve to stay where they like," the statement reads.

Not long ago, 100 families were left homeless in the township when the Wrab bulldozed their homes, and a prominent person said: "The liaison committee is not obliged to give these people shelter. Most of them do not belong in the township. They are people who

streamed into the township from nowhere."

"It goes without saying that the committee which earlier promised to help those who do not qualify to live in the township has swallowed Government propaganda wholeheartedly," the statement said.

"The committee has accepted the structure set up by the government which calls certain people 'squatters' others 'illegals' and some 'legals' on the basis of few dates and a piece of paper.

"Where is the 'nowhere' from which these people are meant to have come?"

"The categories of 'illegals', and 'legals' and 'squatters' are divisions implemented by the Government and so we have a situation where man hates man because of those titles.

"We are appealing to the community to help such families who may be homeless for some

time."

In the statement Cosas also pointed out that the committee chairman, Rev Sam Buti once said Dr Piet Koornhof, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, had not only saved Alexandra, but the Republic of South Africa.

Cosas asked why then were there 'squatters' all over the country, Alexandra included?

"The situation is worsened by the so-called 'legals' who, after qualifying to stay in the township, spy on those who do not which results in countless evictions.

"We abhor the action taken by police and the intimidation they are meting out to some of these families who are living in cars.

"And we repeat that no amount of intimidation, detention, pressure, harassment could deter us to fight for our rights," the statement concluded.

CSO: 4700/1238

CATHOLIC BISHOPS' REPORT ACCUSES SA FORCES OF COMMITTING ATROCITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 82 p 8

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

THE Roman Catholic Church in Southern Africa yesterday set off a bombshell on the South West African issue — releasing its up to now top-secret report on the territory, a report containing international political dynamite.

A special Press conference of the Southern African Roman Catholic Bishops Conference, presided over by conference president Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban, made known details of the special in-depth study.

The report was released after a visit to South West Africa by a team of Roman Catholic clerics. Copies of it are now in the hands of the Western contact group powers.

Archbishop Hurley outlined many allegations of brutality against South African as well as Swapo forces against the People of South West Africa, and said that many cases of apartheid had apparently been perpetrated in the territorial from the time of the messengers. Nevertheless, at least in Ovambo

where Swapo was known as the "amathi" or "beloved ones".

Allegations of atrocities, he said, had borne the ring of truth.

The incredible thing, he said, was that the pictures of South West Africa presented on the one side by the SA Government and on the other by the churches and people of South West Africa were "so different that they scarcely seem to refer to the same issue".

The texts of two letters to the church from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, setting out South Africa's role in the territory, were released at the same time.

The report makes allegations of atrocities and brutality committed by the South African forces —

dubbed in the territory "omakakunya", or "bloodsuckers" or "bone pickers".

It says the South West African people are eager for peace at any cost and have no real apparent objections to a Swapo takeover.

The South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, proclaimed the right to self-determination of the people of

South West Africa "without interference from outside and free from intimidation from whatever quarter".

"South Africa, in the eyes of the Prime Minister, is an unselfish benefactor of the Naban people and its great protector against violent domination by Swapo which, by implication, he sees as Marxist as the forces that have taken over in Angola and Mozambique," said Archbishop Hurley.

But in the eyes of the church and in South West Africa, "South Africa is the blameworthy party".

The picture painted was that South Africa had all along had been the main cause of the conflict by refusing first to give up its control of the country when the United Nations terminated its mandate, second by maintaining its armed forces in the country and by trying to impose a political pattern on Namibia based on apartheid and ensuring its subordination to South African interests and third by withdrawing from the Geneva negotiations of January last year.

Archbishop Hurley said the delegation found that though South Africa had agreed to the present round of negotiations

and accepted Phase One, Black South West Africans strongly believed the Republic was "not serious" about any settlement that would allow Swapo to gain an electoral victory.

In South West Africa the general feeling — "universal consensus" — was that the Republic had no right to be there in any case.

"Clearly most South West Africans have one overriding desire and this is the withdrawal of South African security forces and the holding of elections under United Nations auspices.

"They are quite prepared to live with whatever Government emerges from these elections, be it Swapo or any other party or combination of parties.

"There is a widely held opinion there that Swapo is first and foremost a national liberation movement and that its Marxist associations are due to the support it has received from Eastern Bloc countries," said Archbishop Hurley.

SWAPO Men With Bibles

MOST South West Africans believed that support for Swapo was massive and that it would easily be victorious in any free and fair election held under United Nations supervision, said the report.

The Swapo situation was something of an anomaly because while the fighting wing was at war with South Africa the party itself was not banned in South West Africa.

The great propaganda weapon used against Swapo by South Africa was the accusation that it was a Marxist movement.

But people asked about this said "time and again" that Swapo

was essentially a national liberation movement which, when it first opted for armed struggle, turned to Western nations for arms and went to the Warsaw Pact countries only when supplies were refused.

Church circles such as the Council of Churches in South West Africa said they had no evidence that Swapo was Marxist.

"On the contrary they knew great numbers of Swapo guerrillas who are believing and practising Christians, young people who read their Bibles and say their prayers and are most resolute in maintaining contact with their churches,"

said the report.

Church services were held in Swapo camps.

It was maintained that if there were Marxist tendencies in Swapo they could be held in check by the Christian faith so widely upheld and cherished by Swapo members.

The aims of Swapo were widely known, the culminating point of the struggle being for a Swapo government to ensure that all major means of production and exchange of the country were in the ownership of the people, to strive for the establishment of peasants' or farmers' co-operatives and to strive for the establishment of State-owned farms.

PW Replied to Report

ARCHBISHOP Hurley said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had been kept fully informed on the Roman Catholic Church investigation — and had in fact reacted to it in writing.

In letters to the Bishops Conference he had painstakingly set out South African policy on South West Africa and given the assurance that the Government was still exploring with the Western powers ways of finding an internationally acceptable solution to the issue.

Mr Botha alleged that the United Nations had become the

single most intimidating factor in the issue, with its actions "amounting to international intimidation through its overt political, financial and propaganda support for Swapo".

Mr Botha said that UN presence would be looked on by the inhabitants of the territory as a force occupying their country to ensure a Swapo victory.

Mr Botha said the report accentuated the negative without giving credit for positive developments which were taking place in South West Africa.

No credit was given for South Africa's con-

tinued efforts to resolve the issue to the benefit of all the people in the territory or to the fact that definite progress had been made in achieving independence there.

As it was, said Mr Botha, South West Africa was an "economic millstone around the neck of South Africa.

"It cannot without the support of the Republic hope to survive and develop as it is doing — and in helping the territory the Republic has been forced to cut down on its own development programme and help to its own people."

SADF Declines To React

A SOUTH African Defence Force spokesman declined to comment yesterday on the report by the Roman Catholic Bishops Conference on alleged atrocities in South West Africa.

He said the SADF would comment only after it had studied the full text of the report.

'Bloodsuckers' Who Stop at Nothing

A WIDE-RANGING attack on the conduct of the South African security forces, alleging brutality and intimidation of South West Africans, was made in the report on the basis of allegations made to the bishops.

It said: "The whole complex of security forces in the operational area is designated by the Ovambo word 'omakakunya' — 'bloodsuckers' or 'bonepickers' and so on.

"Not all units may be guilty of atrocities but the local population is inclined to lump all security forces together under one common label."

Reports showed that it was commonly accepted that in searching out Swapo terrorists — called "guerrillas" in the report — the security forces stopped at nothing to force information out of people.

"They break into homes, beat up residents, shoot people, steal and kill cattle and often pillage stores and tea rooms.

"When the tracks of Swapo guerrillas are discovered by the security forces the local people are in danger and harsh measures are intensified.

"People are blindfolded, taken from their homes and left beaten up and even dead by the roadside.

"Women are often raped. It is not unknown for a detachment to break into a home and while Black soldiers keep watch over the family, White soldiers select the best-looking girls and take them into the veld to rape them," said the report.

Intimidation of the civilian population was to be expected in the circumstances.

"There could hardly be any other way of extracting information from a population completely infiltrated by Swapo and both sympathetic to it and afraid of reprisals," said the re-

port.

It was inevitable in such a population "squeezed between two contending forces" that the whole social atmosphere would be "shot through with suspicion".

On reprisals, the bishops were told that it was not Swapo's policy to intimidate because "it is a guerrilla army dependent on the goodwill of the people".

However, if Swapo learnt that someone was collaborating with the security forces it issued a warning.

"And if the collaboration is seen to continue it strikes, and it has been known to prevent the burial of its victims to make sure that the neighbourhood gets the message," said the report.

On the other hand the bishops were told that the security forces paraded the bodies of killed Swapo "guerrillas" by driving around with the bodies dangling from army vehicles.

The report detailed allegations of brutality and violence by security force members, claiming it was even dangerous for a priest to go out on a sick call at night because he risked being shot as a result of the night curfew.

"Over and above what this army of occupation does in Namibia, There are the stories of its frequent incursions into Angola in pursuit of Swapo guerrillas or with the object of destroying their bases and stores and of the damage and suffering caused to the Angolan population," it said.

In addition there had allegedly been "deals" between Unita and South Africa in which millions of rands worth of valuable timber had been removed.

Botha: Mostly SWAPO Propaganda

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, responded to the Roman Catholic claim of South African acts of atrocity in the South West African operational area by explaining many such allegations "normally form the basis of Swapo propaganda."

Archbishop Hurley said that when allegations were discussed with the military command in South West Africa the assurance was given that follow-

up action and disciplinary action was taken wherever or whenever necessary.

Mr Botha said that overseas visitors had frequently visited the operational area, and that some of them had been very critical of the South African Government.

"But their reaction to the security forces has always been one of an efficient, well disciplined and highly dedicated force.

"They are impressed with the sacrifices these men are making to make the lives of the people in this arid and underdeveloped region more bearable."

Mr Botha detailed examples:

- The men risked their lives every day to protect the people of South West Africa and to clear the roads — mainly roads used by civilians — of landmines;

- The hospital and education services would come to a standstill if trained soldiers were not helping them along;

- There was extensive advice and help to local inhabitants on agricultural and business projects;

- The security forces were helping the people to fight their worst drought yet, providing water and other services; and

- The operational area was served by 50 chaplains of 11 different church denominations.

Mr Botha said: "War in any manner it is fought is something that should be avoided. the objective of the South African Government is to do everything in its power to stop the war, but not at the expense of its inhabitants."

