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1 September 1982

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No. 2684

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

UNITA'S 'UNILATERAL' PRISONERS' RELEASE--Jonas Savimbi's UNITA has "unilaterally" decided to release 14 foreigners, including a Swiss International Red Cross nurse, UNITA secretary announced in Brussels on 18 August. Fernando Wilson dos Santos did not specify the exact date for the release of these prisoners (one Swiss woman, one Argentine woman, four Spaniards, three Brazilian citizens and five Portuguese citizens). He noted that the final decision was made at the 5th UNITA congress held in the southern part of Angola from 28 to 31 July. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Aug 82 p 5]

CSO: 4719/1334

RELATIONS WITH NIGERIA REPORTED IMPROVING

New Delhi AFRICA DIARY in English 14-20 May 82 pp 10971-10972

[Reprint from article in London NEW AFRICAN]

[Text]

Cameroon is one of Africa's most complex societies with both British and French ties, though the latter are the strongest. It has a diversified base to its economy which offers considerable scope for development in the 1980s. The GDP now stands at about \$460 per head. Relations with Nigeria have improved after a poor year. President Ahidjo visited Nigeria just a year after President Shagari was in Cameroon. The visit came at a time when the border dispute resulting from the shooting of five Nigerian soldiers last May was close to settlement. Cameroon has agreed to pay compensation as well as apologise for the deaths. This was the third Ahidjo visit to Nigeria. In theory, the two countries have much in common.

In November the Cameroon Economic and Social Council for 1981-82 approved the country's Fifth Development Plan, with special emphasis on agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Other aspects include a new boost to industrial development, enhancing the quality of village life, the clarification of the role of women and, the problems of corruption. The plan should also give a new boost to industrial development. Cameroon has its full share of social-economic problems, such as the rural-urban drift and the failure to meet all its food requirements. In the last quarter of 1981 it faced severe inflation. Consumer prices rose sharply. Rice, which sold for CFA francs 100 a kilo in July rose to between 175 and 200 francs by November. Many other essential foods—such as cocoyams, plantains, fish, meat and palm oil—doubled in price.

According to La Gazette, the cost of feeding a family of five increased in a few months by 1,500 francs a day. Today there are huge gaps between the living standards of the urban elite and most other people. In the cities, accommodation rentals are enormous. School fees went up over this period by between 10 and 20 per cent. Successful development in the 1980s will depend chiefly on two aspects of the economy; energy and agriculture. Oil is the key to a prosperous energy sector, though Cameroon also has substantial hydro-electric capacity. There now appear to be growing prospects for substantial offshore oil deposits being discovered and exploited in Cameroon waters. Oil production for 1981 was at a rate of about 80,000 bpd. By the mid-1980s the country should be producing between five and six-million tons of oil a year.

A new dam—the Song-Lulu, near Edea—has just been completed at a cost of \$180-million, much of which came in the form of international aid. The dam has a capacity of 190mw and will produce electricity for the Industrial centre of Edea. Cameroon now produces 95 per cent of all its energy requirements. If it does manage to produce all its needs and then move on to modest energy exports to boost foreign exchange earnings, this will represent half a development equation that could make other aspects of economic growth that much easier to attain. The other main thrust of development must be achieved through agriculture, on which about 70 per cent of the population is engaged and which contributes 32 per cent of EDP and earns 70 per cent of foreign exchange.

Most of the country's agricultural exports are dominated by small-farmer production. Under the recently formulated Fifth Plan, agricultural development is to focus on a number of special areas, including a re-assessment of relations between farmers and the administrative structures and integrated structures for agricultural zones. There is also to be increased emphasis on improving living standards in the rural areas. Training for rural area field staff is to be intensified. Cameroon has a remarkable range of agricultural export crops. They include coffee, tea, cocoa (it is the fourth largest cocoa producer), bananas, rubber, palm oil, cotton and tobacco. Yet despite the high proportion of the population in agriculture, and the country's natural potential, Cameroon still imports food. The country ought to be entirely self-sufficient in food.

Cameroon's long-term resource base is a sound one and includes large hydro-electric potential as well as varied agricultural possibilities, with a wide range of commodity crops for export. An expanding industrial sector now accounts for 25 per cent of GDP. Under President Ahidjo, Cameroon has maintained its distance from external African affairs. For instance, the government is sceptical about the effectiveness of the OAU initiative in Chad, preferring UN involvement. Ahidjo has dominated Cameroon politics for two decades. He appears to be one of the most durable of African leaders.

USSR-CONGO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION IN EDUCATION

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 5 Jun 82 p 7

[Text] On this year which marks the 20th anniversary of cultural cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of the Congo, Comrade Antoine Ndinga-Oba, member of the Central Committee and minister of national education, was invited by the Soviet Government to pay an official visit to the USSR.

The minister was in the USSR from 20 to 29 May at the head of a delegation from his department and he returned to Brazzaville on Tuesday, 1 June.

Comrade Ndinga-Oba's visit to the USSR was an opportunity for the Ministry of National Education of the People's Republic of the Congo and for the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the USSR to take stock of cooperation in the sphere of education between the People's Republic of the Congo and the USSR, and to find the means to boost that cooperation.

In the Soviet Union, the Congolese minister and his party were received by Comrade V.P. Yelyutin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of higher and secondary specialized education; Comrade V.I. Koleshev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Comrade A.A. Bulgakov, chairman of the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

The delegation from the Ministry of National Education was also received in the secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee.

Before that, the delegation visited higher education centers, technical and vocational schools, secondary education schools in Moscow, Leningrad and Kharkov.

The contacts with university and institute directors of studies, the advice given to young Congolese organized in the branches of the UJSC [General Union of Congolese Students] should result in a more efficient program of studies for Congolese youth in the USSR and in a more active cooperation between the Marien Ngouabi University and the higher education centers of the USSR.

The end of this official visit was marked by a report on the various contacts between the two ministers being signed at the embassy of the People's Republic of the Congo in the USSR.

This report takes note of the emphasis made by both sides on:

--increasing the number of Congolese cadres that will be trained in the USSR and making that training more profitable.

--aid from the USSR to the People's Republic of the Congo in its current policy of creating a network of technical and vocational education centers at the elementary, secondary and higher levels.

Besides his contacts with the Soviet side, the minister of national education had very fruitful talks with the various branches of the UJSC-USSR in the towns which he visited, bringing to them the message of the political leadership in this year which marks the start of the plan. The minister was able to ascertain the degree to which the young people are organized and their degree of maturity to face the problems of their student life.

8796

CSO: 4719/1135

ASSESSMENT OF PARTY ACTIVITIES IN POINTE-NOIRE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 5 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] To concretely execute the 1982-1985 five-year Plan in the production plants under its jurisdiction, the Party Committee of the Ministry of Mines and Energy went to see the grassroots organizations in the economic capital of Pointe-Noire from 7 to 20 May this year as Comrade Jean-Felix Dembe, the party representative for Kouilou, had announced in our issue No 644.

This inspection and thorough verification conducted in Pointe-Noire which was followed by a brief visit to Makabana (COMILOG [Ogooue Mining Company]) then back to Pointe-Noire, established a fact which applies to all the companies supervised by that ministry: the need for grassroots organs of the Party Committee to boost their activity aimed at raising revolutionary awareness.

The Party Committee delegation also verified that some party cells are becoming active while others are well organized but that there is not enough follow-up work as far as the cells are concerned. Realizing this state of affairs, the ministerial committee insisted on the need for unity among comrades within the party and among cadres and officials of the mass organizations in companies such as ELF-Congo, COMILOG and in processing companies.

It was also found in the field that reports sent to the political leadership do not always present an accurate picture of the party's activities. A call has been issued to all the grassroots party organizations to pull themselves together, increase their vigilance and become more united behind their party, the Congolese Labor Party (PCT), to win victories for our people.

In general terms and in summarized form, they established the following facts:

SNE [National Electric Company]: A Lack of Vitality

With the intake from Moukoulou going to the Loudima-Pointe-Noire electric line, the problem of the electric network must be now completely reexamined. SOCECE [expansion unknown] has already been at work since 20 April this year to build the extension and to replace the lines.

In the thermal power plant of Pointe-Noire, the four old generating sets, now used as backup sets, are practically out of order. The SNE intends to make available a large amount of money for the purchase of spare parts to get the generating sets into operating order in case there is a breakdown in the line between Loudima and Pointe-Noire.

On 19 May this year, the company Spie Batignolles handed over to the SNE the management of the posts and Loudima-Pointe-Noire line in Mongo-Kamba.

With regard to the party and grassroots organizations, work is not being done as it should. There is a lack of drive, particularly when the chairman of the party cell, who is often on working trips abroad, is not there.

SNDE [expansion unknown]: A Deal Diverted in Favor of Processing Companies

To provide adequate supplies of drinking water for the population of Pointe-Noire, four wells have been sunk, one in Matende and three others near the village of Loandjili. Arrangements are still to be made to get these wells fully equipped. There is also a problem of a technical nature (the access road to the three wells is boggy and not passable). It seems that it is impossible to lay down the pipes, a fact which has greatly delayed the use of these wells.

In the matter of bathroom plumbing and wanting to help the SNDE, the ministerial party committee approached the comrade minister, who agreed to let the SNDE install the plumbing system in most of the plants (ELF-Congo) now being built in Pointe-Noire. Unfortunately, it seems that the job assigned to the SNDE was passed on to a processing company with the blessing of the SNDE management.

As for the party activity, the chairman of that cell is trying to guide his ship to safe port with his unshakable faith in the mission of the party.

Hydro-Congo: Where Did the Spare Parts Go?

There have been some technical difficulties in this production plant. For instance, at the gas plant (located in the port) the equipment is beginning to show signs of wear and tear due to corrosion. The stored gas is leaking out in some places. Then there is the problem of the spare parts which Hydro-Congo had ordered. Nobody knows what happened to these spare parts after they reached the port of Pointe-Noire. Confronted with this type of problem, the management of Hydro-Congo seems to close its eyes or turn a deaf ear.

There is a small satisfactory development affecting every aspect of the activity of the party cell and its mass organizations. Proudly, the president of the cells accompanied by the regional director of the plant, showed the building which will house the party cell and its mass organizations. It has offices and a large conference hall.

ELF-Congo: To Maintain the Party's Presence

Despite many technical problems arising everywhere, the party cells stopped being active there since last July. All reports on activities submitted are nothing but pure formality. A reorganization is due to make sure that the party is present in that company.

AGIP-Recherches Congo: The Good Effect of Cooperation

After visiting the Loango offshore platforms, the ministry's party delegation became aware of the good effect of the international cooperation carried out by the Italian Government in its contribution to the Congolese economy through the AGIP-Recherches Company. The delegation expressed the hope that such cooperation will develop in all spheres, including in the advancement of Congolese cadres.

With regard to the party, the political organization is felt thanks to the vitality of the chairman of the party cell. The party is mobilizing its mass organizations; the party's directives are carried out. Rallying around the party, everybody is ready to overcome any difficulty to win victories for the party. The revolutionary zeal of its chairman, Comrade Jean-Felix Dembe, has earned him the trust of local authorities and he deserves the position which he has in the decisionmaking and leadership bodies of the party at regional level.

C.G. Doris: A Cavalier Attitude Which Must Be Stopped

There are cases where the management of some processing companies (petroleum), C.G. Doris for instance, adopt a cavalier attitude toward the political institution of the party cell.

SONPETROLE [expansion unknown]: To Work In the Interest of the Party

Special attention was given to the behavior of two comrades who are members of the party cell. In the interest of the party, they must support each other and clear all misunderstandings between them.

National Petroleum Refinery: The Right Man in the Right Office

From the technical standpoint, work is 80 percent done and is progressing on schedule. The inauguration date seems to have been pushed back.

In the sphere of the party, there has been a split within the grassroots organizations starting in March this year as a result of a slanderous letter from the management prohibiting all contact between the labor union and the management, including the holding of general union meetings on company premises.

Faced with this situation, the head of the party cells seems to have gone over to the side of the company. Meanwhile, the party is sacrificed, the activists are left to their own resources and are reported to be acting like anarchists.

The permanent members of the regional and communal party committees-- representing the political commissioners who are away on a mission--met with the delegation of the ministry's party committee. They had separate meetings during which they reported on the region and the commune and they reviewed together all the problems affecting the enterprises of Pointe-Noire which come under that ministry. Regarding the current situation in the refinery, they gave vent to their indignation at the behavior of some comrades who are members of the party cell in the refinery and who sacrificed the party in favor of the management.

To settle this problem, our political leadership must take consistent and uncompromising steps as soon as possible, to make sure that nothing hinders the good running of this production plant scheduled to go into operation soon and to eliminate, once and for all, the demagogic attempts made by the reaction, by elements of the bureaucratic bourgeoisie and by their allies. Because our party has always been ready to crush those who may want to put obstacles to the implementation of the 1982-1985 five-year plan.

Apart from the situation in the refinery, things are not too bad in the other plants visited. The only thing that is needed is a readjustment calling to the attention of conscientious comrades what must be done to get back into the right track in order to guide the workers to implement our first five-year plan.

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CSO: 4719/1135

DJIBOUTI

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON OAU MEETING, AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Djibouti LA NATION DE DJIBOUTI in French 21 Jul 82

[Interview with Bahdon Farah Moumin, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, on 20 July, place not specified: "If We Find That the OAU Charter Is Not Being Respected, We Will Be Unable To Participate in the Tripoli Council Meeting"]

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Bahdon Farah Moumin, who is to leave Djibouti Thursday, 22 July, for the 39th session of the OAU Council of Ministers in Tripoli, granted an interview yesterday, 20 July, to our colleagues of the RTD [expansion unknown]. Answering our colleagues' questions, he gave the position of the Republic of Djibouti on the prevailing situation in the Horn of Africa, the crisis the OAU is going through and problems presently concerning the Middle East (Lebanon, Israel, Iran, Iraq). We reproduce this interview here verbatim.