CSO: 4700/1240

SOUTH AFRICA

NUCLEAR POWER IS ESSENTIAL FOR GROWTH, ASSERTS ELECTRICITY CHIEF

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 7 May 82 p 2

[Text] Jan Smit, chairman of the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM), declared yesterday that a minimum of 20 power plants, each with a generation capacity of 3,600MW, will have to be built to cope with the anticipated growth in energy consumption over the next 25 years.

Moreover, attention will have to be given to the role of nuclear power in the foreseeable future. It appears as if nuclear power will have to be an essential and inescapable part of the country's energy sources, according to Smit.

The long-term character of energy supplies makes it imperative to place orders now for power plants that will be put into operation in the second half of the next decade.

Smit's annual report revealed that in the year ending December 1981, ESCOM had sold nearly seven percent more electricity.

That is under the annual average of 8.2 percent over the preceding five years. The reasons given for the decrease are the reduction in economic activities experience by South Africa since the start of 1981.

According to Smit, "the decreased rate of growth in energy consumption is chiefly due to the worsening recession in industry and its impact on South Africa's export market."

It was also revealed that ESCOM's total revenue in 1981 totaled R2,142 billion, an amount less than what was budgeted for. This reduced revenue was blamed on the unanticipated decrease in energy sales, inflation and the increased cost of money for financing capital needs.

Fixed expenditures in 1981 totaled nearly R1,951 million, while total fixed assets at yearend amounted to R10,144 billion. R3,721 of this sum was for work still in progress.

Operating costs also were in the red because of unreliable supplies from Cabora Bassa and the resulting operation of ESCOM's older and less economical power plants. In order to meet the energy shortage head on, ESCOM has instituted extra overtime for maintenance and speeded up its construction program.

CSO: 4701/75

FIRST FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT LOAN FOR BLACK AREA SPURS HOPES

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Apr 82 p 14

[Editorial: "Development Help for Soweto"]

[Text] The announcement by Minister of Finance Owen Horwood that a 160 million rand loan by international banks has been granted to the black municipality of Soweto, for the development of public works, must be regarded as a breakthrough. This is the first time that such a loan (supported by the government) has been obtained abroad.

Radical right wing whites are certain to come up again with the accusation that the Nationalist government keeps on doing too much for the blacks with the implication that the interests of the whites are being neglected. But in this instance they will fail to be on target if they do come up with such an accusation.

In the first place the loan has been contracted for by the municipality of greater Soweto itself and the government stands merely as a co-debtor, meaning that it guarantees the repayment of the loan. Secondly, the loan will be amortized by the municipality itself. Therefore, this is not a favor or gift on the part of the government to the people of Soweto.

What is very encouraging is that, according to Mr Horwood's statement upon his return, international banks have actually agreed to lend money to South Africa. This shows not only that South Africa's credit standing in the world is high, but also that there are abroad organizations which are eager to help with the development of areas such as Soweto.

In view of the government's comprehensive decentralization program, which includes the development of remote black areas, we are hoping that the same international banks will also be willing to help there, because financing that will be posing demands which South Africa will not be able to meet on its own.

7964

CSO: 4701/50

SOUTH AFRICA

DEPUTY MINISTER VOICES THOUGHTS ON URBAN BLACKS PROBLEM

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Apr 82 p 10

[Text] Stellenbosch -- In the course of this weekend Dr G. de V. Morrison, deputy minister of collaboration, stated that it is essential to come up with something real and substantial for satisfying the political and social aspirations of the black people within South Africa.

The government can be proud with its application of the homelands policy, however, the same good progress has not been achieved with respect to the urban blacks.

"The fact is that our policy has been relatively stagnant, because in certain respects we have kept on believing that the urban blacks are here temporarily, that they will go back to their place of origin, that they should not have too many facilities here, because then they would perhaps prefer to stay here, also that all their rights will have to be exercised in their homelands."

Dr Morrison emphasized that the policy of the Nationalist Party is that the blacks who live outside of their national states must remain bound to the national states politically and otherwise. This close connection must, however, have values and content, therefore, in this respect a confederation offers definite solutions.

In matters of common interest there can be collaboration...with the recognition and the maintenance of all the individual members' self-determination and sovereign status.

The present system, which provides that blacks in South Africa can take part in the political activities of their national states, is unsatisfactory.

They are of the opinion that their voting right has no meaningful substance because of the fact that up until now black governments have actually managed no functions which affect them directly and that, moreover, there exists no permanent negotiating body by means of which their government can negotiate on their behalf.

Ideal

The achievement of independence on the part of national states is an extremely important component of the creation of a confederation, because for the confederation to succeed it is necessary for the participating nations to have equal status.

The ideal thing is to have blacks living outside their national states be represented in the confederation by their own states. But the problem is that there are states which have given notice that they do not want to become independent.

There are various measures which can be taken for formalizing collaboration and participation in a confederation on the part of urban blacks:

The establishment of a city council for the confederation; this to have a permanent secretariat to make possible a continuous link and joint management of certain functions. In this manner it will be possible to create an enduring political order of things for the people;

Provisions can be made for the blacks to have a specific number of representatives in their national states parliaments;

In their own cabinets the national states can create portfolios and have these held by a minister who, among other things, would be taking care of the interests of each national state's citizens living in South Africa;

Also, consideration could be given to the possibility of the national states carrying out certain functions outside of their borders. By means of this they could be permitted to undertake certain limited and defined functions and services for their own citizens in South Africa without prejudicing the sovereignty of the white parliament.

Dr Morrison said: "There is no truer reality than the fact that we simply have to live together and that we will have black people in white South Africa forever as permanent inhabitants with definite rights and privileges."

The problem concerning the urban blacks cannot be handled in a haphazard manner. Definite formulas will have to be pondered over in order to arrive at practical solutions.

7964

CSO: 4701/50

SUZMAN: SECURITY BILL PERPETUATES STATE OF EMERGENCY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Internal Security Bill perpetuated an undeclared state of emergency in South Africa, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), said yesterday.

Opposing the second reading of the Bill, she said the provisions contained in it were of an emergency nature.

The Bill retained all the most objectionable sections of existing security legislation and like the Terrorism Act and "other Draconian measures", it was to be a permanent feature of South African law.

She moved that the Bill "be read this day six months" — one of the strongest forms of objection in the House.

Mrs Suzman said there was the same exclusion of the intervention of the courts,

under any circumstances for Section 29, and appeal to the courts was on a "male fide" basis in other cases.

"There is no limitation on the period which a person may be detained and held in solitary confinement.

"There is also no provision for a code of conduct under which interrogations can take place — a most serious

omission for interrogation depends on the release of a detainee, whether he will be charged or called as a witness."

Many laws were being repealed in Schedule One of the Bill.

"What a happy day it will be for South Africa when those laws are repealed without their being replaced by a totally repulsive measure that assembles under one

title all the worst features of the laws mentioned in the schedule."

She had been astonished that the Rabie Commission had failed to examine in depth the two factors that dominated the lives of detainees under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, namely indefinite solitary confinement and the methods of interrogation used by the security police.

The Rabie report, which relied heavily on police evidence and which evaded a number of major issues, was a most disappointing report.

"Consequently the Bill which emanates from it and which we are considering today is a sad disappointment to those of us who hoped it would set South Africa back on the path to the rule of law."

Code of Practice Urged

THE Rabie Commission into security legislation had not adequately covered the question of interrogation procedures or the protection of detainees, Mr Pat Rogers (NRP, King William's Town) said yesterday.

Opposing the second reading of the Internal Security Bill, Mr Rogers said it was "arrant nonsense" to suggest that if one agrees with the need for security legislation, one believed the need for this Bill.

He asked the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to set up a system which would reassure the country that the handling of detainees during interrogation was absolutely fair.

This should include detainees being allowed visits by their own doctors.

As prisoners of war were protected by the Geneva and Hague Conventions, detainees too should have a code of accepted measures for their protection.

CSO: 4700/1240

LE GRANGE DISCUSSES INTERNAL SECURITY BILL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Government was determined to ensure the safety and welfare of all the people of South Africa and would continue to give the task a high priority, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

Speaking in the resumed second reading debate on the Internal Security Bill, he said the Bill provided a new dispensation in security legislation and its implementation.

The Government would not hesitate to act, with all the means at its disposal, against anyone who tried to endanger the security and safety of the Republic and her people.

"Those people who are seeking the violent overthrow of the existing system must take note of this.

"The Government will not flinch at doing what is necessary in the circumstances. Where

action has to be taken, it will be taken with determination."

The Bill, Mr Le Grange said, was the result of an in-depth investigation into South-Africa's security legislation by an independent commission of inquiry (the Rabie Commission).

It defined, among other things, new crimes which replaced the existing ones relating to the fighting of terrorism, subversion and sabotage.

Any person found guilty in terms of the new definition of terrorism could be sentenced to the same penalties as those provided for high treason.

Anyone found guilty of subversion involving violence could be sentenced to at least 25 years' imprisonment.

For sabotage the Rabie Commission recommended a prison sentence of at least 20 years. This was provided for in the legislation, Mr Le Grange said.

GENERAL VAN DER BERGH SEEKS LEAVE TO SUE JUDGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 82 p 3

[Article by Murray McNally]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN.—General Hendrik van der Bergh, former Bureau for State Security chief, yesterday applied to the Cape Supreme Court for permission to sue Mr Justice A J Lategan for allegedly stating that he was either "Mad or a liar".

The proposed action concerns alleged slander by Mr justice Lategan, formerly Attorney-General of the Cape and one of the three members of the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry into the information scandal.

In an affidavit before the court, Gen Van den Bergh said the Erasmus Commission published "serious slanderous findings and allegations," about him.

Gen Van den Bergh alleged that at a meeting of the Junior Reporters in paarl on June 7, 1979, Mr justice Lategan said of him "We (referring to the members of the commission) could never decide whether he was mad or a liar."

In terms of the Supreme Court Act, the permission of the court is required to issue a summons against a judge.

The application is being heard by three judges from divisions of the Supreme Court outside the Cape, acting as judges of the Cape Division.

Mr C D de Jager, for Gen Van den Bergh, said it was necessary for the judiciary, in their capacity as judges, to enjoy protection.

But, in the ordinary course of events, any citizen had the right to issue a summons against any other.

The present application was for leave to summons somebody in connection with something allegedly said before he became a judge, when he was an ordinary citizen, Mr De Jager said.

If gen Van den Bergh could prove to a trial court that the words were said, it was likely he would succeed in an action for slander, the

court was told.

Gen Van den Bergh only heard of the alleged slander long afterwards. But, even if the case was based on hearsay, there were people who could give evidence.

"Give the applicant a chance to bring his case before a court in the normal way," Mr De Jager said.

There were three people against whom Gen Van den Bergh proposed to issue summons, two judges and a private citizen.

"It would be an anomaly if he could summons one because he is a private citizen and not the other two."

Mr H P Viljoen, SC, for Mr Justice Lategan, said the court had to be guided by the law and legal principles.

He argued the applicant could not simply say he had a prima facie case.

The court had to decide whether Gen Van den Bergh had a reasonable prospect of success in the proposed action.

Judgement was reserved.

PFP STAGE WALKOUT AFTER ATTACK ON SUZMAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 82 p 1

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Progressive Federal Party MPs staged a mass walkout from the Assembly yesterday after heated exchanges following remarks by a Conservative Party member comparing Mrs Helen Suzman with Nelson Mandela and associating her with the Johannesburg station bomb blast.

During the debate on the second reading of the Internal Security Bill, the CP member for Langlaagte, Mr S P Barnard, asked whether there was any difference between the "tickets" of Mrs Suzman (PFP Houghton) and Mandela, who is serving a sentence of life imprisonment for inciting violent revolution, for the position

of Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, a post for which both have been nominated.

PFP whips, Mr Brian Bamford and Mr Alf Widman raised repeated points of order requesting the withdrawal of Mr Barnard's remarks of comparison, saying that Mrs Suzman was being equated by innuendo with a convicted criminal.

The Speaker, Mr Hannes du Toit, overruled the objections and allowed Mr Barnard to continue his speech.

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) said the Speaker was giving no protection to Mrs Suzman — he was ordered by Mr Du Toit to withdraw the statement as it reflected on

the Speaker. Mr Dalling withdrew the remark.

A few minutes later Mr Barnard completed his speech, and while the next speaker was warming to his theme, all but two PFP members rose and walked out of the House en masse after whispered consultations.

Those remaining were Mr Widman, the Whip, and Mr Peter Gastrow (Durban Central), who was the next scheduled PFP speaker on the bill, which Mrs Suzman, as the party's chief spokesman on civil liberties, had earlier yesterday moved "be read this day six months" one of the strongest forms of Parliamentary opposition. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1240

GAZANKULU'S LEADER SAYS HOMELAND IS STAGNATING

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Hannes Ferguson]

[Text]

GIYANI — Homeland development is stagnating, says Professor H Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu.

At Giyani, Gazankulu's capital, he said yesterday that his country was suffering economically from lack of funds.

He valued the budget assistance and development aid given by the South African Government. But there was a threshold value at which things would really start moving and aid would become truly productive.

But this threshold level was still a dream, and Gazankulu was in danger of remaining just another labour reserve for South African industry.

His Government had succeeded in having Nkowankowa, near Tzaneen, and Mkuhlu,

near Hazyview, declared growth points but this seemed to mean that the central Government was passing the burden of development to private enterprise.

But, in the present business climate, private enterprise would hardly stampede to Nkowankowa and Mkuhlu to build factories.

Giyani had also been accepted as a growth point but without a rail connection it had no growth prospects.

The railways was willing to provide the rail link but Gazankulu would have to guarantee the required traffic volume right from the start.

How could he do this? Professor Ntsanwisi asked. The railway would have to bring the growth.

Professor Ntsanwisi said that he under-

stood the South African Government's financial dilemma. Therefore he agreed with a possibly practical solution that had been suggested to provide the much-needed funds.

The central Government should introduce an employers' levy equal to 10 percent or more of the gross wages of homeland citizens they employed. This money should then be transferred to the development corporations of the various homelands and independent states.

This was a more practical way of passing the burden of development to private enterprise.

Increasing the cost of labour by such a levy would conceivably increase its productivity by at least the same percentage. This would be up to employers.

SACC SEEKS MONEY FOR LEGAL FEES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 May 82 p 5

[Article by Wilmar Utting]

[Text]

THE trouble-ridden South African Council of Churches has appealed to church leaders in South Africa and overseas to raise R250 000 to pay the council's legal expenses in two pending commissions of inquiry.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the SACC, appealed for the money to pay for a government commission of inquiry into the council and its financial affairs.

The inquiry, under Mr Justice Eloff, is expected to start hearing evidence in July at the earliest.

The other commission, for which the SACC needs R30 000, was appointed last year by the council itself as a matter of "urgency".

Mr H H W R Schreiner, SC, was appointed chairman, but the commission has not as yet held its first hearing.

Confidential

The Church of the Province of South Africa this week confirmed it had received an appeal from the SACC.

Bishop Fred Amooore, the provincial executive officer, said he did not see why the appeal should not be known to the public.

Details of his church's donation were confidential. But, he said, "this appeal will not be ignored".

The commissions of inquiry were set up after a commercial branch detective claimed during a court case last year that he had a prima facie case of fraud and theft involving more than R250 000 against a former secretary-general of the SACC, Mr John Rees.

Neither Bishop Tutu nor the SACC president, Rev Peter Storey, could be reached for comment yesterday.

CSO: 4700/1236

OVERSEAS WORKERS WATCH SA HARBOURS UNION ROW

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 May 82 p 3

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

OVERSEAS transport unions are taking a personal interest in a union recognition row brewing in South African ports between SA Transport Services (SA Railways) and the General Workers Union.

The dispute has re-erupted following a speech last week by the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman.

He said the GWU was organising SATS workers and said the railways would never recognise "outside unions". It would deal only with its own black staff association.

His speech followed one earlier this year by SATS general manager Mr Kobus Loubser, who also ruled out talks with unions organised independently of SATS.

The GWU issued a statement yesterday attacking Mr Schoeman's speech and saying it would seek a meeting with him on SATS's refusal to deal with the union.

It said most SATS workers at Port Eliza-

beth and East London harbours had belonged to the GWU for over seven months. It was also gaining support in Cape Town and Durban.

A union spokesman said yesterday Port Elizabeth and East London harbours were tense. He said railway police had been harassing GWU members. Pamphlets attacking the GWU had been distributed and a union man fired.

"The workers are refusing to be provoked into a confrontation. But we don't know how long we can hold them back," he said.

The GWU said the International Transport Workers Federation had promised it support. Employer sources confirmed this. They said wharfside managers were "very worried".

The GWU statement said the union had consistently tried to discuss the issue with Mr Loubser and had been rejected.

It warned of tension and said SATS management appeared to be "completely insensitive to the potentially serious consequences of their actions".

A senior SATS source said yesterday he knew of no harassment of union members.

CSO: 4700/1235

SMALL TURNOUT FOR ASB MEETING REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 82 p 3

[Article by Martin Feinstein]

[Text]

A CURRENT affairs conference organised by the Afrikanse Studentbond (ASB) in Bloemfontein limped through the weekend with only 40 students in the audience.

ASB leaders had expected about 300 students from all over the country to the conference on "existence with justice", which was addressed by speakers from the leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, and the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis.

The bad turnout was not a political snub for the conservative ASB, however, as the Stellenbosch and Port Elizabeth delegates were involved in motor accidents and there were weekend inter-varsity rugby matches.

Two of the most controversial speakers — the leader of the Conservative Party,

Dr Andries Treurnicht, and black churchman Dr Alan Boesak — withdrew at the last minute.

Among the speakers were:

● Mr Heunis, who hit out at the Conservative Party by saying: "Do they really want to make South Africa the last bastion of a colonial order, in the combating of which the Afrikaner himself achieved his national consciousness?"

● Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, who said the surest way to threaten white survival was to withhold justice from blacks.

● Professor H W Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, who said apartheid was "so evil that no thinking black man" — not even those leaders who have opted for independence, would like to see it perpetuated for another day"

CSO: 4700/1235

ACADEMIC WARNS OF IMPENDING 'EXPLOSION' AT TURFLOOP

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 May 82 p 6

[Article by Tony Weaver]

[Text]

A LEADING European educationist, commissioned by the University of the North to undertake a study of the university, warned this week that it was "heading towards a major explosion".

He also accused the university authorities of suppressing his findings.

In the report, Professor E A van Trotsenburg, professor of comparative education at the University of Klagenfurt in Austria, alleges that the university's authorities are perpetuating white domination in its academic and administrative structures.

But the rector and vice-chancellor of Turfloop, Prof P C Mokgokong, said this week that the report — which is in the possession of the Sunday Times — was still being considered by the university's council and its findings would be released "in time".

Speaking to the Sunday Times from Klagenfurt this week, Prof van Trotsenburg warned that the allegedly institutionalised system of racism and white domination on the Turfloop campus was potentially explosive.

In this he echoes a similar warning by Mr Justice J H Snyman, in February 1976 when his one-man commission reported on student disturbances on the campus in 1974.

Undemocratic

Prof van Trotsenburg said the university's controversial academic registrar, Prof J C Steenekamp, was monopolising information within the university and perpetuating "undemocratic" practices.

Widely regarded as the power behind the Turfloop throne, Prof Steenekamp is named as being a member of the Broederbond in the book, "The Super-Afrikaners" by Ivor Wilkins and Hans Strydom.

He is also a member of the education committee of the rightwing South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra).

Prof van Trotsenburg told me he believed Prof Steenekamp could not "communicate with or understand black people".

In 1980, the student body and the Black Academic Staff Association (Basa) at Turfloop demanded the resignation of Prof Steenekamp, saying he was a major cause of student disturbances on

the campus.

Basa said then that Prof Steenekamp's attitude towards black students and staff "has consistently reflected his arrogance and impatience which borders on contempt and lack of respect for blacks".

In February last year, the university commissioned Prof van Trotsenburg to undertake the study and recommend changes to its structures.

The study cost the university "about R8 000", Prof Mokgokong said this week.

Prof van Trotsenburg said that although Prof Mokgokong said the report was under review by the university council, he did not accept that "it should take more than a year for it to be

released".

Other than references to the major findings by Prof Mokgokong in his inaugural address in May last year (shortly after the report was completed), no details of Prof van Trotsenburg's report have been released.

Incoherent

An angry Prof van Trotsenburg told me: "There is such an atmosphere of secrecy about the university.