[Question] There has been a return of tension to the region in the past few days. What is the position of the Republic of Djibouti about this new situation?

[Answer] Needless to say, the Government of the Republic of Djibouti is deeply concerned and worried about the return of tension to the region. In view of this situation, we can only appeal for an end to all bloodshed, because these confrontations can only harm the economic and social development of the region's peoples.

As in the past, we will exert every possible effort to achieve peaceful solutions to all disputes.

We can spare our peoples a war; their main goal is the fight against poverty, which causes us every misfortune on earth.

This can only be attained in peacetime; peace is a sine qua non for all development.

[Question] Djibouti hosts communities whose origin is the same as that of the parties to the conflict. What will be their reaction to the situation?

[Answer] It is true, there are people in Djibouti whose origin is the same as that of the parties in conflict; we ask them to scrupulously respect this country's policy of neutrality. Any failure to comply with this political choice will be vigorously repressed, and the most severe sanctions will be taken against anyone opposing our policy.

[Question] Mr Minister, the OAU seems to be in the middle of a serious crisis. You are going to Tripoli now. What are your feelings?

[Answer] It is true that the OAU is going through a significant crisis. We refused to participate in the work of the 38th regular meeting of the OAU in Addis Ababa to protest the admission of the RASD [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] in violation of the OAU charter, which sets certain conditions for all admissions. Any African state can become a member if it is "independent" and "sovereign." The RASD is not independent or sovereign and does not meet the criteria of a state established by international law. Furthermore, the question of the western Sahara was being studied by the implementation committee composed of heads of states. The admission question was not within the competence of the Council of Ministers or the secretary general.

We have informed the Libyan Government of our position, and we shall maintain that position in Tripoli. If we find that the OAU charter is not being respected, we will be unable to participate in the council's work in Tripoli.

[Question] What do you think of the problem now affecting the Middle East and in particular the U.S. proposal asking the Arab countries to receive the Palestinians in their countries?

[Answer] The Government of the Republic of Djibouti is opposed to any Palestinian retreat from Lebanon not conditional on a retreat of the Israeli forces. If the Palestinians leave Lebanon they should go home, not to just any Arab country. To accept them in an Arab country would be to deny the future existence of a Palestinian state; it would be a denial of the Palestinian cause.

[Question] Despite all the peace initiatives, the Iran-Iraq war has erupted again, violently. What is the position of the Republic of Djibouti this war?

[Answer] The Republic of Djibouti is deeply concerned and worried about the situation prevailing between Iraq and Iran. We ask these two Moslem states to stop these confrontations, which can only harm their peoples' development.

We encourage all initiatives--whatever their origin--to put an end to the fighting between two Moslem states, members of the Islamic Conference and the movement of the nonaligned states.

We consider President Saddam Husayn's courageous unilateral withdrawal of his troops from Iran a positive step toward a just and lasting peace.

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CSO: 4719/1213

COMMISSION FOCUSES ON NEEDS OF CHILDREN

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Aug 82 p 13

[Text] Eyes on the Young

ADDIS ABABA, August 4 - As the world assembly on aging continued in Vienna today, one of the world's 52 least-developed countries, Ethiopia, turned its attention in quite the opposite direction - its young.

Wracked by nearly the same problems in reverse, the country's authorities today inaugurated a three-day nation-wide seminar to consider the needs of Ethiopian children and what the future should hold for them.

Ethiopia is an amalgam of some 80 ethnic groupings, each with its varying customs and mores, and nearly all characterised by child marriages, child labour and sex discrimination.

The country's youth - those under the age of 14 are estimated at nearly 15 million or 45 per cent of the population - also suffer from the scourges of underdevelopment such as malnutrition, and inadequate health care, education and other social services.

The Government estimates that only 2 per cent of all children born in any given year have access to proper medical attention, that among all the dying 80 per cent are children under the age of 5.

Clinging to social customs indicated by such sayings as "children and monkeys must drink only water" and "children and faces can stand any cold" is of little help either.

Concerned with changing all this, the Government established a National Children's Commission last year, naming as its head of member of the standing committee of the ruling Military Council, Gessesse Gabre-Kidan.

Dual Training

Since then the commission has inaugurated a children's "amba" (village) in Southern Ethiopia which has a capacity for 5,000 children and has so far admitted more than 2,000 orphans.

The village is giving them a combination of academic and skill training to prepare them for self-sufficiency.

Three more such villages are to be established in other regions if the commission's plans materialize.

The object of the nationwide seminar is to accelerate this effort, through the active involvement of administrators, the state infrastructure and organizations for workers, peasants, youth and women.

The commission has drawn up directives for the creation of children's affairs committees, extending from national level to neighbourhood associations.

CSO: 4700/1733

MMM/PSM LEADERS DISCUSS FOREIGN POLICY

No Soviet Bases

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT 7 Jun 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Paul Berenger has strongly denied a report published by NEWSWEEK magazine and republished by L'EXPRESS yesterday [6 June] that a government led by the MMM/PSM would offer port facilities to the USSR. "It is absolutely false," he said. An MMM/PSM government will offer no facilities either to the Americans or the Soviets to establish bases in our territory.

He said that the MMM has been against a military presence in the Indian Ocean since its establishment and will continue to work in the same direction.

He said that there is also no question of a coalition of the MMM, the PSM, and the PAN [National Action Party] after the general elections. The MMM/PSM coalition will govern the country by itself since it is on the way to an overwhelming victory. Paul Berenger gave this assurance to thousands of people in the Place du Quai by saying that there will be no labor ministers in a government of the Left after the electoral victory of 11 June.

The MMM secretary general also mentioned rumors presently being spread by the Right reporting the existence of some kind of document on relations between the MMM and Libya. Paul Berenger cried, "This is false. It is an invention, pure and simple."

MMM/PSM Owes Nothing to USSR

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT 7 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] Due to the fact that the Right has talked a great deal about foreign policy in the last few days, Jean Claude de l'Estrac, MMM/PSM leader responsible for foreign affairs questions, has provided certain clarifications for the Mauritian people and for the international press, whose representatives have been in Mauritius for about a week.

De l'Estrac states that the present campaign by the Right is based on fear and is intended to make people believe that an MMM/PSM government would abandon its relations with western countries and that it would make Mauritius dependent on the Soviet Union and other countries of Eastern Europe.

Jean-Claude de L'Estrac stated: "It is certainly not the MMM/PSM which would pull Mauritius out from under the heel of certain countries, only to put it on its knees before other countries. That also applies to the USSR."

He made clear that there was nothing in common between the government proposed by the MMM/PSM alliance and the government now existing in the USSR. "We have no political lessons to learn from the Soviet Union, and that country has never been a model for us. Furthermore, it was the MMM, in fact, which demonstrated before the Soviet Embassy to protest against the invasion of Czechoslovakia and the pillaging of our maritime resources."

Since they have no valid arguments, the leaders of the Right will also try to represent the MMM/PSM alliance as being close to Libya, in order to spread the seeds of doubt. In fact, during the past 5 years 12 representatives of the PAN, including SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam], Boolell, Jagatsingh, Bussawon, Purryag, Peeroo, Ramoly, Mohamed, David, Moorba, Francois, and Hurry, have visited Libya, whereas only four MMM leaders have visited that country.

An immense amount of work remains to be done after the MMM/PSM victory is proclaimed next Saturday [13 June]. "Over the next 5 years it will be up to us to give back to Mauritius the sense of honor and pride proper to it and to ensure we are respected in the international arena," concluded the MMM/PSM leader responsible for foreign affairs questions.

Foreign Policy Is Hampering Development

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT 5 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] The present foreign policy of the government is hampering the economic development of the country because this government has a very bad image abroad. It was on this important point that Jean Claude de l'Estrac based his speech on television on Tuesday [2 June]. Jean Claude de l'Estrac and Kader Bhayat appeared on the MMM/PSM program.

De l'Estrac, the MMM/PSM leader responsible for foreign affairs, stated that the present government has a reputation of being a beggar, of being corrupt, of being ineffective, and of being a specialist in changing its mind. Foreign countries, and particularly those of the European Economic Community, are very desirous of helping Mauritius, but the government cannot take advantage of this since it has no viable projects on hand for implementation. The government prefers to borrow money through commercial channels at very high rates of interest.

Several foreign countries would welcome a change in Mauritius, Jean Claude de l'Estrac stated. Also, the MMM/PSM alliance has developed very extensive relations with foreign countries, particularly with India and the socialist government of France. Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, has met with leaders of the MMM/PSM leaders such as Aneerood Jugnauth, Kader Bhayat, Paul Berenger, and recently with Jean Claude de L'Estrac himself. Regarding the socialist government of France, it is following the situation closely, and Guy Penne, the counselor of President Mitterrand, has given assurances that France would provide assistance to a socialist government in Mauritius.

Jean Claude de L'Estrac also emphasized the need for diplomatic overtures to be made in the direction of the Arab world, the Scandinavian countries, Australia, etc. The MMM/PSM will establish relations with Arab countries such as Iraq and Algeria, in addition to Libya.

Regarding the United States, Jean Claude de L'Estrac stated that the PAN and the PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] hold the view that our only hope is to be found on the side of Washington. Now, recently the United States decided not to buy our sugar. The United States is only concerned with its own interests, and these interests do not necessarily coincide with those of Mauritius, as the sugar affair shows.

An MMM/PSM government will not be bound either to the United States or to the Soviet Union. This government will work for the interests of the country. If Mauritius develops a serious network of foreign relations and diversifies its contacts with Africa, the Arab countries, Australia, and is strengthened by the support of the EEC, France, and India, the country will be able to obtain considerable foreign aid while consolidating its independence and maintaining its national dignity, the leader responsible for foreign affairs in the forthcoming MMM/PSM government stated in conclusion.

5170

CSO: 4719/1092

BERENGER PROMISES TO KEEP HIS WORD

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 26 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] "Nou pas fine vine ministres pou change langage ou change chimin. Nou pou ensemble, ministres ek militants, pou ki lalit continuer." [Rough translation: "We did not become cabinet ministers to start talking a different language or strike out on a different path. All together, ministers and supporters, we must work to continue the struggle."] It was in this manner that Paul Berenger, the minister of finance and former negotiator for the Port Louis Harbor and Dock Workers Union (PLHDWU), spoke to the dockworkers yesterday at a meeting held at the New Mauritius Docks. Mr Berenger was speaking to the workers for the first time in his new capacity as finance minister. He had represented them for a decade in their dialogue with management.

The new finance minister disclosed that this first meeting he is holding after the great victory of the MMM/PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement-Malagasy Socialist Party] alliance was in line with the speech from the throne and the rehiring of three persons fired as a result fo the strike of April 1979, namely Gaetan Pillay (the president of the union), Mario Flore and J. Claude Elysee. He thanked all the dockworkers, especially Mr Aurelie Perrine, former president of the union, for the support they gave to the MMM/PSM alliance in the elections and the positive role they played in the defeat of communalism.

Mr Berenger made an appeal for Mauritian and Rodriguean worker unity. On he issue of the Cargo Handling Corporation, the finance minister explained that the corporation's success will depend on the workers. It will be necessary for all the classes of workers in this sector to work together in unity and solidarity. He promised that the cases of the bulk goods handlers who have been discharged will be reconsidered. Moreover, he maintained that the proposed implementation of the flour mill project "will not be at the expense of the dockworkers." However, he added that "bizin mette la tete ensemble pour creer travail ek augmente revenus dans ca secteur la." [Rough translation: "We need to think together how to create jobs and increase incomes in this sector."]

Commenting on the way the outgoing government administered the country, Mr Berenger deplored the fact that the Labor and PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] leaders acted against the best interests of the country to the extent that "zotte fine amarre nous la main pou ene bon periode encore." [translation unknown] Nevertheless, Berenger said he believes the country can still be saved if everyone works together in a spirit of good will.

Mr Berenger concluded with an appeal for labor unity. "The workers have a strong yearning for unity right now," he said. He said he was able to appreciate this during the meetings he held recently with leaders of organized labor.

Mr Gaetan Pillay, the president of the union, who preceded the finance minister to the microphone, said that the victory of the MMM/PSM alliance in the recent elections is the victory of the working class. Now that they have been victorious, the elected officials are facing a difficult task. The dockworkers today are showing "extraordinary courage."

9516

CSO: 4719/1169

NEED FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION EMPHASIZED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in English 6 Aug 82 p 7

[Article by Heeran Rambaccussing]

[Text]

"When America sneezes, Europe catches a cold and the Third World gets pneumonia". Though this terse axiom undeniably expresses the inescapable truth: international interdependence, at the same time it accusingly asks if we should continue to overrely on the recession-weary West and try to set up or help a regime that does pass democratic muster by western standards. The ripple of recession in the West has built a disastrous tidal wave that the Third World is in dire economic straits, and for the poorer countries to be able to come out of their economic slump, debilitating unemployment and other social evils will be a long time coming. The pressing need now is a regional cooperation for a long time sent off for a spin into irrelevancy. A regional cooperation among the islands and countries of Indian Ocean (as recently proposed by the government) will be of tremendous help both economically and culturally to all those concerned.

The Struggle Between the Haves and Have-Nots

The gap between the poor and rich countries has yawned wider over the past decade. The industrialised nations house one quarter of the world population but control 79% of the world's income. No doubt the 20th century man will boast of having seen one of his kind landing on the moon or spending 30 to 40 per cent of the national income on

wars but, at the same time, will remember the searing experience that millions are living in dire need of an aid for at least a decent living. Says John Gilligan, ex-chief of Agency for International Development (AID) "... the people of US (lose) more money at the gambling tables in Nevada than we have in our development assistance programmes.