"I am willing to co-operate with them, but I am not prepared to sell my soul."

He said the situation at Turfloop was heading towards "a major explosion".

The younger black and white personnel at the university were becoming "frustrated" and he found it "unthinkable that the university does not listen to its students, it is totally undemocratic".

Since its formation as a "tribal university" in 1960, Turfloop has constantly been in the news as a controversial institution.

Hardly a year has passed without a major confrontation between students and the authorities, and the campus has repeatedly seen clashes

between students and police.

In Prof van Trotsenburg's report — which he said he had "toned down" and in the content, "expressed things kindly" — he says:

● A serious imbalance exists in the black/white ratio of academics. In February last year, 63 percent of the academics were white and 37 percent black, while 88 percent of the senior academics were white and only 12 percent black. A similar situation applied to administrative positions and he warned that this could "deteriorate into a kind of 'class struggle' ... this certainly creates a dangerous situation that can easily explode". (Mr Justice Snyman came to a similar conclusion in 1976).

Secrecy

● There was a serious communication gap between black and white staff and he doubted whether the university management "had the wisdom to conciliate and not divide" and "the responsibility for tensions ... lies for the time being in the hands of the white majority governing this university".

● "The university is in need of a basic philosophy, not determined by the past but oriented towards the future."

● He found an "incoherent system of educational statistics" and all basic educational data was centralized in Prof Steenekamp's office. Prof van Trotsenburg told me he believed Prof Steenekamp's alleged domination of university structures and of its information flow was "undemocratic".

● There was a tendency at Turfloop to duplicate "esoteric research" being carried out at the major South African and international universities at the expense of developing programmes aimed at serving the community in which it was situated.

● There was insufficient attention paid to "African" course content and the university suffered from an over-emphasis on Western cultures and academic values.

Despite his gloomy findings, Prof van Trotsenburg emphasises in his conclusion that "the University of the North could be an important agent for change in ... re-designing the South African society".

Report Has Not Been Shelved, Says Rector

THE rector and vice-chancellor of the University of the North, Prof P C Mokgokong, this week denied that the university had "suppressed" Prof Van Trotsenburg's report.

"It hasn't passed through the university council yet, and a council committee is still discussing the matter," he said.

As far as he was concerned, Prof Van Trotsenburg's study — which was completed while he was still dean of students — was "a very good report" and he thought "many of the recommendations would be implemented".

It was "well worth" the estimated R8 000 spent on bringing Prof Van Trotsenburg to South Africa.

Prof Mokgokong said he could not comment on the allegations about Prof Steenekamp until after a council meeting later this month.

Prof Steenekamp refused to comment on any of the allegations made about him, saying: "I have no comment on him or his report."

"You must ask others about me — I cannot comment on myself."

He also said Prof Van Trotsenburg's report was "completely confidential"

and outside his jurisdiction.

● In a letter to Prof Van Trotsenburg in June last year, Prof Mokgokong said: "Be reassured that your report has not been shelved. As a report of this nature is obviously a serious matter, it cannot be dealt with on any other level than by the council of the university."

"Your report will have to be given serious consideration by the members of the council which will bring out its decision in good time."

He said that "once again" he would like to "console" Prof Van Trotsenburg and requested him not to "act overhastily".

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOWETO'S BRIGHTEST OPENS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 May 82 p 11

[Article by Martin Feinstein]

[Text]

TWELVE years ago, when Jaap Strydom was a circuit inspector in Soweto, he had a dream.

It was by no means an extravagant dream: a school for gifted black children, where youngsters with exceptional talents could stretch their minds beyond the shoestring teaching of the townships.

But in 1970 the idea was several years ahead of its time, both politically and educationally.

Politically, because even white pupils at the time had no such institutions, and educationally because there was no time, staff or space to spoil pupils.

Last weekend, Mr Strydom — now Regional Director of Education and Training for the Witwatersrand — saw his dream come true, when 200 of Soweto's brightest Std 6 pupils gathered for the official opening of a venture called the "Soweto Saturday School".

It is a modest name for a major step forward in black education.

Not only does it acknowledge that black schools, just like their white counterparts, are dotted with bright youngsters whose surging minds need constant stimulation if they are not to rebel.

It is also a genuine attempt to close part of the gap between enriched white schooling — where educational extras such as tours, chess clubs and well-stocked libraries are taken for granted — and impoverished black schooling, where even a full set of textbooks is a luxury.

The 200 pupils who will meet every Saturday from now on at the Soweto College of Education in Pimville, Soweto, have been chosen from 12 000 who were given aptitude tests last year.

They will make up four classes of about 50 Std 6 pupils and, as each class moves up a standard, so another 200 newcomers will take their place until in 1986 the school will have an astonishing 1 000 pupils.

It will start off with four teachers, but as its numbers increase so staff will grow to about 20.

The subjects they will teach include language and communication, applied maths and science and general knowledge — which will take in everything from elementary business to public speaking and chess.

"We are fortunate to have many new and beautiful schools in Soweto," said Mr Strydom at the opening ceremony.

"People look at the outside and think: this is it!

"But a school is only an empty shell. A school is not a building ... it is the principal, and staff, and children ...

"We have done so much for the teachers, and we are going on with that. But I've always had the feeling that many children are ripe and ready for an enrichment programme such as this."

This is not the DET's first attempt at enrichment training; already this year 800 high school prefects have passed through a leadership course.

"But I can't help thinking how much better equipped these pupils would be had we started when they were in Std 6."

In a novel school such as this, the man in charge is crucial.

Mr Stan Edkins is a bushy-browed *bubezi* (lion-like man) who has come out of retirement after many years as headmaster of Grey High School in Port Elizabeth.

"It took more than two months to prepare the groundwork and inform and recruit children from more than 40 schools in Soweto," he told me.

"We want to give these black pupils what their white counterparts get as a matter of course, including educational trips to game reserves, the sea and other places seldom seen or experienced by black youngsters."

"What we want to do is produce Soweto youngsters who, by matric, will have a background similar to that whites have, so that they can go on to universities or technical colleges and compete on a more or less equal basis."

He said many people thought equal education was limited to teacher numbers and the content of syllabuses "but unless you have enrichment and leadership training, you are not going to get Std 10 youngsters who produce their best.

"Even if only 100 of our 200 starters turn out as doctors, dentists or businessmen, that will be tremendous; at least we will have given them the opportunity to go beyond their normal schooling."

Already the boys and girls have been taken on camps to the Magaliesberg, where they began learning how to play chess — a skill they have been told to take back with them to the schools they will attend as normal during the week.

Closing off his speech at the school's opening ceremony, Mr Syrydom takes a few steps forward until he is almost treading on the little front-row feet: "This is one of the highlights of my career... you are beautiful and I love you," he says, and, in the gesture that has been his trademark for many years, he waves a podgy hand and shouts: "Shine!"

And back comes a 200-strong chorus of wide white smiles: "Shine!"

● Barclays Bank is paying the teachers' salaries and other organisations such as Sales House and the Johannesburg Jaycees are helping out. But transport and refreshments cost about R500 for each Saturday, and Mr Edkins has appealed for support for the school.

CSO: 4700/1235

RISE IN NONGOLD EXPORTS EXPECTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 82 p 9

[Article by Howard Preece]

[Text]

A FORECAST of an 18% rise in non-gold exports to about R11 000-million this year is made by the South African Foreign Trade Organisation.

Safto also predicts a 3% increase in imports — they were R18 171-million in 1981.

Overall it expects a deficit of about R3 600-million on the current account of the balance of payments in 1982 — it was R3 947-million last year, according to the Reserve Bank, although Safto describes it as R4 300-million.

That 1982 deficit is on the

assumption that the value of gold output is much the same this year as the approximate R8 400-million in 1981.

Safto says, however, that the expected increase in exports "will be mainly due to the lower exchange values of the rand. Higher export volumes are likely to occur in relatively few product groups".

"Among those forecast for a real increase are maize, deciduous and dried fruit, vegetable oils, sugar, mohair, ferroalloys, aluminium and machine castings.

"Major revival in exports is expected only when the United States economy picks up, leading a general upturn in world markets."

It points out, however, that Japan is already buoyant and that Opec countries should

increase their demand for goods in the period to mid-1983.

"Although the downturn in the South African economy will bring about lower import volumes the effective rand devaluation is forecast to result in a slight increase to 3% in the value of imports."

At this stage the Safto estimate on imports looks as if it could turn out to be too small.

According to Customs, imports in the first three months of this year were R4 818-million.

In the January to March period in 1981 Customs put them at R3 870-million.

On that basis, therefore, imports were up by roughly 25% in the first quarter.

Customs figures are, of course, provisional and can

vary considerably from the later official figures from the Reserve Bank.

There may also have been special factors involved in the imposition of the 10% import surcharge that distorted the figures.

On top of that is the possibility of special purchases, such as oil or military equipment, that could give a misleading short-term impression.

But after all those allowances are made, it is clear that imports are going to have to decline drastically in real terms over the rest of the year if they are to show a money rise of only 3%.

Should imports decline to that extent it will also mean that the economy will probably be close to zero growth.

The Safto estimates certainly indicate the pressures South Africa faces on the balance of payments at present.

CSO: 4700/1235

BLACK MEDICAL GRADUATES SCORE WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Apr 82 p 13

[Article by Martin Feinstein]

[Text]

A RIFT has emerged between black graduates of the University of the Witwatersrand's medical school and their teachers.

A group of graduates have accused the school of neglecting the training of black doctors and allowing itself to become an "integral element of apartheid medicine" — allegations which have provoked a deeply hurt reaction from the dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor Phillip Tobias.

Copies of the confidential correspondence revealing the graduates' disquiet, as well as Prof Tobias' reply, were given to the Rand Daily Mail this week.

The letter to Prof Tobias is signed by 18 graduates who are now busy with their year as housemen at various hospitals on the Witwatersrand.

It begins by supporting the traditional ethical standards governing medicine and stressing their belief that the practice and teaching of medicine should be totally devoid of discriminatory elements arising out of religious, social or racial considerations.

The graduates then note with concern that "apartheid medicine" in South Africa restricts easy and equal access to health care; renders existing health care inappropriate to the needs of most South African citizens; and rigidly divides hospitals and other facilities along racial lines.

"Apartheid, by permeating every facet of existence in South Africa such as housing, education, income and recreation ... affects the health of the black population adversely," they say.