We spend more money on dog food than we do on the 600 million people in this world who are malnourished'.

To wrest a bigger slice of the wealth from industrialised nations and to create a new system of sharing the world's wealth, summits have been held, the two most recent being those of Ottawa and Cancun. And, each time, the summits have bogged down to a rug-merchant stage since the industrialised countries, most particularly the Americans who hold all the cards and they know it, do not want to be pushed where they do not wish to go. Though the South cannot develop adequately without the North and the North cannot prosper if the South does not prosper as well, the summits broke up with no real achievements.

Without any formal spadeworks for the summit, the North and South met at Cancun last October. President Reagan (again US!) made it clear to the heads of various countries present that he is averse to any global negotiations and insisted that such agencies as World Bank and International Monetary Fund (our economy's wetnurse!) continue to hold the purse strings on economic aid. He also drove home the point that negotiations on foreign aid can't be discussed at the UN General Assembly, and foreign aid

must hinge on the domestic economic policies of the donor nations.

Economic policy is, by itself, a weapon which the rich countries use skillfully to advance their interests. While aiding US, Russia and the other industrialised nations single out countries towards which aid should be directed. Help is given particularly to those countries whose security is important to the donors and where they have a geopolitical stake. America's and Russia's massive aid, economic as well as military, to Israel and Cuba are examples. Russia pumps an equivalent of 3.6 million dollars a day into Cuba, sells 190 000 bbl of oil per day at half the world price, buys 3.5 million tons of sugar a year at four times the world price. Says Richard Nixon in his book *'The real war'* (it (foreign aid) should not be simply a handout to whatever country needs it. Countries that slap us in the face on issues of vital interest to us... should not expect us to ignore this when they ask for aid'.

Various other reasons account for the impasse between the rich and poor countries. The rich countries find it hard to digest the fact that those self-sufficient countries in food products twenty years ago, do now spend one third of their earnings on exports on the importation of the

same products. Much of the aid had been misused by several heads to maintain their corrupted governments in power, while nothing has been done to alleviate the misery of their citizens. The industrialised countries reject the claim that they are morally bound to help the ex-colonized countries. The ex-colonized Third World insists on a just return of profits made by the colonial powers.

Much of the pessimism is there also because the rich countries are of the view that the Third World which had been colonized for centuries can't be expected to redress their economy in a short time and that it necessitates years of willpower, sacrifice and determination on the part of the peoples concerned. But what is not admitted in the North is that the ex-colonial powers have contributed to undermine the development of the third world.

Recession and the gnawing scourge of unemployment, have forced the rich countries to reduce their assistance which they pumped through the financial agencies. It is expected that the third world will find it difficult to raise money to prop up their floundering economies since World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other such institutions will slash their proposed aid programmes.

Regional Co-operation: One of the Alternatives

It is a populist sentiment in the West that there should be less government and more private initiative. But in the ex-colonial Third World, the indigenous private institutions were buried under the paraphernalia of empire. The inheritor governments are the principal agents of charge and they are likely to remain so for many years more. A regional cooperation at the government level among the islands (Seychelles, Comoro, Reunion, Madagascar and Mauritius) will help these islands economically and culturally.

To avoid a self-wallowing, the islands of Indian Ocean have often turned towards the West for a search of an integration towards plurality. Or anything attempted at to bring these islands together in the past had been bound to fail because it had been devoid of all the due seriousness. The islands can and should establish a constant contact and dialogue with the aim to affirm not only their identity and authenticity but also to integrate towards that rich plurality which these islands offer.

The islands of Indian Ocean have, in the colonial days, shared and experienced a common history and there exist various affinities which should be exploited for a better economic and cul-

tural development for the islands themselves. They have known slavery, migrant workers, migration from Europe as well as migration from one island to another.

In Comoro Islands, there is a mixed stock of Arab, African and Malay. In Madagascar, there are people of Indonesian origin together with Africans, Europeans, Indians and Chinese. The Reunion island constitutes predominantly of people descended from the early French settlers. There has also been migration from India and China towards this island. In Seychelles, there are the descendants of early French settlers and african slaves.

Constant contact with their original homeland, either through regular visits or correspondence, has played a remarkable role in maintaining or, even, in the evolution of the different cultures. At the linguistic level, these islands are remarkably rich as well. Various languages and dialects are spoken and written. After years of prejudice, creole, formerly considered as a language of slaves, is making a remarkable breakthrough. The different religions — Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism — have also played an important part in the preservation of the cultures.

But these cultures after

having resisted the evils of colonization, face yet another threat. This threat comes once again from the West with its despoiling tourism and from the mass media which have helped to bring in new life styles, eating habits, etc, with the result that more often than not, national values are ignored. A regional cooperation will best eliminate not only this threat, but also establish a better understanding of the needs of the different peoples. Such a cooperation based on the geo-cultural realities of the region will help to evaluate the risks threatening the different societies.

The islands are all agricultural ones. The economy of Réunion is based chiefly on sugar which contributes over 80 per cent of the island's exports. The other products include rum, essential oils of geranium, vanilla, manioc and tapioca. The principal industrial establishments are sugar mills, rum and alcohol distilleries, canneries and oil pressing plants. The major

exports of Seychelles are copra, cinnamon, vanilla, patchouli (an oil used in manufacturing soap and perfume) and dried fish. The Comoro Islands where 35% of the land is under agriculture, grow coconuts, rice, sugar, sisal, perfume plants and spices. Madagascar grows rice, yams, corn, beans, coffee, cotton and oil seeds. There are also stock breeding, minerals and coal mines.

Cooperation at the regional level will group all the islands together, and an exchange of products can be made at a preferential price. Such a cooperation will also help the islands explore, in a joint venture, the deep sea. It will encourage them to use their limited financial resources, manpower and technological know-how to embark on projects which would be beneficial to the islands of the region. An exchange of literature, information, music etc., will be then feasible. It is then that these islands would gain a real economic and cultural independence from the West.

CSO: 4700/1739

INDIAN HELP SOUGHT TO OBTAIN RETURN OF DIEGO GARCIA

Port Louis THE NATION in French 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] "The new government will ask for India's help in demanding the retrocession of the Chagos archipelago and in affirming its sovereign rights in international forums, including the United Nations and the OAU." These were Mr Aneerood Jugnauth's words to PRESS TRUST OF INDIA's African correspondent Mr D.V. Desai.

The prime minister said that Mauritius will try to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The MMM has never taken the equivocal position the previous government maintained on the Diego Garcia issue because it wanted to grant implicit recognition to British ownership.

"We cannot fight. So we must use diplomatic and political means. We will pressure the superpowers to dismantle their bases in the region," he said.

The prime minister also deplored the inhuman treatment inflicted on the Ilois and maintained that the compensation agreement in no way detracts from Mauritian sovereignty. He reaffirmed that Mauritius will in the very near future become a republic in the Commonwealth and that it will forge closer ties to India.

But Mr Jugnauth said that the offer of the presidency to SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam] had been withdrawn. "We respected him and were sympathetic to him. At first he accepted the offer, but then he said he was not interested." According to the prime minister, the Labor Party has wallowed in communalism, which could have led to bloodshed. "Under these circumstances, there can be no question of offering him the position."

Mr Jugnauth believes the Labor Party's defeat resulted from its negative campaign and its swing to the right. "They had become more conservative than our rulers in the colonial period, and the people had had enough abuses of power, nepotism, favoritism and corruption. The Libyan bomb turned out to be a boomerang." But the prime minister admits that the election results exceeded all his hopes.

He concluded by noting that Mauritius has traditionally had close ties with England, France and India. "The majority of the people come from India, we have an affinity for sentimental reasons. We want to consolidate Indo-Mauritian collaboration and intensify our cooperation," Mr Jugnauth said.

9516

CSO: 4719/1194

WAYS TO IMPROVE SUGAR INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Port Louis ADVANCE in French 1 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Mr Pierre A. Dalais, the new president-elect of the Chamber of Agriculture, yesterday afternoon proposed a "new deal" to the government--a proposal that he says would make it possible for the sugar industry to get back on its feet and gain the impetus it needs to survive. Mr Dalais emphasized the need for the sugar industry to replace its existing machinery and equipment if there is interest in seeing real recovery in this sector, in which costs became excessively high over the last few years. Mr Dalais said he was asking for this "new deal" so that new horizons can open up for the sugar industry.

As tradition prescribes, outgoing president Antoine Harel gave an end-of-term report and spoke about the important issues that arose over the last year.

Mr Harel said he was aware of the new government's willingness to enter into a dialog as well as the spirit of openness that the new ministers and deputies have shown toward the sugar industry. Mr Harel said that to the extent that greater cohesiveness has come about, it will be easier for the sugar industry to have a constructive dialog and to work hand in hand to combat the country's serious economic crisis. He believes that that in itself is a significant gain.

Mr Harel, who discussed both internal and external aspects of the sugar industry's current problems, said that it would seem that the following steps should be taken:

1. Abolition of the sugar export tax.
2. Implementation of a realistic policy on wages and salaries.
3. Implementation of a plan to rationalize the [sugar processing] plants.
4. The obtaining, if possible, of long-term loans at reasonable interest rates.
5. Revision of the existing price for sugar for local consumption.
6. Adoption of a more realistic tax policy to deal with the amortization problem.

9516

CSO: 4719/1194

BRIEFS

MEDIA SPOTS COST--The National Alliance Party [PAN] and/or the Labor Party paid out a total of 298,179.81 rupees to the MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation] for PAN radio and television spots during the recent election campaign. Information Minister Harish Boodhoo provided this information to the Assembly yesterday in response to an interpellation from Finlay Salesse. In response to other questions by R. Gungoosingh and F. Salesse, the minister disclosed that the respective amounts paid out by MMM/PSM and PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] were 17,350 rupees and 15,864 rupees. [Excerpt] [Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 7 Jul 82 p 1] 9516

GANDHI VISIT--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will pay a state visit to Mauritius 23-25 August. Mrs Gandhi's visit, announced early this week by Foreign Minister Jean Claude de l'Estrac, was confirmed by the cabinet at its meeting yesterday. In all likelihood, Mrs Gandhi will join Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth in presiding over the first meeting of the Joint Indo-Mauritian Commission since the installation of the new government. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 2 Jul 82 p 1] 9516

COMPENSATION FOR ILOIS--The government will disburse 180,000 rupees to be distributed to 51 Ilois of Diego Garcia who have not received any compensation. In other developments, the final formalities regarding the British Government's payment of some 100 million rupees in compensation to the Ilois will be worked out over the next few days. The text of the agreement signed 27 March has been referred to jurists, and the Ilois expect that payment will be made by the end of July. Questions relating to the Ilois were discussed Thursday by the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Port Louis THE NATION in French 3 Jul 82 p 1] 9516

SURVEILLANCE TO END--The new government has put an end to telephone tapping and mail opening. This news came from the Office of the Prime Minister yesterday. The previous government had established a police surveillance apparatus to keep a watch on its opponents and on certain diplomats posted to the country. Tailing of vehicles, surveillance of residences, telephone tapping and mail opening were the most scandalous aspects of this police apparatus. Tailing of vehicles ceased even before the installation of the new government, which has subsequently given out formal instructions that all these violations of Mauritian civil liberties shall cease forthwith. The presence of that police surveillance apparatus had in the past influenced the conduct of Mauritians, who had to be very discreet in their telephone conversations. [Text] [Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 24 Jun 82 p 1] 9516

BRIEFS

LITERACY CAMPAIGN--Illiteracy will be completely eradicated from all nooks and corners of Nigeria within one decade, the Minister of Education, Dr. Sylvester Ugoh, has affirmed. Dr. Ugoh said that President Shehu Shagari would 'definitely launch' the National Literacy Campaign Programme by September. The minister told the South African correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Harare, Zimbabwe, last Saturday that by the end of the 10-year programme, illiteracy would have been reduced to zero whatever the population of Nigeria by that time. Dr. Ugoh, who led Nigeria's delegation to the just-concluded conference of African ministers of education and economic planning, urged the various task forces in the states to carry out their assignments relentlessly. 'President Shagari is taking the programme seriously and Nigeria should not lag behind in the endeavour to rid Africa of illiteracy,' he urged. 'If the main political parties in the country were to agree on one or two languages, this will be easy. It will help in accelerating our pace of educational development.' The minister emphasised that education should be functional, related to the world of work and teach people to produce. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Jul 82 p 11]

PRESS ON PRESS CENSORSHIP--Law is made for man, not man for law. Our political leaders will make all of us the slaves of selfish laws if the electoral bill (as presented) is passed into law. This bill if allowed to become law will deny every Nigerian the right to own and share opinions and ideas and to disseminate information three months before, and three months after an election. If the bill becomes law and given the many types of elections that we may have and the election appeals procedures, press censorship may mean a perpetual gag on the expression of personal opinion. Resist Press Censorship. [Nigerian Press Organisation] [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 16 Jul 82 p 21]

CSO: 4700/1754

SECOND PHASE OF SENEGAMBIAN CONFEDERATION ACHIEVED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3-4 Jul 82 pp 1, 17

[Article by Bara Diouf: "The Spirit of Kaur"]

[Excerpt] At Banjul, Senegambia has just taken another step in the second phase of its practical application.

After the agreement to establish the confederation of Senegal and Gambia went into effect on 1 February 1982, there remained the writing and adoption of various memoranda of understanding to permit the regular functioning of the confederal state thus established.

Indeed, these memoranda of understanding affect numerous and varied areas, each as important as the other. They deal with the confederation's institutions and budgetary regulations, and coordination of the confederated states' foreign policies, topics that were the object of a Senegalese and Gambian ministerial meeting held in Banjul from 29 June to 2 July 1982.