The letter also attacks the South African Medical and Dental Council as "an instrument of State policy — as evidenced by the composition of the council and its handling of the Biko affair".

It says the council is "directly and indirectly implementing the State policy of apartheid".

Then the graduates come to the three hard-hitting allegations that are the crux of their

unhappiness with the university's medical school.

"The training of black doctors has been seriously neglected," they claim.

"The permit system for the admission of blacks into medical schools is still operative and the concept of a free and open university is non-existent."

Secondly, they say, the medical school "has become an integral element of apartheid medicine".

"It is subject to Government control and ideology as evidenced by student admissions, student teaching during clinical years and staff involvement in racial hospitals."

The third — and most serious — charge claims the school's teachers have failed to uphold not only the Geneva Declaration, which binds doctors to forbid race, party politics or social standing from interfering with the treatment of patients, but also the age-old Hippocratic Oath.

"The members of the medical profession, including our teachers, by electing to remain passive observers of apartheid medicine and its consequences,

are failing to uphold the essential codes of medical ethics."

The letter provoked a deeply hurt reaction from Prof Tobias, the head of the school and an outspoken opponent of apartheid and campaigner for academic freedom.

"I have read your document of your beliefs, your concern and your recommendations with the greatest of interest and I have no hesitation in informing you that I find myself in considerable sympathy and agreement with almost everything you have said," he begins his reply.

He disagrees strongly with the graduates' claim that the concept and principle of a free and open university is non-existent, and writes: "It is precisely the concept and principle that we have fought to keep alive for 12 years from 1948 to 1959 when the so-called Extension of University Education Act was passed, and since that time from 1959 to the present.

"We are absolutely dedicated to keeping that concept and principle alive; it is enshrined on the wall of the Great Hall of the university; we re-affirm it annually, and a great number of our deeds are an implementation of that principle and concept."

It is the practice of a free and open university that has been impossible since 1959, Prof Tobias says, when the Act introduced racial segregation and ministerial permits to

higher education.

"The principle, I declare, unreservedly, is alive and well and it is not simply lip service that leads us to take every pos-

sible action to try to have the offensive legislation removed from the statute book."

Answering the allegations against the medical school and its teachers, Prof Tobias marshals three pages of facts to back up his reply.

"It seems to me that either you are going out of your way to upset your school and your teachers by these offensive remarks or else you are in deepest ignorance of the developments in our medical faculty in the last two years — and over previous years as well," he says before going on to list some of them.

The Dean points out that, as well as going out of its way to try and have the 1959 legislation rescinded, the faculty has taken "every conceivable step" to allow access to more black students.

"Thus, by amassing statistics and other arguments, we managed to persuade the Minister for the first time ever to grant permission to some 17 African students to register for the first year of medicine at Wits.

"The total intake of black students into the medical course in 1981, irrespective of the year of study into which they were admitted, comprised no fewer than 20% of the grand total taken in last year."

Prof Tobias goes on to list more examples of the faculty's attempts to combat apartheid medical education, including:

- The national and international lead it took in the Biko affair. "The views of the faculty were widely announced ... in nearly a dozen of the world's leading international medical and scientific journals. (It) acted as a rallying point for opinion and spearheaded two further developments: the establishment of a professional and ethical standards committee at Wits and the establishment of a contact group between Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban medical academics to take the struggle further."

- A campaign — so far unsuccessful — to allow a banned doctor, Dr M Ramphela, to study at Wits, as

well as a campaign to protest at the detentions of Wits students and doctors.

- A one-year "catch up" period of grace for disadvantaged black students to give them a chance to make up a large part of the educational deficit with which they entered the university;

- Representations aimed at having the Johannesburg Hospital opened to students and patients of all races, which gathered the support of the hospital's Medical Advisory Committee.

- Representations which succeeded in the opening of the Hillbrow Hospital.

- "Negotiations and overtures" about the "parlous" state of affairs at Baragwanath Hospital, which succeeded in getting a Medical Advisory Committee established and a research laboratory set up.

"The above list is not by any means exhaustive," said Prof Tobias, but I am sure you will agree that we have been doing as much as is humanly possible and as the prevailing political dispensation allows."

CSO: 4700/1235

FINANCING PROBLEMS OF WHITE HOME-SEEKERS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 8

[Text]

THE catastrophic situation with the supply of building society money could mean that 8 000 White prospective home-owners were being denied bonds every month, Mr Alf Widman (PFP, Hillbrow) said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the Finance Budget vote, Mr Widman said it was estimated that 12 000 Whites a month were applying for mortgage bonds involving about R300 million, while only R117 million was being granted.

"This could mean that 8 000 White prospective home-owners are being denied a bond every month. I think you will

agree this is catastrophic."

There had been a massive withdrawal of funds from the building societies, because banks were offering higher rates of interest and because the revolving scheme granting individuals R150 000 tax free investment each was being phased out.

"Therefore, people have had to withdraw their money and reinvest it, and they are certainly not reinvesting it with the building societies."

He said tax free building society subscription shares were currently paying 8,75 percent, equivalent to 12 percent taxed. This had to be

compared with 16 percent on fixed deposit and up to 20 percent on large amounts of call money placed with banks.

From Monday, the interest rate on tax free shares with building societies would rise to 9,5 percent on new investments, but this only brought them in line with rates offered by the Post Office and Treasury Bonds.

The Association of Building Societies did not expect the new rate to attract new investments necessarily.

"All they can hope for, is to stem the tide of the flow of money leaving the societies," Mr Widman said.

CSO: 4700/1173

VILJOEN SAYS SCHOOLS POLICY REVIEW AT LATER STAGE POSSIBLE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 8

[Text]

DR Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of National Education, yesterday said the Government remained convinced of the need for separate schools and education departments for the different population groups.

However, the matter could be reviewed once development levels were more equal, he said in reply to an interjection from the PFP benches.

Replying to the debate on his Budget vote, Dr Viljoen said although the Government was working towards a reformed political dispensation to provide for political co-responsibility, the policy of the National Party remained one of

separate residential areas, separate schools, and distinct education departments for Coloureds, Asians and Whites.

"In the first place, separate schools and, especially, separate education departments, are an essential instrument and basis for enabling these population groups to apply and exercise effectively self-determination in respect of their education," he said.

Education could not deal with people out of the context of their cultural backgrounds. One had to realise the hard and, in some respects, unpleasant fact that the levels of development of these different groups were not equal at this stage.

CSO: 4700/1173

SIX POLICE GENERALS TAKE UP NEW POSTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 3

[Article by Rika van Graan]

[Text]

SIX South African Police generals take up their new posts today as a result of vacancies left by retiring senior officers from the force yesterday.

Police headquarters in Pretoria yesterday also informed four senior brigadiers that they had been promoted to deputy commissioners and five colonels were promoted to the rank of brigadier.

Lieutenant-General Christie Zietsman, heading police investigations into the Seychelles Air India hijack case, becomes the new CID chief for South Africa. For more than a year he was deputy CID chief. He will be succeeded by Major-General Lothar Neethling, who will also retain his present duties as head of the forensic science laboratory.

Also promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general is General H G

(Hennie) de Witt, who will become the new chief deputy commissioner (personnel and administration).

The three new generals are: Major-General Jan Grobbelaar, who will be the commanding officer at the police's South African Criminal Bureau in Pretoria. Major-General Willem van Zyl, who will succeed General De Witt as senior deputy commissioner (inspectorate), and Major-General H J Engelbrecht, who will retain his post as quartermaster-general.

Promoted to the rank of deputy commissioner are Brigadier A J (Bert) Wandrag, commanding officer of the Special Task Force, Brigadier J F Erasmus (HG), Brigadier D J D Jacobs, the new divisional commissioner of police in Soweto, and the divisional CID chief for the Eastern Cape, Brigadier I J M (Izak) van Niekerk.

Colonels promoted to the rank of brigadier and as assistant commis-

sioners are J A (Jaap) du Preez (CID chief for the Western Transvaal), H J C (Boesman) van der Westhuizen (divisional inspector of police for the Western Transvaal), J C (Kalfie) Broodryk (HQ, Security Police), J G Verwey (senior staff officer of the divisional commissioner in Cape Town) and B J Herschelmann (Divisional HQ, Pietermaritzburg).

Promoted to colonel are J H Pheiffer (Pretoria North), J H Posthumus (Dog School, Pretoria), H C Lerm (Police College), Gert van Zyl (CID commander, Pretoria North) and M J P le Roux (Pretoria divisional HQ).

Promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel are: A A Joubert (Security Police, Pretoria), J J Benadie (Security Police HQ), M H A Wes-

sels (Police College), M J Nel (commercial branch, Pretoria), B F Steenkamp (HQ), K D Kruger (quartermasters' office) and H C van Niekerk (HQ).

Those retired are Lieutenant-General Kobus Visser, Lieutenant-General Frikkie Engels, Brigadier Ben Pieterse as divisional commissioner of police on the East Rand and Brigadier A Morgee, divisional CID chief for northern Natal based at Newcastle.

Brigadier Pieterse will be succeeded by Brigadier D J (Bokkie) Craf-ford from Port Elizabeth and Brigadier Morgee's post will be taken up by Colonel Dan Matthee, formerly head of the Durban Murder and Robbery Squad, district CID chief for Potchefstroom and lately deputy CID chief for the Eastern Cape in Port Elizabeth.

CSO: 4700/1173

WIT COMMANDO MAN'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 9

[Text]

THE Supreme Court, Pretoria, has dismissed an appeal against a five-year jail sentence imposed on Eugenio Zoppis, who stole "an arsenal of weapons" from the SA Defence Force for the Wit Kommando.

Zoppis (23) an Italian immigrant of Hillbrow, was sentenced by a Pretoria magistrate, Mr W J van den Bergh, last September.

He pleaded guilty to stealing ammunition, explosives and firearms from the SADF between June and November 1980. He was a member of the Permanent Force at the time.

Mrs K J Faulkes-Jones, for Zoppis, argued on Thursday that the magistrate had erred in not suspending part of the sentence.

She said he had failed to give enough consideration to the personal circumstances of Zoppis.

Zoppis was a young man under the influence of the Wit Kom-

mando saboteur, Fabio Miriello, (45). He believed the arms would be used in the fight against communism.

In another trial Miriello and Massimo Dominigo Bollo, (38) were jailed for 10 and five years respectively for acts of sabotage committed by the Wit Kommando.