For 4 days without a break, the two countries' experts exchanged views on these different problems, in order to reach, in a spirit of friendship and perfect harmony, the drafting of definitive texts that will be submitted without delay for the ratification of Presidents Abdou Diouf and Dawda Jawara.

Other meetings will follow, as often in Dakar as Banjul, to discuss the other areas that enter into the confederation's scope of application.

Therefore, despite the obstacles, often difficult to surmount, that one always meets when moving from the planning stage to implementation, the spirit of Kaur has triumphed.

How could it have been otherwise in the face of the insistence, determination and will displayed by Presidents Abdou Diouf and Dawda Jawara to move quickly from the dream to the reality?

Always, even as far back as the remote times of the beginning of the colonization, Senegalese and Gambians have been challenged by the obligation to harmonize their relations and the need to organize their cohabitation toward

unity. The reasons are known and it would be superfluous to discuss them in greater detail. But what is new and worthy of being pointed out in this Africa, so heartbreaking because of the egotisms, fratricidal wars and the ideological or tribal--not to say cultural--intolerances of the former intervening colonizers, is the awakening and maturity that Gambians, of English-speaking heritage, and Senegalese, of French-speaking heritage, have exhibited in this matter.

Some disparagers, always ready to encourage the ferment of division among Africans, remarked maliciously, from their side on this effort at unification, "another one!"

Indeed, a number of previous experiences led people to believe that Africa was incapable of exhibiting the ability to rise above situations and a spirit of solidarity to organize its essential unity and consequently strengthen its independence and its opportunities for progress and development.

Senegalese and Gambians, conspicuously both countries; professionals and young literates, are in the process of refuting this assertion that is too quickly given the force of dogma by the continent's critics.

Senegambia, because of the desire of its leaders, and also its children, is on the move; and nothing will be able to stop it now. Its inner spirit already gives a glimpse of a certain number of changes in attitudes and behavior of which the rapprochements that are taking shape in this part of West Africa are proof.

9064

CSO: 4719/1178

FORMATION OF SENEGAMBIA IN IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3392, 9 Aug 82 pp 2047-2048, 2049

[Text]

SINCE the joint communiqué calling for the establishment of a confederation of Senegambia was signed at Kaur in The Gambia last November by Sir Dawda Jawara and President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, the matter of the confederation has been shrouded in mystery due mainly to the manner in which it was handled in the first place, and also the conditions prevailing at the time. Either the joint communiqué was, intentionally, not explained for what it was — a mere statement of intent — or the press (especially the Gambian press) got it all wrong thereby giving the impression that the joint communiqué was equivalent to a *fait accompli*. The fact that the communiqué was issued during a very significant visit by President Diouf — the first since his troops helped crush the attempted coup — during which he addressed several rallies whipping up sentiment for the confederation did not help either. Sir Dawda had to give a press conference to clarify the issue saying that the Kaur communiqué was merely a statement of intent and that a formal agreement would still have to be signed. Even then, the implementation of the agreement would have to be worked out in detail. What Sir Dawda did not say was that only days after the press conference he would be going to Dakar to sign the main agreement with the Senegalese President. And when he did leave on December 17, 1981, his trip was simply described by Radio Gambia as a working visit until Gambians were told by Radio Senegal that the two Presidents had, in fact, signed an agreement establishing a confederation of Senegambia.

At this stage the question of whether there should have been a referendum to seek the peoples' mandate arose both nationally and internationally thus adding to the confusion about the confederation,

at least in The Gambia. Sir Dawda again gave a press conference at which he tried to put across the point that in signing the agreement he had acted constitutionally and that since the agreement did not involve any loss of sovereignty for The Gambia, the Constitution was not touched enough to warrant a referendum. Thus it was that the Parliaments of the two countries simultaneously ratified the agreement on December 29, 1981, only six months after the attempted coup. It is interesting to note that even after the ratification of the agreement people in The Gambia were still hoping for a referendum. But this was never to be.

Now, six months after the ratification of the agreement, the implementation stage has been reached with the signing of the first three protocols on Friday, 2 July 1982. The signing of the three protocols (on the institutions of the confederation, the financial regulations of the confederation and the co-ordination of policy in the field of external relations) was preceded by a longer-than-planned ministerial meeting in Banjul involving the Gambian Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Lamin Kiti Jabang and his Senegalese counterpart, Mr. Mustapha Niasse, as well as their technical experts.

People did not know why it took so long (three instead of one day) to negotiate three of the "simpler" protocols described as being only in the general area of "co-ordination". It was thought that one country must have been pushing while the other was unwilling to deliver enough. All the same, the protocols were signed on the third day and the two governments' issued a "blandiloquent" press release announcing the event and saying that the discussions were held in an atmosphere of "brotherhood" and in the spirit of the main

agreement.

Offering a "posthumous" explanation for the delay over Radio Gambia, Mr. Jabang said that translated texts of either country's proposals were not readily available (a sorry display of professionalism to begin with, I must say). The Minister also tried to explain why, out of the six protocols initially earmarked for signing, only three were eventually signed. He said this was simply because the agenda submitted by the experts was too long and both parties agreed that the three other protocols (on telecommunications, transport and the press) be dealt with in Dakar at a later date. But what, exactly, has been signed so far?

Confederal institutions

Here the two governments agreed to a Presidency and a Vice-Presidency for the confederation with the President of Senegal as President. The President of the confederation shall be responsible for the defence of the confederation (although he shall determine things in agreement with the Vice-President) and the policy of the confederation.

The President of the confederation shall appoint (in agreement with the Vice-President) the Ministers "responsible for strictly confederal matters" as well as confederal officers.

In agreement with the Vice-President, the President of the confederation shall negotiate, on behalf of the confederation, all international agreements.

In an article entitled "Special Powers of the President," the two governments agreed that should the normal administration of the confederation be threatened, the President of the confederation shall, in agreement with the Vice-President, take any measure to restore the normal administration thereby ensuring the safeguard of the confederation.

There shall be a general secretariat for the confederation which will be under the authority of the President and shall be responsible for the implementation of all decisions taken by the confederal executive.

There will be a confederal parliament which shall consist of 60 members of whom one-third shall be selected from among members of the House of Representatives of The Gambia and two-thirds from members of the National Assembly of Senegal. The term of office of members of the confederal parliament shall end at the same time as that of members of the House of Representatives of the Gambia and the National Assembly of Senegal.

Votes by the confederal parliament, on matters of common interest, shall be by a majority of three-quarters of its members. Furthermore, on matters of social, economic, or financial importance to the confederation submitted by the President or Vice-President, the confederal parliament may deliberate and

vote by majority.

The parliament shall have the power to initiate proposals and it shall advise on the confederal budget and on proposed amendments to the agreements in the protocols. It shall submit, every two years, reports on the functioning of the confederation.

The confederal parliament shall hold two ordinary sessions a year and the duration of each session shall not exceed one month. Sittings of the confederal parliament shall be public until otherwise decided by the parliament. Sessions of the confederal parliament shall be held either in Banjul or Dakar.

There shall be a Council of Ministers composed of the President and Vice-President and Ministers appointed by the President. The Council of Ministers shall deal with matters submitted to it by the President, in agreement with the Vice-President.

Financial regulations

It was agreed that the confederal budget shall comprise:

— contributions of member states; gifts, subsidies, legacies, made directly to the confederation; royalties for services rendered by a confederate administration; interest on loans and guarantees, and proceeds from loans; investments or financial shares resulting from subscribed deeds or covenants; all discal or other revenues which shall be attributed to confederation.

In order to determine the contributions to the budget, the President and Vice-President shall agree on a formula which takes account of the economic situation and financial resources of each confederated state.

The currencies in which contributions shall be paid will be determined by the President in agreement with the Vice-President. Each confederated state shall pay all its annual contributions to the confederated budget not later than the first quarter of the financial year which shall be from 1 June to 30 July.

The President of the confederation shall be the financial administrator or director of the budget. However, he may, under his responsibility delegate his powers as director to the confederal Minister of Finance, who, in this capacity, shall be responsible for establishing votes, controlling the operation of the administration and giving directives to the accountants for the execution of these operations. The execution of the budget and its treasury operations shall be subject to both administrative and judicial control. External control shall be entrusted to a Board of Auditors to be appointed by the President of the confederation in agreement with the Vice-President.

External relations policies

For the purpose of the co-ordination of the external policies of the confederated states, the President of the Republic of The Gambia and the President of the Republic of Senegal, shall, from time to time, consult with each

other and exchange information on matters relating to foreign policy.

The two Presidents shall, at all times, endeavour to adopt a common position in the field of external relations.

The ministers of external affairs of the two confederated states shall meet, from time to time, to review matters relating to the co-ordination of policy in the field of external relations.

Any one of the confederated states may request the other to represent it in a country or in an international organisation where the requesting state has not established a mission. Any confederated state representing the other shall act in accordance with the instructions of the requesting state, and, where one of the confederated states is represented by the other, officers of the requesting state may be attached to the mission of the representing state.

Subject to the rules of the procedure governing international conferences, any of the confederated states, may, at the request of the other, represent that other state at any international conference. But the delegation of the representing state, shall, while acting in a representative capacity, comply with the instructions of the requesting state. Where both confederated states are represented at an international conference, the delegations of the two states shall endeavour to adopt a common position.

The Governments of the Republic of the Gambia shall be admitted in the specialist training of diplomatic personnel. In this regard, the nationals of Senegal and the Gambia shall be admitted in the specialised institutions of either confederal state at the request of the other but each state shall bear

the cost of training of its personnel.

These, then, are the protocols signed so far and I think they speak for themselves. All the same the Gambia's Minister of External Affairs was keen in his Radio broadcast to emphasise that all decisions by the Senegalese President of the confederation will have to be agreed upon by the Vice-President. People are none the less wary of the fact that any boss worth his mettle should be able to convince his junior to agree with him. And, even though the extent to which this will apply in this case is still to be seen, it is clear that the only protection for The Gambia lies in the provisions in all these protocols for amendments and the settlement of disputes. The three protocols signed so far, will, in the meantime, have to be ratified by the parliaments of the two countries following which the exchange of instruments will take place before the agreements are finally communicated to the UN Secretary-General for Registration as was the case with the main agreement.

However, it is the protocols of implementation in the "integrated" areas of monetary affairs and security that will take the longest time to reach the UN since these are believed to be the sensitive areas that will require a lot of wheeling and dealing on both sides. At the end of the day, it is believed that the spirit of "brotherhood" will once again prevail and the Senegambian confederation will come into gear in earnest, for better or for worse.

CSO: 4700/1741

RESULTS OF PEAT TESTS GENERALLY ENCOURAGING

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3-4 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Amadou Pame: "A Series of 74 Tests Proves Peat Can Replace Charcoal"]

[Text] "Unprocessed dry peat from Niayes catches fire as easily as charcoal. It gives off heat like that produced by firewood. Hence it will be possible for it to replace these energy resources."

This in substance is the conclusion reached by researchers at the Ministry of Industrial Development and Drafts. After a series of 74 tests done on peat between January and April, the ministry prepared a report that is in a way a rough draft "of an overview study on the possibilities for using peat from Niayes."

The peat was burned in different ways: in bulk, cubes, briquettes and pellets. The researchers also undertook mixtures of peat with other fuels: charcoal, wood chips, peanut shells, etc. And they tested peat's output of heat, unburned residue and ashes, the time it took to erupt and its kindling ease.

The results of these analyses were encouraging on the whole, and in the near future, peat will cook our "thiebou dieune" [translation unknown; presumably local staple].

However, there are still many things to be done. First, the volume of peat intended for domestic consumption is not definitely known yet. Then, more extensive studies remain to be done to determine the best way to "tame" peat. A market study is also vital to ensure reasonable consumption.

At the moment, the CTS [expansion unknown] and the Ministry of Industrial Development and crafts are trying to speed things up. As a result, an evaluative mission is currently in progress in Niayes to determine the exact quantity and quality of the fuel. Moreover, the CTS and the ministry initiated negotiations with the CRDI [Canadian Research Center for International Development] and the UNDP to obtain financing that will allow them to implement these studies.

Hence, it is difficult, at least in the near future, to set a date for the actual start of this domestic phase. At the CTS, however, they report that it will precede others. This will be a big contribution in the struggle under way to safeguard our country's ecological balance. For in replacing charcoal, even partially, peat will help us check the encroachment of the desert due to a chronic drought but, more importantly, to an overconsumption of wood that represents 60 percent of Senegal's energy consumption.

9064

CSO: 4719/1178

REASONS FOR MEAT SHORTAGE EXPLAINED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 8 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Aliou Barry: "Retail Butchers: 'We Are Not Responsible'"]

[Text] As happens every year at this time, meat is becoming scarce. It has become even scarcer since Saturday, the day the retail butchers refused to go and stock up at Dakar's slaughter houses. Following the seizure of meat from two butchers and charging them (see yesterday's LE SOLEIL), the butchers have made the decision to stop going to buy meat for resale. "We are not on strike but we are confronted with a problem that forces us to stop selling," say the butchers, who met last Tuesday in Cap-Vert's Chamber of Commerce and Industry under the auspices of the Chamber of Trades.

Obviously the butchers are right to stop selling. In fact, it is absurd to ask anyone to sell a kilo of meat at 600 francs when he has paid 750 francs for it. Indeed, a kilo of meat at Dakar's slaughter houses costs between 700 and 750 francs. During their meeting, the butchers were clear: "The government has to define a meat-pricing policy, taking into account the new economic situation. The last decree setting the price of meat dates from 1974. Subsequently, prices were winked at but since then, another official price has not been established." They are also demanding that the prices be made public because they are often the victims of customers' insults and are often charged with an offense and considered thieves. "We are not thieves," one of them shouted, "but citizens like everybody else, and consequently deserving of respect." "We also have to live off our butcher trade; everybody comes down on us: consumers, the law and order, and crime prevention services. Yet we are not responsible for the high price of meat; we are consumers ourselves; we have relatives who are consumers. As aware citizens, we cannot sell the way we want to but it is not acceptable in any country for the cost to be higher than the selling price; we are not, however, going to commit suicide. We are fathers of families responsible for our children and our wives." As you can see, the butchers are bitter.

The butchers are not affectionate toward certain agencies like SERAS [Company to Tap Senegal's Animal Resources] and SODESP [expansion unknown]. As far as they are concerned, these two companies are competing with them and even withholding supplies instead of supporting them. They reproach the former especially with having a certain number of head of cattle at their disposal

and refusing to slaughter any and the latter with refusing to sell to the conventional butchers.

At SERAS, they do not deny having a certain number of head of cattle at their disposal. These cattle, currently being fattened, had been bought in a neighboring country at such a high price that, if they had been slaughtered without being upgraded, the company's loss would have been substantial. Admittedly, there is confusion at SERAS's functional level. SERAS, currently at least, is only a service-providing company. It slaughters and packages for wholesale butchers and other customers. At least, that is part of its function. With regard to SODESP, it appears that there is a lack of understanding between the butchers and the company. Company officials vigorously assert that they are not refusing to sell to conventional butchers. To sell, SODESP lays down three conditions. The client must promise to supply the conventional market. The prices charged by SODESP should moderate seasonal fluctuations. The third condition is payment on the spot. According to Dr Ibrahima Sory Gueye, SODESP's managing director, "If the butcher respects these conditions, we are ready to sell him meat. We don't have any preferred clients," he states vigorously. "We are ready to support the butchers and even supply them." Apparently nobody has been able to establish a dialog between butchers and company managers. To hear the company officials, people realize they are associated with the butchers. Apparently a dialog will henceforth be possible. But, for now, a lack of understanding seems to have triumphed and this is a shame. And then the meat production of these two companies is so limited that it cannot in any way be instrumental in standardizing meat prices. SODESP, for example produces only five percent of the meat consumed in Senegal. There is the fact that this company goes down to, at the most, 550 francs a kilo. But because it only goes as far as the wholesale butchery trade, it cannot guarantee that its prices will be respected at the retail level.

9064

CSO: 4719/1178

INTERNATIONAL RICE COMMISSION CONFERENCE SCHEDULED

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 4 Aug 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by David Lemon]

[Text] SIERRA LEONE is to host the 15th Session of the International Rice Commission Conference to be held in Freetown in October this year.

Delegates from 47 countries; Asia, Latin America, the Middle East, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Member countries and those from the 15 Member countries of the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA), will converge in Freetown for the conference which will be held at the Bintumani Conference Centre from October 11 - 16.

The laying out of a sound strategy for the overall development of rice production particularly in Africa will dominate the conference.

Competent sources at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, which is jointly hosting the conference with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), said that the conference will deliberate on long-term and regional rice development programmes, the technology and medium term programmes for rain-fed rice development in Africa.

Documents to be presented at the conference will provide an over-all view of rice development and strategies over the next 20 years, based on the FAO study-- "Agriculture Toward 2000".

It will deal with the major rice production systems mainly; upland lowland, deep flooded and floating, mangrove and swamp, and irrigation rice cultivation.

It will also look into the areas of major constraints and potentials for the development, and outline the main elements of the strategy for increasing rice production to meet the projected demand.

The conference will also review rice development activities in Asia and Pacific, Africa, Middle East and Latin America Regions.

International Rice Commissioner Member countries will present reports reviewing progress achieved and the present rice development programmes undertaken in their respective countries.

PETROL RATIONING HITS FREETOWN

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 11 Aug 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by David Lemon]

[Text] SIERRA Leone Petroleum Refining Company is facing an acute shortage of crude oil. And at the moment, production at the refinery has been suspended.

But in an exclusive interview yesterday, the Deputy General Manager of the Refinery, Mr. A. B. Koroma, said desperate efforts are being made by the Government and the Company to effect an early resumption of crude oil supplies.

He however indicated that the refinery had enough product to sustain regular supply to marketing companies for some time.

Answering questions as to what may have been responsible for the drop in supply of crude oil to this country, Mr. Koroma said the problem was due to lack of foreign exchange.

He said every effort is being made to get their suppliers to resume shipment to Sierra Leone shortly.

On the question of price increases in the light of the shortage, Mr. Koroma said as far as they are concerned the refinery has made no increases. Meanwhile, petrol stations in Freetown have resorted to rationing to customers.

Motorists have been spending hours in long queues at the various filling stations to buy fuel.

Poda poda vehicles plying the town routes have increased their fares from 15 to 20 cents.

Passengers travelling to Goderich village and Wellington village have been forced to pay 30 cents.

CSO: 4700/1740

BRIEFS

ECOWAS ACTION PROGRAM--A time table has been drawn up to work out a detailed programme of action for the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS. An Ad-Hoc Ministerial Committee of the Community which was charged with drawing up the programme has just ended in Kotonou, Benin. The Minister of Development and Economic Planning Dr. Sheka Kanu who attended the meeting has returned to Freetown. The aim of the programme of action is to bring to the ordinary citizen of ECOWAS the consciousness that the Community is now fully established and ready to move to its second phase of existence. At that phase, programmes and action will be the central focus. It will be in contrast with the first phase when the legal and Administrative frameworks were established and consolidated. The Ad-Hoc Committee is expected to meet again in Kotonou next month to work out the detailed programme of action which is to be submitted to the Plenary Meeting of the Council of Ministers due to be held in November this year. [Text] [Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 11 Aug 82 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4700/1740

SAP OFFICERS TRAINED IN PUBLIC RELATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 82 p 4

[Text]

POLICE officers on duty in the charge offices should realise that the public should be treated decently, said colonel George Engelbrecht, SAP.

To ensure such treatment, ten Black warrant officers were selected by the South African Police to be trained as instructors at the Soshanguve Police Station near Pretoria.

This is the second time that warrant officers have been trained at the police station as the Training College at Hammanskraal is operating at its maximum capacity.

The course, which lasts three weeks, is being presented by the SAP Division for Advanced Training.

"The warrant officers will be occupied in a supervisory capacity at the police stations from where they came from originally," Col Engelbrecht told newsmen at a Press conference yesterday.

The leader of the course, Lieutenant Colonel Jan Smal said the

warrant officers would then be in command of policemen with lower ranks at the police stations.

Col Smal and Lieutenant Johan du Rand, ran the course.

"The charge office is, in fact, an advertisement for the police. People who come to the charge office, are normally strained. For example, a woman who has been raped needs special attention. It is therefore the duty of the warrant officer to make sure that the public is treated well."

The warrant officers who arrived at the police station for the course were: B J Bhengu from Port Natal; M S Madiba from the Witwatersrand; O S Pheeluane from the Western Transvaal; B J Gwala from Natal; J R Mnonopi from the Eastern Province; M A Nyoka from the East Rand; M J Mandleni from the Free State; J Sediti from the Northern Cape; N A Thlathla from the West Rand and M S Setole from Mamelodi.

CSO: 4700/1737

FUNDS FOR NINETY-NINE-YEAR LEASEHOLD SURVEY APPROVED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 82 p 11

[Text]

THE Cabinet has approved new measures to overcome one of the major hurdles blocking implementation the 99-year leasehold scheme for Blacks, the Minister of co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

He was speaking at a seminar in Pretoria at the Unisa school of business leadership.

"I am referring to the fact that many towns where the leasehold scheme applies or large portions of such towns have not been cadastrally surveyed and that the ad hoc approach of doing the work piecemeal and often having to leave the individual to make his own arrangements to have a stand surveyed — sometimes at high and even inhibitory cost — has not been satisfactory," he said.

"The lack of a reservoir of surveyed sites and the high cost of surveying on an individual and even extended basis have stood in the way of implementing the leasehold system speedily.

"Even though the so-called A B and C system of plans to meet the problem was devised and produced some results the pace was still

slow and too costly."

The Steyn committee, Dr Koornhof said, had made recommendations which, if applied, would help greatly in speeding up implementation of the leasehold system.

These recommendations had been approved by the Cabinet and were effective immediately.

It was estimated, he said, that countrywide there were about 370 000 residential stands (excluding Soweto) where the leasehold system was applicable and which had to be surveyed eventually.

"The Steyn committee concluded that the only way to dispose of the necessary surveys as soon as possible is to undertake the work on a programme basis, supported by the necessary finance," Dr Koornhof said.

The committee had negotiated with the surveying profession, which had responded positively, he said.

"They agreed to reduce their fees considerably to meet us on the financial side with the counter benefit to them that if we could undertake some sort of joint programme on a mass basis and finance it, their members would stand to gain rather

than to lose in view of the volume of work involved."

The view of the Steyn committee that the cost of surveying should be part of the purchase price of leasehold rights — and that the cost should be borne by the purchaser — had been accepted, he said.

As survey had to take place and costs paid before sale, and interim financing source had to be found.

"Where most of the housing provided to date was financed by the National Housing Fund, this fund will be the bridging source from which survey costs will be met," Dr Koornhof said.

Expenditure by the NHF would be recovered in the following way:

- When a stand was sold under leasehold right, the cost of survey (which would already have been incurred by the NHF during a mass survey) would be included in the leasehold right fee and paid back to the NHF.

"It is intended to seek the co-operation of all the Black local authorities concerned so that they partake in the scheme voluntarily as it has such great benefits.

"However, and this will be exercised most circumspectly, the right is reserved to have a survey made mandatory if there is reason to believe the co-operation is unreasonably being withheld and that it is to the disadvantage of the community not to survey.

"After all, we are trying to implement a free-market system and create a property market.

"Even if a person ac-

quires a leasehold right in a stand with no structure or even just an elementary structure on it, the advantage is immediately available to him to make use of, by his own effort or an assisted scheme, the housing permutations being promoted with individuals, communities and the private sector.

"It is estimated that the survey programme will take five to six years to complete and the government has agreed to providing a total of about R28-million bridging finance to be allocated on an annual basis according to the work done," Dr Koornhof said.

He said it was estimated that the cost of mass survey according to a programme would average out to about R65 per stand, although costs would inevitably escalate.

"I have approved of a simple organisational structure to implement and monitor the programme and the private sector will be represented on it.

"Concerning Greater Soweto, a survey programme has already been drawn up but will be separate from the countrywide one I have already mentioned.

"The financing problem will be met on a bridging basis from funds available for the upgrading of Greater Soweto of which a portion is being made available for cadastral survey with the view to implementing the leasehold system to its fullest possible extent."

Dr Koornhof said the Steyn committee had other interesting ideas to promote Black housing but he reluctantly had to withhold information as all the hurdles had not been cleared, nor approvals obtained yet.

LATSKY REPUDIATED BY TRANSVAAL NP LEADER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE Transvaal National Party leader, Mr F W de Klerk, yesterday strongly repudiated the controversial Dr Servaas Latsky, Nationalist MEC for Hospital Services in the Transvaal, for publicly spurning the Transvaal executive's invitation to him to discuss his problems regarding new policies with either Mr De Klerk or the Prime Minister.

Top Transvaal Nats now believe that Dr Latsky's expulsion from the NP imminent.

After Dr Latsky's statement to the Press yesterday in which he attacked Mr De Klerk and the Transvaal NP executive and said he "had no confidence in them", Mr De Klerk issued a statement in which he said Dr Latsky's aggressiveness would soon be considered by the executive.

Dr Latsky said: "With regard to the executive's request that I have further discussions with the Prime Minister and the Transvaal leader, I have, after serious consideration, decided that it will serve no purpose.

"I stand by my viewpoint, as expressed at the federal congress

that the draft policy, as formulated at the congress, is unacceptable to me.

"Because the Transvaal leader of the NP told me on the evening before the congress that I could not put my viewpoint and the fact that I had to appear before the executive, when I exercised my democratic right, I informed the executive that I had no confidence in the Transvaal leader and his executive.

"I still stand by this view, which has been strengthened by the fact Mr De Klerk is not prepared to give a copy of the verbatim report which was taken at my request, during my discussion this week with the executive.

"The last-mentioned were asked by me to study the matter and see if there were anything said which justified further discussion," Dr Latsky's statement said.

Mr De Klerk made what was called a preliminary reply in which he said he had taken note of what Dr Latsky had said.

He would, as soon as possible, discuss the implications with his executive.

In the meantime, he said, he wanted to make the following remarks: "I am sorry that Dr Latsky acted in a chal-

lenging and aggressive way to my executive's well-meant invitation for further discussions.

"The executive has decided that Dr Latsky must discuss his problems with the Transvaal leader and if necessary, also with the Prime Minister — as he was invited to do.

"His refusal to adhere to this does not reflect a sense of goodwill which could be expected of someone in an elected leadership position. On the contrary, Dr Latsky's attitude reflects one of seeking a confrontation.

"His reference to our chat the evening before the federal congress in Bloemfontein creates a wrong image of its spirit.

"While no one denies him his democratic right to take his own standpoint, there is a specific responsibility attached to any elected NP leadership, with regard to the handling of differences.

"The notes of the executive he requested are considered confidential and his demand for a copy, so that he can decide whether or not he should talk to the Prime Minister, reflect a negative approach, which is unsuitable among party members," Mr De Klerk said.

RURAL ROAD BUILDING HAMPERED BY LACK OF FUNDS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 82 p 14

[Articles by Keith Abendroth on International Road Transport Convention]

[Text]

INADEQUATE funds and the need to build politically and strategically important roads are hamstringing the development of rural roads in South Africa, according to the Natal Provincial Roads Director, Mr R B Hindle.