Mrs Faulkes-Jones submitted that Zoppis's motive for committing the theft was misguided, but commendable.

As a young immigrant, unable to speak English, he was befriended by Miriello. He stole the arms and handed them over to Miriello without knowing what their real use was to be.

She said Zoppis became involved in the Wit Kommando unwittingly and it was only when he was arrested that he became aware of its true nature.

The appeal was dismissed by Mr Justice Charl Theron and Mr Justice L W H Ackerman. — Sapa.

DERAILMENT OF TRAIN IN BRAAMFONTEIN REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 9

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

AT LEAST 12 people were injured when a suburban passenger train was derailed about 100m from the Braamfontein Station in Johannesburg during peak hour yesterday morning.

All trains travelling towards Johannesburg from the East and West Rand and Soweto were brought to a standstill for an hour. The derailed train damaged an overhead beam, causing a power failure from Braamfontein to George Goch stations.

The last coaches of a train travelling from Soweto to Johannesburg left the rails about 100m after passing through Braamfontein Station at 5.46 am.

The two rear trucks ploughed into a short metal pylon and became uncoupled from the rest of the train. The third truck careered on for about another 100m before coming to a halt.

The trucks were badly damaged and an overhead beam was brought down, putting

all four lines through Braamfontein Station out of action. By 11 am three lines were back in operation.

However after the power was restored between Braamfontein and George Goch at about 6.30 passenger trains were able to bypass the derailment by travelling through the Braamfontein goods yard.

The derailment caused thousands of commuters to be late for work as the one-hour standstill caused by the power failure created a backlog of other trains heading to Johannesburg.

The injured passengers — none in a serious condition — were taken to the Hillbrow Hospital and the driver was treated for shock.

The derailed coaches were put back on the rails at 2 pm and by 4 pm all four passenger lines through Braamfontein were back in action — in time for the peak-hour rush.

Another derailment between Durban and Pietermaritzburg put the main line out of ac-

tion all day yesterday.

Twelve trucks and the guards van of a goods train left the rails at 1.25 am in a narrow cutting between Shongweni and Dassenhoek.

A railway spokesman said no-one was injured. Two passenger trains, including the Trans-Natal from Johannesburg to Durban were slightly delayed.

Hundreds of passengers on the suburban service had to be transported around the derailment in a 32-bus shuttle service.

A length of track and overhead equipment was extensively damaged and breakdown teams from Pietermaritzburg and Durban had difficulty in reaching the area.

Trans-Natal and another passenger train were rerouted on the old main line via Pine-town. They ran about an hour late.

Inquiries into both derailments will be held. A Railways spokesman ruled out "outside interference" as a cause of the Natal accident.

TOP CATHOLIC OFFICIAL SERVED WITH SECOND BANNING ORDER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 7

[Excerpt]

THE secretary-general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, was yesterday served with a banning order shortly before the expiry of an existing order.

The re-imposition of the ban on Father Mkhathshwa, the top official of the Catholic Church in Southern Africa, came as the region's bishops prepared to leave Rome after visiting the Pope this week.

Father Mkhathshwa's first five-year banning order expired last night. A new three-year order was served on him at the Pretoria offices of the SACBC yesterday morning, according to a statement issued by the secretariate of the conference.

He was appointed secretary-general last year.

The terms of the new order were the same as those of the old one, the statement said.

The statement said: "Father Mkhathshwa is once again restricted to the Pretoria magisterial district, which includes Soshanguve, where his St Charles Lwanga parish is situated. He is

prohibited [words missing]

in Belgium, played a tremendous role in propagating the Christian faith," the statement said.

His banning order prevented him from continuing as secretary of the inter-territorial meeting of the bishops of Southern Africa, Imbisa. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1173

BRIEFS

SOVIET HELICOPTER HIT--The South African Air Force destroyed a Russian helicopter on the ground during follow-up operations against SWAPO in southern Angola, the South African Defence Force announced in Pretoria yesterday. Details were sketchy and no indication was given as to when the operation took place. A terse statement issued by the SADF's media liaison office said: "The South African Defence Force announces that the South African Air Force has destroyed a Russian helicopter on the ground during follow-up operations against SWAPO in southern Angola. "The helicopter was armed and at the time of the incident was supplying SWAPO. "The Defence Force reiterates its warning that forces who support, and especially directly support, SWAPO, as in this case, must carry the consequences of their actions." There were no further details.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 82 p 1]

ZERO GROWTH IN 1983--The associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom) said the growth rate in the economy could fall to one percent this year and to zero in 1983. It said in a statement after an executive council meeting that the downturn in the level of economic activity was likely to accelerate as the full impact of the mini and main Budgets was felt. The economy was slowing down and the measures taken in the budgets would reinforce it, it said. Assocom said it had been estimated that consumer spending could drop R1-billion rand in 1982/83 because of the Budgetary proposals. It said to this should be added the impact of fiscal drag, increased fuel costs, higher interest rates and higher rail and post office tariffs. In addition, the anticipated poor agricultural season and the prevailing economic situation in overseas economies would serve to aggravate the situation further. Assocom said the current business mood could still not be regarded as being pessimistic, but rather as cautious. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 82 p 17]

ARMS OWNERS--South Africa has 917 268 licenced firearm owners, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange disclosed yesterday. Replying to a question by Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Berea), Mr Le Grange said 227 647 licences were granted last year while 166 people were declared unfit to possess firearms. More than 6 000 firearms were reported lost or stolen in 1981. Replying to a question by Mr Pat Rogers (NRP, King William's Town), Mr Le Grange said 2 300 people were arrested last year for illegal possession of firearms and 1 152 for possessing stolen firearms. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 82 p 4]

CISKEI UNEMPLOYMENT--A total of 28 500 Ciskei males--14 percent of the work force--are jobless, according to a study by the Bureau for Market Research of the University of South Africa. Dr J.H. Martins, who conducted the survey on Ciskei to compare the income and spending methods of the homeland and other independent homelands in the country' found that 64 000 citizens of Ciskei were migrant labourers. Most only visited their families in the homeland once a year. He said about 34 000 homeland dwellers commuted daily to work outside the homelands. The estimated income per head in Bophuthatswana and Ciskei in 1981 was about R430 per year as against R300 in Transkei and R230 in Venda. Bophuthatswana citizens spent 39 percent of their incomes on food--less than citizens of other homelands. More than 88 percent of Bophuthatswana households had a radio or a radiogram as against 64 percent in Ciskei and 50 percent in Transkei and Venda. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 Mar 82 p 3]

SYMPOSIUM FOR PEACE--Port Elizabeth--Delegates who attended the National Symposium for Peace in Port Elizabeth on Saturday are to send a telegram to the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha today urging the abolition of the Group Areas Act, the Black Trust Act and the Black Land Act. A statement released yesterday says these acts "inhibit any long-term solution to the housing problem and prevent the achievement of a normal housing process." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 82 p 3]

CISKEI NATIONAL CHURCH--Grahamstown--Delegates attending the Grahamstown Diocese Synod were warned at the weekend that the Ciskei government might be "clandestinely" leading people to a national church. This would be done through the practice of enforcing attendance at national conventions and gatherings on religious holidays. A delegate from Mdantsane said the pressure on people to attend the convention last Easter at Ntabaka Ndodo, near Alice, had been enormous. "Everyone, including pensioners, were made to pay R4 for the convention. Civil service employees were told that if they refused to go they would not receive their salaries." The Grahamstown Diocese covers the Ciskei and Transkei and includes East London and Queens-town. The synod also heard of school children being forced to attend the convention for 10 days. Inadequate arrangements had been made for food and accommodation and the burden on teachers who were responsible for their welfare was "beyond their calling." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 82 p 2]

MAKGOTLA RAIDS PLANNED--In a bid to curb the escalating crime rate in Soweto, the makgotla crime prevention is to conduct massive raids in seven townships. Addressing a crowd of about 100 residents, Mr Siegfried Manthatha, the organisation's chairman said the raids would take place over the weekend and was aimed at erasing the "Wire Gang" menace which is terrorising residents. Announcing the details of the raid, Mr Manthatha said his men, numbering about 100, will start hitting "at selected spots" in Naledi and then comb through Tladi, Moletsane, Meadowlands zone 5 and 10 and Pimville one and two. Mr Manthatha said they were working on tip-offs and know exactly where to find the gangsters. Mr Manthatha appealed to the South African Police not to interfere with his men during the raid as it would be against the interest of the people. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 May 82 p 3]

MAKGOTLA RAIDS OPPOSED--The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People in South Africa yesterday strongly criticised the Soweto makgotla's intention to help the police to smash the Wire Gang. Dr Joe Joshua, chairman of the organisation said it was not the duty of makgotla to keep law and order in the country which would instead encourage a fight between the two groups. "We are very much opposed to the idea of makgotla assisting the police to smash the gang." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 5 May 82 p 5]

SOWETO RIO SQUAD--The Government is to spend R1,7-million on accommodation for riot squad and security police in Soweto during the current financial year. This is disclosed in a Department of Community Development memorandum setting out details of the Government's building programme for 1982/83, tabled in Parliament yesterday. The massive expenditure on accommodation for Soweto's riot squad and security police is part of a R2,8-million project. By the end of March this year R730 000 had been spent on the project. This year R1,7-million has been approved for the project while the balance of R360 000 will be provided for later. The memorandum also discloses that R3,5-million will be spent this year on the R33,8-million prison project for a prison and quarters in Diepkloof. This will leave a balance of only R330 000 for the completion of the project. The original cost of R26,5-million has increased by R7-million to R33,8-million. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 May 82 p 4]

MARAIS RAPS BROEDERBOND--The Broederbond's oath of secrecy has sown distrust and division among Afrikaners, according to Professor Ben Marais, a prominent NGK theologian, writer and dominee. In an interview in Rapport yesterday, Prof Marais disclosed for the first time how the Broederbond had waged a secret vendetta against him because of his "liberal" views. He said his first clash with the Broederbond came when he wrote the book, "Kleurkrisis van die Weste." The book received glowing reviews from the English Press but was branded at a secret emergency meeting of the Broederbond as a danger to the National Party. Prof Marais says he also clashed with the Broederbond in the late 1950s when he tabled a motion at an NGK synod which called on NGK churchmen not to become members of organisations which demanded oaths of secrecy. Prof Marais was ridiculed and even branded as a communist by some circles. Prof Marais said the influence of the Broederbond was declining but its influence in the NGK was still strong. For as long as it remained a powerful force in the NGK, the church would continue to be shaken by conflicts, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 82 p 2]

NO KAOLIN DECISION--No decisions had been taken on the proposed mining of kaolin in Noordhoek, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, said yesterday. Replying to a question by Mr Ken Andrew/(PFP Gardens), Mr Heunis said a decision would be taken as soon as all the necessary consultations had been concluded. A meeting with the parties concerned had been arranged for May 17, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 8]

DURBAN LINE DAMAGED--Durban--The main rail line between Durban and Pietermaritzburg was closed early yesterday when 12 trucks and the guard's van of a goods train were derailed. A Railways spokesman said no-one was injured, but two passenger trains, including the Trans-Natal from Johannesburg would be slightly delayed. Hundreds of passengers on the suburban service would be transferred in a 32-bus shuttle service. The spokesman said the derailment happened at 1.25 am yesterday in a narrow cutting between Shongweni and Dassenhoek, and a length of track and overhead equipment were extensively damaged. It was in an area difficult to get at. The cause was not yet known, although "outside interference" had been ruled out. Breakdown teams from the Pietermaritzburg and Durban areas were expected to take all day to clear the line.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 10]

TRANSKEI PM'S SON KILLED--Umtata--Mr Loyiso Mantanzima, son of the Transkei Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima, was killed in a car accident in Umtata yesterday. Mr Matanzima, a Transkei University student, was certified dead on arrival at the General Hospital shortly after his car left the road about 5 am and crashed into trees near the hospital. He was thrown out of the car as it hit the trees at high speed. He was alone in the car, driving into Umtata from his home. A doctor was called to the Prime Minister's residence to administer sedatives. The Transkei National Assembly held only a very brief session yesterday, as all Ministers went to the Prime Minister's residence.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 7]

STRIKERS FIRED--A total number of 2 800 Blacks and Coloured workers at Anglo American's Scaw Metals plant in Germiston were fired yesterday after ignoring a deadline stipulating that they should return to work by 3 pm on Thursday. The workers went on strike to demand a 10 cents-an-hour wage increase. Workers who re-applied for their jobs yesterday morning would be re-employed by Scaw, a spokesman said. Over 5 000 workers in the East Rand metal industries have gone on strike. This includes the strikers at Scaw Metal as well as workers at two other metal companies. At Defy Industries, Benoni, 460 workers returned to work yesterday after striking for a wage increase and at Metal and Chemical Industries Heriotdale, 200 workers dismissed themselves after striking for the same reason. Intensive discussions were entered into between Scaw Metals and the Metal and Allied Workers' Union in connection with the dismissals at Scaw. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 3]

OPEN RESTAURANTS--A total of 118 unlicensed restaurants were exempted in 1980 and 1981 from provisions of the Group Areas Act, enabling them to serve all races. This was disclosed by the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, in a written reply to a question by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point). Mr Kotze said 40 applications had been refused and five were still under consideration. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 8]

BOOKS OF LIFE--The Department of Internal Affairs had issued 4 394 253 "Book of Life" identity documents by the end of March, the Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday. In a written reply to a question by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens), Mr Heunis said 3 101 047 documents had been long issued to Whites, 975 281 to Coloureds and 317 925 to Asians. It was estimated that another 1,1-million documents had still to be issued. Of the applications already received, 334 950 documents were outstanding. The processing of applications took eight to ten weeks regardless of the race of applicant, provided the forms were correctly completed, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 8]

ASIAN TEACHERS--A total of 7 947 Asian teachers were on the same salary scales as Whites with the same qualifications, the Minister of Internal Affairs Mr Chris Heunis, said in reply to a question by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens) yesterday. The number of teachers to reach salary parity has increased by nearly 500 since April 1 this year, and 1 732 remained on scales different to those for Whites. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 8]

MEDICAL SCHOOL--The cabinet had approved in principle the establishment of a medical school for Indians at the University of Durban-Westville, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday. Replying in writing to a question by Mr A.G. Thompson (NRP, South Coast), Mr Heunis said a faculty of medicine at UDW would be established when justified. He added that the Department of Internal Affairs was negotiating at present with the Natal Provincial Administration for the provision of training facilities for medical students in the planning of a new hospital at Phoenix. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/1173

UGANDA

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SCANDINAVIA RESIGNS--Ibrahim Mukiimbi, Ugandan ambassador in the Scandinavian countries, resigned on 14 May to protest against the policy of his government. The diplomat justified his action in a communique stating that Mr Obote's regime is "a reign of terror worse than that of the former dictator, Idi Amin Dada."--AFP [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 16-17 May 82 p 2]

CSO: 4719/982

ANGOLAN-ZAMBIAN DELEGATIONS DISCUSS BILATERAL COOPERATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 May 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

ANGOLAN President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has hailed President Kaunda's courage in seeking a peaceful solution to the Namibian independence dispute.

"We have confidence in Dr Kaunda as much as in other Frontline heads of state," he said.

Addressing a Press conference in Luanda President dos Santos, in an apparent reference to the recent meeting Dr Kaunda held with South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha on the South Africa-Botswana border, said:

"In our meetings with Frontline leaders we have been serious in dealing with the Namibian issue and the dismantling of the apartheid system in South Africa.

"We appreciate the meeting undertaken by President Kaunda to discuss the Namibian question with Botha. We recognise SWAPO as the sole representative of the Namibian people — and we think South Africa has a fair role to play in resolving the independence issue of that country."

The Angolan leader was speaking shortly after holding five-hours talks with his Zambian counterpart at State House central committee conference hall.

The talks, which centred on bilateral relations between the two countries, were held in a cordial atmosphere at which Dr Kaunda briefed President dos Santos about his meeting he held with Mr Botha.

Dr Kaunda declined to discuss the issue in detail when journalists asked what positive results he expected to come out of the meeting with Mr Botha.

"It would not be right for me to refer to the talks unless, of course, we are not serious. But being serious we refrain to make public statements about the discussions. Botha must be given enough time to think over and I hope and pray a solution will come out."

President Kaunda stressed that the approach was serious and only the future will decide the results.

President dos Santos said Angola appreciated the detailed information given by Dr Kaunda on the meeting with Mr Botha which has aroused great interest throughout the world.

The Angolan leader reiterated that Frontline states had always sought a just and fair solution to the Namibian issue including the implementation of the United Nations resolution 435.

A joint Press release said the two presidents and their delegations discussed issues of bilateral cooperation in political, economic, social and cultural fields.

Affects

They reviewed the global political and economic situation which inevitably affects the nature and peace progress of Zambia and Angola.

"The discussions were not only fruitful, but beneficial to both parties and constitute significant basis for furtherance of the existing cooperation," the statement read in English by Foreign Minister Professor Lameck Goma said.

His Angolan counterpart Paulo Jorge read the same document in Portuguese.

The two leaders were unanimous on the problems that affect Namibia, Chad and the Western Sahara.

On the question of economic relations, both countries noted with satisfaction that since the last joint permanent commission meeting held in Lusaka in 1979, the economic contacts between the two nations had developed satisfactorily.

But the statement said full potential to achieve even greater progress would remain unrealised as long as the problem of Namibia was not solved.

The Zambian delegation paid tribute to the Angolans for their efforts to reconstruct their country under difficult conditions.

UNZA ADMINISTRATION EXPELS TWO DANISH LECTURERS

Danish Charge's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 May 82

[Excerpt]

TWO Danish lecturers at the University of Zambia Great East Road campus have been expelled by the administration over the recent crisis which led to the varsity closure on April 21.

They are Dr Sven Borgen and Dr Leif Mortensen.

Confirming this in an interview with the *Times* at the weekend, charge d'affaires at the Royal Danish embassy Mr Finn Christoffersen said the embassy had been asked "to remove the lecturers from the university immediately".

Asked to comment on the university administration's move, he said although there was nothing much the embassy could do, the punishment meted out on his fellow nationals was "unfortunate".

Mr Christoffersen said personally, he would rather the lecturers were given a serious warning since that was their first "offence", or if the university was determined on removing them this should have been done at the expiry of their contracts.

"I would have liked to see the lecturers allowed to finish their present contract, or a warning would have had better. This would have been fair in my personal opinion," he added.

Mr Christoffersen said according to the letter he received on Thursday last week from the university Pro vice-chancellor Professor Father

Michael Kelly, Dr Borgen and Dr Mortensen were dismissed because "they signed an internal memorandum to the administration."

The letter adds that the signed memorandum later got into the hands of the students who were then on a class boycott in protest against the expulsion and suspension of their colleagues.

The administration claims the students in turn were "using it (in their speeches) saying all lecturers are supporting us."

Mr Christoffersen, who visibly seemed sympathetic with the expelled lecturers, said in fact the memorandum was to be signed by all lecturers at the campus, except that it was "snatched" after only four of them had done so.

He spoke well of both lecturers, saying during their service, which was only eight months out of the expected 24 in case of one of them, they had worked hard and supported the country's philosophy of Humanism.

"They have been supporting the philosophy because it is in agreement with what is followed in our country which is social democrat.

"And I know they are sorry about having to leave because they liked their work. When they took part in the signing of the memorandum, it was not their idea to aggravate the situation at the campus," Mr Christoffersen said.

He conceded he had held talks with the university administration on the issue in a bid to see if their decision could be changed, but "it did not help much".

Although it would be difficult for the lecturers to return to their country so unexpectedly as their houses may have been rented out, the embassy would do everything possible to ensure their comfort.

Punished

"We will treat them in the most fair way. I am sure they cannot be punished again."

Mr Christoffersen said in helping the Third World, it was his country's policy to only give the kind of help that was asked for "without imposing anything on them."

Before the university was closed and students ordered to leave at gun-point, a heavily armed combined team of soldiers, paramilitary, special branch and police officers searched the homes of expatriate lecturers.

The university reopens on June 21.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 May 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

EYEBROWS will be raised over the reported sacking of two Danish lecturers from the Great East Road campus of the University of Zambia (Unza) over events that led to the closure of the campus late last month.

Questions will be asked as to the wisdom, necessity and fairness of the action taken against the two lecturers and whether or not it will ripple into resignations by other foreign lecturers purely out of sympathy for the two men.