Mr Hindle told the annual convention in Pretoria yesterday the biggest problem facing the provincial roads authorities could be summed up simply in one word — money.

The problem had become worse since the original oil crisis in 1973 when the rapid escalation of road construction and maintenance costs started without sufficient increases in funds for roads.

The result was a fall off in progress of new works and the deterioration of the standard of service.

In fact, he said, a specialised study had shown that at 1980 fig-

ures South Africa should be spending R991-million a year on roads development — and was in fact only spending R725 million, or 73 percent of the needs.

A backlog had consequently been built up and it was being increased.

“There is no room for complacency,” Mr Hindle said.

“Demand continues to increase and the equality of service provided is declining.”

The public was accustomed to good roads and pressure to improve them came from many sources.

But in addition to the financial and staffing problems of the provincial road authorities — which were serious enough — the available finance resources were being further watered down for political and strategic reasons.

“Roads are having to be built for strategic reasons, or on the account of the creation of independent Black

states or national states.

“Necessary as these roads are for these reasons, they would not normally justify consideration for improvement on grounds of traffic count or other normal priority considerations,” Mr Hindle said.

In addition, the setting up of independent roads departments in the Black states had duplicated services — and resulted in further calls on the limited staff.

South Africa had a reasonably good rural road system and there was no doubt that this had contributed considerably towards the country's prosperity.

“But now standards are declining and road construction does not seem to be government priority at present.

All construction and maintenance formed less than 15 percent of the total transportation cost.

No Hope of Higher Speed Limit

THE Governments Director of Energy Planning, Mr R H Scott, held out no hopes yesterday for a further increase in the speed limit on main roads.

He said that the present speed limit of 100 km/h was considered to be a reasonable compromise on fuel-saving, productivity and road safety.

It was quite obvious that speed restrictions had a positive effect on fuel saving, he said.

But an important aspect which had been largely overlooked in the hue and cry over speed restrictions was the fact that a considerable proportion of fuel was used in urban areas.

Efforts to speed up traffic flow, such as the synchronisation of traffic lights, the introduction of staggered working hours and possibly other measures might well result in significantly higher fuel savings than those so far achieved by imposing speed restrictions on open roads.

SA Must Rely on Coal-Based Fuels

SOUTH AFRICA can forget about the possible overnight large-scale introduction of totally new motor fuels, and would have to rely heavily for a long time on coal-based fuels, Dr Ernst Uken, executive director of Fedhasa, said.

Former Director of the SA Road Safety Council and former Energy Adviser of the National Institute for Transport Research of the CSIR, Dr Uken said South Africa fortunately had "massive" coal reserves.

Estimates were that the Republic had some 61 000 million tons of economically recover-

able coal reserves.

She ranked as the seventh largest producer at 98 million tons in 1979, with an expected growth rate of 175 million tons by 1985 for economic and strategic reasons.

After outlining and discussing various fuel substitutes under research, he said that existing technology and capital invested by oil companies and the motor industry would prevent an overnight, large-scale introduction of totally new motor fuels with different properties.

Meanwhile, fuels such as Sasol petrol were being accepted in

the distribution network, provided no modifications to engines were required.

As the Sasol projects developed, South Africa's dependence on imported crude would diminish.

Continuing price increases and the decreasing supply of crude during this decade, increasingly so in the next 10 years, would hasten South Africa's dependence on coal.

The existing method used to refine petrol from coal would probably be overtaken by a more economic and energy efficient procedure within 10 years, Dr Uken predicted.

SA Faces More Fuel Shortages

SOUTH AFRICA must be on guard and prepared for further fuel shortages, the convention was warned.

A leading civil engineer and expert on transport said the energy supply of the Western world in general and South Africa, in particular, was by no means secure.

"The oil producing regions of the world are generally politically unstable or unfriendly, or both, and our dependence on oil from these sources is substantial," said Mr Victor Prins.

Two implications stood out for South Africa.

Firstly, she should be prepared for the occurrence of a shortfall and be geared to meet it "with plans ready on the shelf."

Secondly, when these plans have been generated, a wide range of consumer orientated options should be considered and thoroughly evaluated.

Not going through such a broad process could only lead to the inefficient use of taxpayers' money and unnecessary hardships to certain sectors of the population.

"The time to do the planning is now," said Mr Prins.

LABOR DISPUTE SETTLEMENTS MADE EASIER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 82 p 9

[Text]

NEW legislation aimed at dramatically streamlining the machinery and procedures for settling labour disputes was announced in Pretoria last night by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha.

The proposed legislation is to be published in the Government Gazette today. The main thrust will be:

- An amendment to existing legislation to allow labour organisations, including unregistered trade unions and unregistered employers' organisation, access to machinery to settle disputes, and

- A speeding up of conciliatory procedures to resolve disputes which can disrupt the economy of the country.

The draft Labour Relations Amendment Bill (1982) was being published for general information and comment from all interested parties, Mr Botha told a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday.

The draft legislation would be adjusted in accordance with the comment where necessary.

It arose from the Department of Manpower's determination to keep abreast of developments in the labour field, Mr Botha said.

He said early publication of the draft legislation was indicative of the department's desire for consultation.

"The purpose of these proposals is to streamline the conciliation machinery and to fill a gap in existing legislation as far as access to dispute-settling machinery outside the industrial council system is concerned," Mr Botha said.

At present members of an unregistered trade union or employers' organisation could apply for a conciliation board in their own right, but the union or organisation itself was legally barred from doing so.

The proposed amendment made provision for an unregistered union or employers' organisation to represent its members in its own name on a conciliation board, the minister said.

"It is proposed in the interest of maintaining sound labour relations and promoting harmonious relations between employees and employers."

Mr Botha said the amendment would be to Section 35 of the Labour Relations Act.

It would "provide an official forum for the settlement of disputes in industries and areas where no industrial

council has jurisdiction and where one of the parties is a representative unregistered trade union or unregistered employers' organisation.

"The proposed amendment . . . provides for the unregistered trade union or organisation to apply for, subject to the existing conditions, and to represent its members on a conciliation board in its own name.

"In the nature of things, each such application will be considered on its merits."

The concession was not unqualified, he told a Press conference in Pretoria.

Organisations applying would need to represent more than 50 percent of workers or employers. They would also have to comply with such requirements that a copy of their constitution be submitted to the registrar and that he be supplied with the address of the organisation's head office as well as the names of office bearers and officials.

Such organisations would also have to have a properly-kept register of members and proper books of account and the head office had to be within the republic of South Africa.

The second part of the proposed amend-

ment was aimed at speeding up the conciliation process, Mr Botha said.

It would mean that the Minister, on his own initiative, would be empowered to establish conciliation boards when he considered it in the public or national interest that disputes be resolved as quickly as possible.

Secondly, the Minister would have the authority, in consultation with the involved parties, to appoint a mediator when he considered such an ap-

pointment would promote the resolution of a dispute. At present, the dispute has to be first considered by an industrial council or conciliation board.

Thirdly, provision was made for direct arbitration in any disputes. Such a provision already existed in the case of alleged unfair labour practices and in essential services.

A further step would be providing the president of the industrial court with the discretion to release for gen-

eral information decisions, judgments, findings and awards made by the court.

In such cases written permission of both parties would be sought, Mr Botha said.

However, if this was refused, the president of the court reserved the right to publish such information without revealing the identity of the parties.

This step was aimed at making better known the activities of the industrial court, Mr Botha added.

New Labor Laws 'Positive and Welcome'

THE proposed labour legislation amendments are positive in most respects and much needed in South Africa at the moment, the general secretary of Trade Union Council of South Africa, Mr Arthur Grobbelaar, said yesterday.

"I think one has to accept that at the present stage of a new dispensation in the country means of conciliation above those available are necessary," he said.

"Allowing unregistered unions and organisations access to the same conciliation facilities offered registered unions will do much to fill a vacuum in labour legislation. There's little doubt that previous machinery for resolving disputes was lengthy and time consuming."

Mr Grobbelaar said Tucsas — the largest of South Africa's umbrella trade union organisations — "heartily" welcomed the news that industrial court findings could be released under the proposed amendments.

"This may well enable a body of case law to be built up and in any case, the court should not only dispense jus-

tice but should be seen to dispense it."

He warned, however, that direct arbitration was not a course of action Tucsas would be in favour of.

"I hope it is of a temporary nature and will be used very sparingly if the need arises," he said. "I also think there should be some kind of time limit given to arbitration awards made in this manner — say six months at the most."

Mr Christopher Dlamini, president of the major emerging trade union movement in the country, the Federation of SA Trade Unions, was not optimistic about the proposed amendments.

He said Fosatu believed in in-house wage negotiations, and as such would prefer unregistered trade unions to receive recognition more easily from employers rather than merely be granted easier access to conciliation boards.

"I also think direct arbitration could be unfair. Workers should always have a say in their own affairs. If an arbitrator has to be appointed, the person should be the combined employers' and workers' choice."

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL TO STUDY FREE MARKET SYSTEM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 82 p 11

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Committee for Economic Affairs of the Presidents' Council had been asked to advise the State President on measures restricting the effective functioning of a free market-orientated economic system, the secretary of the council, Mr J S Bauermeister, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Bauermeister said allowance would be given to the plural composition of the population of south Africa and particular attention would be given to the following areas:

- Actions by which the functioning of and advantages attached to the free market system can be more widely publicised for the benefit of the less sophisticated consumer in particular.

- Actions by which consumer information and advice can be disseminated more effectively, particularly among the less informed and sophisticated

consumers. (The role of the South African Coordinating Consumer Council and other consumer orientated organisations should be considered in this regard).

- The provision of adequate service and trading facilities of an acceptable standard in the various communities and greater support for such facilities in order to achieve a better economic distribution.

- Steps through which potential entrepreneurs can be identified, motivated and equipped to make a more significant contribution to the economic development of those population groups, in particular, that have a smaller share in the economy.

Mr Bauermeister said the committee's investigation was primarily limited to the following: —

- Factors that hamper the participation of members of the various population groups within the country's

plural society in the market orientated system.

- Factors that restrict the freedom of people to participate in the economic system and wider publicity for the market-orientated system and its advantages.

Mr Bauermeister said the committee was ready to hear oral evidence after successful investigations and the following economists would testify:

August 16 — 10 am: Professor J Lombard (University of Pretoria).

August 17 — 9 am: Professor J L Sadie (University of Stellenbosch). 2.15 pm: Professor B Kantor (University of Cape Town).

August 19 — 9 am: Professor S C van N Fourie and Mr E Beukes (University of the Orange Free State). 2.15 pm: Professor P Nieuwenhuizen (Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit).

August 20 — 9 am: Professor D J J Botha (University of the Witwatersrand).

AEG-TELEFUNKEN REASSURES SOUTH AFRICAN CLIENTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 82 p 21

[Article by Pat McLoughlin]

[Text]

AEG-Telefunken yesterday reassured its customers that all was well in South Africa despite the ailing financial position of its German parent company.

Managing director, Mr Peter Htz, said the problems in Germany did not affect the subsidiary directly because it was an "arms length" operation with 15,5 percent of the equity owned by Old Mutual and 84,5 percent held by AEG-Telefunken International, Zurich, wholly-owned by AEG-Telefunken AG.

"We are a very established company here and there is no doubt that we can fulfil all commitments in both the technical and consumer sides," he said.

The South African subsidiary is basically a trading organisation with a manufacturing capacity — contributing about 10 percent to total sales — that is mainly a back-up service for the German product line.

In the financial year to December 31, the

company posted sales of R70-million, a pre-tax profit of R1-million and taxed earnings of R549 000.

The group expects sales in the current year to reach R80-million.

Mr Htz says his group, like its German parent, could in the long-term place emphasis on capital goods while not ignoring the white goods business or service back-up.

Last year the technical divisions contributed 34 percent to local profits while white goods contributed 66 percent.

The company's sales are on the increase and the order books on the technical side are full but demand for consumer products is slowing in line with the general economic downturn.

Mr Htz admitted that to some extent the Germany situation had retarded development of his group.

Capital expenditure is projected to be around R400 000 (last year R500 000) for the current year which is

mainly for replacement of plant. But the following year R5-million is expected to be spent acquiring minority stakes in two South African companies involved in the technical side.

Mr Htz would not, however, name the companies involved.

He said AEG-Telefunken AG's planned restructuring would result in a technologically-centred group with a firm financial base.

An application for an offer of compromise submitted by the German group provides for settlement of 40 percent of liabilities.

Meanwhile, Reuters reported from Frankfurt that the German parent said it asked its foreign creditor banks at a meeting in Zurich yesterday to maintain existing credit lines.

In a statement released after the meeting, AEG said a plan would be devised over the next few weeks to provide for the continued financing of its foreign operations on a country-to-country basis.

'BLACK SPOTS' RESETTLEMENT SYSTEM HIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

ONE DOES not really know what the resettlement of blacks from so-called "black spots" has achieved since it was started in the days of that stormy petrel of Afrikaner nationalism, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd.

Whatever the removals have done to the grand design of apartheid, with whites usually getting the better of the deal, the cost in human suffering has been enormous.

Unfortunately in such matters affecting human tragedy far removed from our lives, memory blurs the painful effect on such families, and our attitude becomes blasé.

What we know is that people who are moved are most of the time unhappy about having to pull out roots for new and strange places. To add to their misery they are more often than not moved to desolate areas which can hardly be compared with homes they have set up for years.

A preacher on an English Service radio station said the other day that whites, and others, should take note of such tragic forced removals. He ended in the typical South African, or rather human, fashion that if they were inevitably moved we should be with them in spirit.

With due respect to the padre, who gave a stimulating sermon on the Mount, that kind of response does little to help those in despair. People should not only

think on such tragedies, but there should be widespread debate and agitation for removals to be scrapped.

We, most of us South Africans, adopt the ostrich head-in-the-sand syndrome when it comes to painful matters not directly affecting us. Removals are a vicious deprivation to people, and we should in fact have carried on such agitation vigorously throughout.

We have been prompted to write about this because of reports about 300 standowners at Driefontein in the district of Wakkerstroom, who are to be moved from a freehold area because it has been declared a "black spot".

The people have said they will not move, which is something like whistling in the dark, for they have no choice. They are somewhere in the sticks and even our airing of their specific problems in the media is not going to stop the inexorable action by the bureaucrats of separate development.

Very few of us have the faintest idea as to where Driefontein is, and we are sure others would not even be bothered to know. No doubt there are others who will shake their heads pitifully and deplore this act, but that's as far as the buck will go.

We like what the priest said in his

sermon on Sunday, and we believe more and more people should be made conscious of the sufferings of our fellow human beings. There may be nothing we can do about it, like the priest said, except pray for them, but let it be publicly known that we are aware of the tragedy and deeply concerned.

It may seem to the average man about his own private business that this is a waste of time, for after all the wheels of bureaucracy will go on. It is perhaps inevitable that those people will eventually have to go. But as long as more and more of us speak about these matters, as long as there is some form of agitation to stop this inhuman act, perhaps the people of Driefontein will be held responsible for being part of the solution to this most painful thing.

CSO: 4700/1737

INCREASING RADICALIZATION OF INDIANS NOTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT IS interesting that at a time when the Prime Minister proposes to bring Indians into the new constitutional set-up — they will have one of the three chambers of the new Parliament and no doubt there will be an Indian Minister in the mixed Cabinet — there are sections of this community which are becoming more and more radicalised.

There have been Indians in the past like Dr Yusuf Dadoo, who were communists and played leading roles in Black revolutionary movements such as the African National Congress.

Indians have also taken leading roles in the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Sanroc and organisations in South Africa which have helped to encourage South Africa's isolation in sport.

There have also been Indian boycotts of the elections to the South African Indian Council — and there are Indian organisations which take an increasingly militant stand about Government policies.

Pro-PLO

We have also the phenomenon these days of Indians, fired no doubt by the Muslim traditionalist successes in Iran and elsewhere, who identify with the Muslim revolutionaries overseas, take a pro-Palestine Liberation Organisation stance, and seem to be using events in the Middle East and elsewhere to bolster their own radical viewpoints.

However, the great majority of Indians are non-involved, being more interested in earning their livelihood and bringing up their families in conditions that are

worthy of their own background and traditions.

That, as a community, the Indians have had a raw deal in places like Pageview is not disputed.

We cannot think of a worse form of racial foolishness than the uprooting of the Pageview traders.

The fact that Pageview has not been returned to them, even after the President's Council recommended that it should be, is quite unforgivable.

However, times are changing and the Prime Minister has made it clear that he wishes to include the Indians in a political partnership with the Whites and Coloureds.

It is a great opportunity for the Indians to take their place in the mainstream of political life here.

We can expect that radicals will also try to deprive the Indian community of participation in the new constitutional set-up.

We hope, however, that the Indians will realise that this is an important breakthrough for their community as well as for the Coloureds and that, although they might wish to see the Blacks also involved, it is not possible for the Government to contemplate this at the present time.

Now is not the time to spurn the hand of friendship, to reject associations with the Whites, politically or on the sports field.

Disappointing

That is why we find the withdrawal of the

last three Lenasia cricket clubs from the Transvaal Cricket Council so disappointing.

The Lenasia clubs have been a very welcome force in Transvaal cricket, but under political pressure from Hassan Howa and his Transvaal Cricket Board, which is affiliated to the boycott-mad South African Council on Sport, they are now breaking away from the TCC.

The six-year promotion of the game in Lenasia will come to an end, though the TCC will continue to coach schoolboys in Lenasia.

Mr Mackay-Coghill, the chairman of the TCC, says: "I look forward to the day when cricket will cease to be a political pawn."

We look forward to that day, too.

And we also look forward to the day when Indians will take their rightful place in all aspects of South African life.

CSO: 4700/1737

SYNAGOGUES DEFACED BY PLO SLOGANS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Glenda Gaitz]

[Text] FIVE SYNAGOGUES and two Jewish buildings in Johannesburg were defaced by "PLO" and "Zionist Thugs" slogans on Wednesday night.

The synagogues were Waverley, Sydenham, Highlands North, Berea, Etz Chayim and Temple Shalom, also in Berea. The buildings were the Beth Din (Jewish Ecclesiastical Court) building and the Zionist Federation building in the city.

The slogans were painted on walls, windows and memorial plaques. Pamphlets were glued to windows or slipped under doors and were headed, "End Zionist Terror Now!" the pamphlets stated they were issued by Wits Broad Left.

"The reaction in support of Begin's Zionist fascism here on Wits campus proves that most Jewish students at Wits are mindless thugs", the pamphlets said.

The Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Menachem Begin, was accused of being "megalomaniac who is practising Nazi-type genocide on the Palestinian people".

The Palestine Liberation Organisation was described as a legitimate liberation organisation" which is fighting for the rights of the Palestinian people against the fascist Israeli regime."

Members of the Jewish community helped synagogue workers to scrape the paint and glue off the windows.

Police in the northern suburbs received one call after another as synagogues reported the vandalism. A rabbi said the police were regarding the matter in a very serious light.

Jewish leaders and students of the University of the Witwatersrand said they were appalled and disgusted by the defacement of the synagogues and offices and the scurrilous nature of the pamphlets.

The Wits Broad Left is a group of Left-wing students who are members of the Students' Representative Council at Wits.

The President of the SRC, Jeremy Clark, who belongs to this group, strongly denied that the Wits Broad Left had anything to do with the anti-Jewish incident.

"It is a despicable and appalling piece of work. We are against the PLO and would therefore never launch such an attack on the Jewish community," he said.

He linked the incident to student elections for the SRC which are taking place next week. "It is a smear pamphlet to try and discredit the Left in the forthcoming election."

A member of the SRC, David Ovenden, a third-year legal B Comm student, yesterday signed an affidavit to the effect that the Student Moderate Alliance, a Right-wing organisation at Wits, was responsible.

"We know that the Broad Left are not responsible, so we decided to do a bit of investigating to find out who was," Mr Ovenden said. "I phoned Brill Brothers (Pty) Ltd, a printing company which handles the National Party pamphlets in this area, and pretended that I was a member of the Student Moderate Alliance (SMA).

"I told a Mr John Shacks, the accountant director, that the information I needed about the pamphlet was needed by a SRC book-keeper. I clearly stated the name and description of the pamphlet."

Mr Ovenden said that Mr Shacks wrote the name down and went to check the records."

He returned to the phone a short while later and said that he had received the requisition for printing the pamphlet. His company, however, had not actually printed the pamphlet for the SMA but had done the inset work on it."

Mr Ovenden's affidavit will be forwarded to the police.

The manager of Brill Brothers, Mr George Bushney, said that although the firm did print a newsletter for the SMA, it did not print the pamphlet.

"We don't even know what the pamphlet is about. We just know that we are definitely not responsible for it. We never handle anything of that nature," he said.

The leader of the SMA, Russel Crystal, who is Jewish, denied the allegations.

"I am a true Jew and am strongly opposed to the PLO, as any other Jew should be. They are a group of marauding terrorists and I cannot sympathise with anything that happens to them.

"There is no such thing as anti-Zionism anymore. It is now just pure anti-Semitism.

"The Left-wing at Wits are so desperate at this stage about losing the election next week that they will pull any stunt, no matter how dirty it is," he said.

"When I found out about the pamphlet yesterday, I had to beg to see one. The first time I saw it was late in the afternoon.

'Act of Cowardice', Says Rabbi

RABBI BARRY MARCUS, of the Waverley Synagogue, yesterday condemned the attack on his synagogue, "no matter who was responsible".

"It is an act of cowardice to launch such an attack in the middle of the night. If someone has something to say, they must say it outright and not sneak around to get their point across.

"It does not enhance one's feeling of goodwill and security. If one can spray paint, one can spray bullets," he said.

"I feel it is a disgrace to desecrate any place of worship, and we as Jews have never done it. If it is a political ploy in the light of the forthcoming election at Wits, it must be kept on campus and not involve the public in the despicable way it has."

Rabbi Marcus is the chief chaplain on campus to the Jewish students.

"Whichever faction at Wits it could be, that group is capitalising on the tension between the pro-PLO students and the Jewish students, who are very emotional about their causes," he said.

Professor Marcus Arkin, the Director-General of the Zionist Federation, said that the attacks were not unexpected. When there is a state at war, there is bound to be hysteria on the local scene.

"It causes underground gutter and anti-Semitic movements to rear their ugly heads. It is a heaven sent opportunity for those who don't like Jews to aggravate a situation that is very sensitive to us.

"It is completely irrational, and it is no use trying to counter this sort of thing with a rational argument."

CSO: 4700/1737

DIVERSION OF LESOTHO RIVERS TO WATER TRANSVAAL

Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Jul 82 p 7

[Article by Hanns H. Reinhardt: "Lesotho's Export Item: Water"]

[Text] ["Others sell the sun, we sell the rain." Such is the motto under which the government of the kingdom of Lesotho concluded a deal with South Africa for the diversion of two rivers.]

As usual when there is only one seller and only one potential buyer, years of bargaining were needed to close the deal. Nor is it possible to buy water just anywhere, at any rate not until there is some economical method for the desalination of sea water.

Lesotho, formerly British Basutoland, lies like a political island surrounded by South African sovereign territory: an island of poverty.

The water agreement involves using a system of five restraining dams to divert two southerly-flowing mountain streams (Malibamatso and Sengunyana) in such a way that their water flows northward over hundreds of kilometers (including through 120 kilometers of tunnels) into the Vaal river system, the main water artery for the concentrated industrial area around Johannesburg.

Earlier generations diverted water to irrigate cornfields, citrus groves or sugar cane fields. But since the end of World War II, industry and the rapidly growing cities have become the principal consumers of water. Today they need four times the amount brought into the cornfields.

The large technical project will cost approximately \$1.3 billion. A drawing-board preparatory stage alone required 5 years. A consortium headed by the World Bank will raise the money and in the process assist underdeveloped Lesotho in the direction of a new export item.

South Africans are experienced in dealing with rivers. Two powerful dams each with a holding capacity of 6 billion cubic meters block the Orange River, making a total of 230,000 hectares of dry semidesert along its banks exploitable.

From one of the reservoirs--they are named after National Party leaders--a part of the Orange River's water (whose proper terminus is the Atlantic) is diverted

into two rivers that flow into the Indian Ocean. It was necessary to bore and dynamite 82.5 kilometers of tunnels for that project. By so doing, however, the Sunday River and the Fish River are able to irrigate close to 64,000 hectares of citrus groves and farmland along their banks.

CSO: 4720/20

DETAILS ON ZULU BATTALIONS GIVEN

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jul 82 pp 50-51

[Text]

SURROUNDED by the forests and canelands of the Natal North Coast is the headquarters of 121 Bn, military "home" of the great and proud Zulus.

Formed in April 1979 with a mere 79 troops, 121 Bn now has many more men currently undergoing basic training.

"This was our first big intake," Cmdt J.H. Quinn, Officer Commanding 121 Bn, told PARATUS. "I am confident of producing well-trained and highly motivated young men."

Of the many volunteers who arrived at 121 Bn, none looked upon the Army as "just a job". They want to fight for their country. Rfn Paul Mwandla is a typical volunteer. He signed up with the SADF "to protect the public", having heard about the Army from his brother currently serving at Jozini base.

Battalion troops who have been serving for a while feel the same way. LCpl S. Moloi, dissatisfied with the mundane job he was doing at a factory, joined the Permanent Force in June 1979. "I decided to come to serve my country," he said. "I hope to remain in the Defence Force for the rest of my life, as the work here is varied and interesting; I do clerical work, but have had an opportunity to go to the Operational Area."

Another member of 121 Bn who did service on the Border, was Pte S.T. Zulu. He joined the Battalion directly after leaving school. "I was in Rundu in 1981," he said, "and although I worked in the base on that occasion, next time I'd like to go on patrol and get at Swapo."

This fierce determination is typical of

the Zulu soldier. Excerpts from '121 News', the Battalion newspaper, gives further proof of this:

- "My father did not want me to become a soldier. But I was able to convince him. I told him I wanted to go and fight for *him*. He then gave me permission to join the Army . . .

- "One day I was listening to the radio and heard about the South African Defence Force. I went to the nearest Police station to find out how I could become a South African soldier, and was successful. My purpose here is to fight the enemy, so I have sacrificed myself to do this. My aim is to fight in the company of my White brothers as well as my Black brothers to keep our country safe . . ."

While the Black troops undergo basically the same training as all Servicemen, Capt C.C. du Plessis, Officer Coordinating Training at 121 Bn, feels that cultural differences must be borne in mind all the time. "Although we demand from our troops the same discipline that is expected from other Servicemen, we adhere to Zulu custom. For example, in a different unit, when an Officer or NCO calls a troop, it is expected that the troop will approach the person calling him on the double.

"It is the custom of the Zulus, however, to show respect by *walking* over to the person calling him, rather than to run. If one did not know this, one might unfairly reprimand the soldier concerned."

A further problem is the difference between Western ways and the Zulu's own traditions. "Many of the things we regard as normal are alien to a large

number of our troops," said Capt du Plessis. "This is natural, however, as their backgrounds have in many instances been totally different. We must then help our troops to adjust accordingly."