Whatever the reaction it is time the Unza administration had the courage of its own convictions and stood firmly behind its decisions through effective and timely public relations exercises.

It should no longer continue to burn its fingers on this score. Each Unza crisis in the past has been fermented chiefly by a deplorably lack of timely public information from the administration.

In the case of the two sacked lecturers why did the Unza administration

fail to come up with an immediate public statement fully explaining its action when the decision was taken?

We hear the decision was made sometime last week and confirmation has only now reached us through a third party, an official of the embassy representing the two men.

In the event Unza's good name has been needlessly besmirched and the two lecturers made to appear as "martyrs" or as innocent sacrificial lambs. Ultimately Zambia's image abroad suffers.

And yet Unza may have been completely justified in deciding to sack the two men. It is after all an autonomous community.

And in defending that autonomy it may have to sack one or two foreign lecturers and critically screen any new foreign academic staff.

Unza should be authentically Zambian as much as possible. It should not be torn asunder by ideologues and partisan politicians.

Hopefully the Wesley Nyi-

renda commission of inquiry into Unza which is now compiling its report will put an end to that.

The nation is happy to know that Unza's Great East Road campus is to reopen on June 21 two months after its regrettable closure. We hope that this time there will be no recurrence of the kind of events which led to its closure. Never again should the Unza administration be led by the nose by the student rowdy and indisciplined behaviour under the guise of academic freedom. It should jealously guard its national autonomy and its authority over the students.

To that end it should make it very clear to the students that they apply for admission into Unza on an individual basis and may be expelled or suspended on that basis.

Most of all students must not be under any illusion about going to Unza. They go there to learn and to cultivate public responsibility and national spirit, and not to disobey lawful instructions.

LIMA PROJECT ASSOCIATION TURNS OUT TO BE 'HOAX'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 May 82 p 7

[Text]

THE controversial Lima Project Association intended to help solve the country's unemployment problem has turned out to be a hoax.

This follows the detention at the weekend of its director, Mr Charles Mukombo after more than 800 school leavers recruited by the association from all over the country were trooped from Mumbwa to Lusaka demanding their money from the organisation.

The hunger stricken boys and girls spent Saturday night at Kamwala main bus terminal and yesterday they were at Lusaka Central Police Station in an effort to get back their money from Mr Mukombo who is in the cells.

Mr Mukombo is being held together with his three secretaries.

The recruits are demanding their money to pay for fares back to their different destinations. Some of them come from as far as Mbala, Livingstone, Zambezi and Chipata.

Police are in a quandary because Mr Mukombo has alleg-

edly used all the money he collected from the school leavers. He claims that he spent the money buying food for them.

Another problem is that some of them were not given receipts after they had paid the money.

Mumbwa police handed the problem to Lusaka but Lusaka has accused Mumbwa of "passing the buck."

One student, Douglas Kamwi from Livingstone, said he spent a night in a football ground in Mumbwa together with his friends as they could not find accommodation.

According to the admission letter sent to him by the association, he was requested to report at Mumbwa welfare hall on May 8, 1982 for interviews and he was asked to bring K65 for uniforms, K10 affiliation fee and K20 boarding fees. All these fees were non-refundable.

Another sponsorship training admission form for Alberc Chitoti of 87 Andrew Mwenya road, Chiwempala in Chingola says the association will grant loans for training to legible, capable and reliable members whose character, honesty, integrity and ability to learn are rated outstanding.

The form states that 'Lima' was not any institute of learning but a charitable organisation.

MINISTER BACKS RELAXATION OF ENTRY CONTROLS FOR ZAIRIAN BUSINESSMEN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 May 82 p 4

[Excerpt]

THE Ministry of Commerce and Industry is in favour of a request made in Lubumbashi that entry control regulations should be relaxed for genuine Zairean businessmen.

Minister Mr Remmy Chisupa said in an interview at the weekend an important point raised at the Zambia Week in Zaire was that border formalities should not inconvenience genuine businessmen.

He said the point was worth considering because businessmen were likely to search for alternative markets where controls were less rigid.

In terms of orders secured and confirmed, the Zambia Week was a resounding success. Zambian firms insisted on being paid in hard currency, he said.

"Judging by visitors at the fair grounds, the show was successful and this can be con-

firmed by the extension of the duration of the fair from three to five days by the Shaba provincial administration."

The minister said a significant aspect of the fair was that it endorsed the Government's view that normal trade could exist between neighbouring countries without resorting to smuggling.

Mr Chisupa stressed the importance of building confidence between importers and exporters and said this was best consolidated through prompt execution of orders.

He advised Zambian firms which secured orders in Zaire to quickly deliver the goods and not to develop the "distressing" habit of keeping customers waiting.

"Business confidence was the key to successful export drive," he said.

CSO: 4700/943

FIRST MINISTERIAL JOINT ZAMBIA-MALAWI COMMISSION MEETING PLANNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 May 82 p 1

[Text]

THE first ministerial meeting of the Zambia-Malawi joint permanent commission of co-operation will be held in Zambia later this year, Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Frederick Chomba has announced.

He said the visit to Zambia by a Malawian delegation led by Minister of Central Region and member of the central committee of the Malawi Congress Party, Mr Aaron Gadama had paved the way for the ministerial meeting.

Mr Chomba said the date and venue of the first ministerial joint permanent commission would be announced later.

Zambia regarded the visit by the Malawian team as opportune and important.

"The exploratory discussions that we have held have been very useful and have paved the way for the first ministerial meeting of the Zambia-Malawi joint permanent commission of co-operation."

Mr Chomba told the Malawi delegation at a dinner on Friday that the people of Malawi and Zambia had always been close for centuries.

"We have experienced a similar historical, social, cultural and indeed colonial background."

Since the independence of the two countries, the two peoples had lived in peace side by side.

Malawians and Zambians were like Siamese twins. "It is our determination to maintain these cordial and brotherly relations for the mutual benefit of our peoples."

Visits like the one undertaken by Mr Gadama afforded the two brotherly countries a chance to take stock of progress in all areas of co-operation affecting all people and to try and find answers to their problems.

This was done with a view to promoting a better understanding and fruitful co-operation between the two peoples.

Mr Chomba reassured his Malawian counterpart that Zambia stood for continued and unflinching co-operation with Malawi in political, economic, social and cultural fields.

"We are looking forward to establishing many more areas of co-operation not only between Zambia and Malawi but also in our region through our unique regional organisations such as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and the Preferential Trade Area."

BRIEFS

PERSISTENCE OF IMUSHO FAMINE--The Imusho famine problem is still serious. Deputy General Secretary of the Christian Council of Zambia (CCZ) Reverend James Makambwe said in Lusaka yesterday. Mr Makambwe said that despite the return of peace to the area, famine had continued to afflict Imusho and other surrounding areas in the Western Province. "The situation in Imusho is still bad." The problem still needed the attention of all those agencies involved in combating hunger in the area. He attributed the protracted famine to severe drought. Food production in Imusho had in the past been disrupted by South African military incursions. Now efforts to help the villagers to self-sufficiency had failed because of the severe drought this year. Information reaching his office in Lusaka had indicated a dire need for beans, salt and milk. Mr Makambwe said the Christian Council of Zambia was reorganising its operations in the area, having already appointed a new director of operations at Imusho. Shortage of transport had bedevilled the operations in the past. CCZ then appealed to its foreign donor agencies for trucks to help ease the famine relief operations.--Zana [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 May 82 p 7]

GDR FOR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT--Foreign Minister Professor Lameck Goma has called for understanding between nations to promote peace in the world. Welcoming the visiting German Democratic Republic Foreign Minister Mr Oscar Fischer at Lusaka's International Airport yesterday, Professor Goma said people of the world were living in conflict because of misunderstanding. Progressive peoples of the world were battling to create understanding and boost international goodwill. Prof Goma said he looked forward to the meeting with his counterpart at which issues including bilateral relations between Lusaka and Berlin and those in the interest of the international community would be discussed. Speaking through an interpreter, Mr Fischer said there was nothing that contributed to national and international peace than detente. Mr Fischer who arrived at the airport in a special GDR jet from Harare Zimbabwe is his country's member of the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party. During his three-day visit to Zambia he is expected to call on President Kaunda and Chairman of the Legal and Political Subcommittee of the Central Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga before visiting Livingstone. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 May 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/943

ALGERIA PLEDGES DIRECT PETROL SALES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 82 p 11

[Text]

HARARE. — Algeria has pledged to sell petrol direct to Zimbabwe in a bid to ease its fuel problems, the Charge d'Affaires, Mr Selim Benkhelil, said in an interview published in Harare yesterday.

"Algeria is ready to sell direct to Zimbabwe, even tomorrow," Mr Benkhelil said.

His country would also give Zimbabwe a grant of about R1,8-million to help with petrol requirements. The money was in lieu of 6 000 tons of petrol promised by Algeria to Zimbabwe last year.

Fuel shipments could not be sent because of transport problems which meant that petrol had to pass through South African ports. "It is against my country's policy to sent anything through South Africa," Mr

Benkhelil said.

The grant had already been sent and he would soon hand it over to the government. Algeria would start sending petrol to Zimbabwe through Maputo as soon as port facilities there had improved and the Mutare-Beira pipeline was operational.

Delegations from the two countries had already exchanged visits in order to work out suitable arrangements for the purchase of fuel from Algeria.

Zimbabwe's current annual petrol consumption was more than 300 million litres.

Algeria would also help other frontline States with their fuel problems "although we are a small country, we shall be able to give Zimbabwe what it wants," Mr Benkhelil stressed. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1240

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

HOLLAND'S PARTY DISBANDED--Harare--The breakaway Democratic Party formed a year ago by the former Rhodesian Front Minister, Mr Andre Holland, has been disbanded. Earlier this month, the DP candidate, former Spiritualist and seer, Mr Bill McLeod, lost his deposit at a by-election in Matabeleland won by the party of the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith. The DP was heavily defeated in two by-elections last year. Mr Holland, who quit Mr Smith's party to launch the DP said it had been his wish to see the RF split and this had now been achieved with the defection of nine of the 20 White MPs, two of whom have recently been appointed to hold office in the government. The Herald newspaper which has supported Zanu (PF)'s plans for the speedy introduction of a one-party state in Zimbabwe, wished Mr Holland "a good rest" and said Whites and others should note Zimbabwe did not need any new political groupings.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 May 82 p 10]

CSO: 4700/1173

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