Leadership by example is one of the fine tenets by which the leader group of 121 Bn live their lives. "It is very necessary," remarked Capt du Plessis. "for the leaders to establish themselves and gain the respect of their men. The way to do this is to lead from the front. In addition, once somebody has been appointed to a position of authority, we are loathe to replace him as the troops learn to accept, respect and follow the lead of one man."

The Battalion RSM, WO1 C.D. Oldewage, feels the fact that the troops at 121 Bn are volunteers, has a beneficial effect on training. "The troops are keen and willing to learn and to do what is required of them."

The RSM agreed it was important to respect ancient Zulu traditions. "For example, when there has been a death in the family," he said, "we give sufficient compassionate leave to allow the man concerned to comply with all the Zulu formalities, such as the slaughtering of

sheep. It is very necessary to do this, as tradition forms an integral part of their lives.

"Similarly, a man in mourning doesn't cut his hair for a certain period. For this period we permit him to have his hair at a length longer than is normally accepted."

The functions of 121 Battalion extend beyond merely training troops. The unit first served on the country's borders in the latter half of 1980, being the first Zulu unit to be so deployed, and since then have returned on many occasions. It has been found that the Zulu has a natural ability in drill, and squads have appeared with notable success at several exhibitions in Natal, including the prestigious Durban Tattoo. A company also took part in the Republic Festival celebrations in Durban in July last year. The unit has, in addition, on occasions presented the public with choir performances.

121 Bn is starting to make its mark on the South African military scene, and with ever increasing numbers flocking to join the unit at each successive intake, it seems assured of an impressive future.

PHOTO CAPTION:

Cmdt J.H. Quinn, OC 121 Bn chats with the CAO, Capt G.F. Wessels, at the impressive entrance to the HQ of 121 Bn.

CSO: 4700/1738

DETAILS ON DEFENSE WHITE PAPER GIVEN

Pretoria PARATUS in English Jun 82 pp 20-26

[Text] All doubts that may have existed about Soviet imperialistic/Marxist objectives throughout the world have been dispelled by events in recent times, especially in Southern Africa, according to a White Paper on Defence and Armaments Supply.

The White Paper was tabled in the House of Assembly, Cape Town, before the Defence Debate.

Extracts from the White Paper dealing with the threat against the RS, the broad defence policy, an operational review and armaments supply are quoted here as a matter of public record and for reference purposes.

THE THREAT

THE spread of Marxist/Leninist ideology remains the primary threat to the preservation of sovereignty and the survival of all the nations of the free world. A principle of communist ideology, as expounded by successive Soviet leaders, has always been that there can be no world peace before their doctrine has taken root all over the world. In spite of the tremendous expansion of its military force, it would appear that the USSR is not at present planning a large-scale conventional war against the West. But the USSR's direct intervention in Afghanistan, as well as its attitude towards developments surrounding the people's revolt in Poland, indicate that

the Soviet Union is prepared to enforce and extend its interests nearer home with its own military force.

In its indirect onslaught against Western capitalism, Soviet strategy is aimed at denying essential natural resources to the West. It is therefore in the interest of the Soviets to destabilize the situation in the oil-producing countries of the Middle East and South America, as well as to maintain, by means of its presence on land and at sea, a position of power vis-à-vis the important oil supply routes to the West. For this purpose the Soviet is stepping up its exploitation of turbulent situations in the areas concerned and is using surrogate forces such as Cubans in Ethiopia, and also Cuban influence in South America. To achieve its

expansionist aims the USSR maintains a considerable naval presence in the Indian Ocean area and has already succeeded in extending essential facilities for its naval units in this area. In view of the mineral wealth of Southern Africa, the USSR strives to extend its influence to this area by assisting terrorist organizations such as SWAPO and the SA ANC, by creating unrest and exploiting this situation, and by making use of surrogate forces such as the Cubans. (The latter are increasingly being supplemented by East Germans.) During the past two years the aims of the Soviet Union and its allies vis-à-vis Southern Africa in general, and South Africa in particular, have become more apparent.

ONSLAUGHT AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The influence of the Soviet Union and the Third World in the sphere of politics, diplomacy and propaganda is reflected in various world and regional organizations, with the United Nations (UN) and the Organization for African Unity (OAU) playing leading rôles against the RSA. UN partiality towards SWAPO was clearly revealed in the negotiating process on South West Africa while this world body's handling of RSA and SWA matters is proof of open hostility against the RSA. In many cases this attitude of the UN is the result of OAU influence.

It is the aim of the USSR to tie down the SA Defence Force by means of a protracted terrorist war in SWA, while at the same time giving increased assistance to terrorist action in the RSA. This Soviet aim explains SWAPO's constant, obstinate and unyielding attitude in the negotiating process on SWA. It is a clear demonstration of communist ulterior motives in negotiating pro-

cesses.

In the onslaught against the RSA, the USSR had already planned that, after independence, Zimbabwe was to play an important rôle in supporting the SA ANC. The unfavourable outcome of Zimbabwe's independence for the USSR compelled the latter to make greater demands on Mozambique. Increasing terrorist activities from Mozambique indicate that President Machel is prepared to involve his country more actively in the onslaught against the RSA.

In order to ensure the continued support of Angola and Mozambique for terrorism against SWA and the RSA, the USSR is supplying more and more military aid to these countries. In addition to the current Cuban presence, East German and Soviet military personnel are becoming increasingly involved in direct support for the armed forces of Angola and Mozambique, as well as in training SWAPO and SA ANC terrorists and planning terrorist activities. The USSR also supplies armaments, including tanks and fighter aircraft, on a relatively large scale to these countries. The air defence systems of Angola and Mozambique have been and are still being improved by the USSR. These systems include advanced ground-to-air missiles and the attendant radar equipment.

The ultimate aim of the Soviet Union and its allies is to overthrow the present body politic in the RSA and to replace it with a Marxist orientated form of government to further the objectives of the USSR, therefore all possible methods and means are used to attain this objective. This includes instigating social and labour unrest, civilian resistance, terrorist attacks against the infra-structure of the RSA and the intimidation of Black leaders and members of the

Security Forces. This onslaught is supported by a world-wide propaganda campaign and the involvement of various front organizations, such as trade unions and even certain church organizations and leaders.

Since 1979 the Soviet Union and its allies have continued and intensified their efforts to isolate the RSA in the political and economic field. In the UN efforts have been made to extend the arms boycott against the RSA, while the propaganda onslaught increased in intensity after Zimbabwe became independent.

Subversive activity aimed at causing confrontation with the authorities is being furthered especially by certain churches, church leaders and organizations in the RSA, supported by the World Council of Churches. In some cases churches, church organizations and leaders even openly lend moral support to terrorist organizations and also take part in undermining the SA Defence Force by, for instance, supporting those who evade national service.

Base facilities are at present being established in certain neighbouring countries of the RSA from where Soviet-trained terrorists infiltrate sporadically. Although there has been a noticeable increase in terrorist incidents in the RSA during the past two years, terrorists have not succeeded in obtaining significant support in the country. The terrorist onslaught is aimed particularly at obtaining extensive publicity in the local media, an objective that has succeeded to a considerable extent.

In spite of increasing arms supplies by the USSR, SWAPO's terrorist onslaught in SWA has shown no drastic increase and its activities are still mainly confined to the densely populated areas of Ovamboland. SWAPO's ineffectiveness and its particularly

weak military situation at present can be attributed to various internal problems, effective security force action against its base areas, increased operational casualties and a shortage of provisions.

CONCLUSION

The extent and intensity of the East-West conflict will continue to influence the development of the conventional military threat against the RSA. The West will probably try not to become involved in a broader conflict with the Soviet Bloc in the medium term, but because of the vested interests at stake, the future course of the present USA-USSR conflict is largely unpredictable. The presence of Soviet armaments in the neighbouring countries of the RSA, which include heavy and advanced equipment, increases the possibility of a conventional threat to the RSA and SWA, even in the short or medium term. If the Soviet Union wishes to become involved, Soviet personnel is all that would be required. But the factors that will influence the development of the conventional threat against the RSA are the outcome of the revolutionary onslaught against the RSA and SWA; the involvement of neighbouring states supported by the USSR and its surrogate forces; and the preparedness of the South African Security Forces.

BROAD POLICY

In terms of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act 44 of 1957), the SA Defence Force, or any part thereof, is authorized to be employed —

- on service in defence of the Republic;
- on service for the prevention or suppression of terrorism;
- on service in the prevention

or suppression of internal disorder in the Republic:

- on service in the preservation of life, health or property or the maintenance of essential services;
- and on such police duties as may be prescribed.

The SA Defence Force carries out these tasks and, in addition, achieves its aims within the following framework of broad policy:

- The SA Defence Force must ensure the security of the RSA with all means at its disposal. Since the RSA does not aspire to aggression against any state or group of states and has no intention of extending its territory, the SA Defence Force is essentially a peace task force. As a result of the communist threat and instability in Southern Africa it must, however, be constantly prepared to ensure security and the territorial integrity of the RSA.
- The RSA must be protected and safeguarded with all the force at the disposal of the Security Forces against any form of internal or external revolutionary action, whatever its nature or origin. If demanded by circumstances, this will also include offensive proactive action. In this way the SA Defence Force helps to maintain an orderly society and to ensure evolutionary development.
- The civilian infrastructure of the RSA must be supported. The preservation of life and property, as well as the maintenance and protection of essential services, is a prerequisite for the effective functioning of the civilian infrastructure of the RSA. As a result of present circumstances the SA Defence Force is becoming increas-

ingly involved in assisting other security forces and civilian organizations. In future such assistance will be concerned mainly with the protection of national key points and important places and areas.

- It is policy that all population groups be involved in defending the RSA. This means the representation of all population groups in the SA Defence Force, in other words, a Defence Force of the people for the people.
- Support and assistance must also be given to National and Independent States. The SA Defence Force, together with other Governments, makes its contribution in order to comply with the Government's policy and to help the National and Independent States maintain their security. In creating an own defence force for each Independent State the SA Defence Force endeavours to establish viable and efficient organizations. In this process the special needs of every national group regarding the preservation of its identity and pride are always taken into account. Mutual consultation ensures that these forces function according to the national traditions and circumstances of the Independent State concerned.
- In order to further mutual interests and to help ensure the national security of the Independent States, military agreements are entered into with these States when they attain their independence. This leads to the creation of a joint management body to co-ordinate co-operation and aid in the field of training and standardization with a view

to joint action.

- The SA Defence Force recognizes the supportive capabilities of the Independent States and encourages their participation in an overall Southern African military treaty organization against a common enemy. The SA Defence Force also provides a commendable service to the Independent States as regards socio-economic aid and training. The existing regional units, ie Black territorial units, established within the National State concerned, form the nucleus around which such future defence forces will be developed.

OPERATIONAL GENERAL REVIEW

The aim of the SA Defence Force is to establish and maintain a prepared, efficient and balanced force consisting of an Army, an Air Force and a Navy, with the support of a Medical Service; to ensure, in co-operation with the Security departments, the national security of the RSA against any threat; and to render assistance for the maintenance of other essential services.

The present revolutionary threat against the RSA, as well as the continued and increasing assistance and accommodation given to revolutionary elements by certain neighbouring countries, intensifies the threat against the security of a sovereign RSA. In the execution of its task it is essential for the SA Defence Force to ensure appropriate integrity of the RSA and its peoples.

In the present operational situation there is no controlled neutral zone between the RSA and the host countries of its enemies. The result is that the enemy is able to establish and

operate its bases, arms depots and logistic routes close to the borders of the RSA with the approval of the host country concerned. This means that the enemy can cross the border to lay land mines, to terrorize, kidnap and intimidate the local population (who are actually the target group), to carry out attacks on innocent people and then within a few hours return to the host country where he is unassailable. Such a state of affairs may lead to the lowering of security standards and detrimentally affect the morale of the local population. In addition, it has a negative effect on the soldier since territorial integrity has to be respected by the SA Defence Force.

No government in the world can afford to tolerate a situation of this nature. Consequently, when the situation arises, the SA Defence Force has no other option than to launch pre-emptive operations across the border in order to destroy enemy bases, depots and logistic routes and in this way to discourage enemy action from areas adjacent to the RSA border. Hostile host countries have been warned repeatedly at the highest level that support to and accommodation of terrorist organizations that plan to overthrow the government in the RSA is viewed in a very serious light, and that appropriate steps against such enemies will be taken without hesitation. At the same time it has been clearly stated that the security forces of neighbouring countries that interfere with RSA action must, under such circumstances, accept the consequences. The tranquility following across-border operations in areas in SWA that had suffered heavy terrorist attacks is conclusive proof that offensive defence is indispensable for internal stability.

The number of operations that have been conducted

during the past two years has led to greater mutual co-operation between the Arms of the Service. The operational successes achieved clearly reflect the joint and integral potential of the Arms of the Service. In respect of the internal situation there has been particularly close co-operation between the SA Defence Force, the SA Police and the SA Railways Police. Joint action, the determination of areas of responsibility and supporting doctrines are some of the facets that have already been formulated jointly to unite the Security Forces into a well-knit community able to counter the insurgency threat.

The SA Defence Force, and especially the Commando Force of the SA Army, plays an important part in the continuous protection of national

key points, while a number of industrial commandos have also been established for this purpose. A start has already been made with the installation of electronic security equipment at some Defence Force installations to supplement normal security measures. Security training is at present receiving a very high priority and security measures are consistently applied throughout the SA Defence Force. The SA Navy co-operates very closely with the SA Railways Police as regards the security of harbours as national key points.

All four Arms of the Service were actively involved in rendering aid during the flood disasters in the Karroo and the Eastern Cape in 1981. The provision of accommodation, food, medication and other facilities, as well as assistance with rescue work and clearing up, contributed largely towards normalizing the situation and restoring the morale of the local population.

During the past years the Joint Management Centres have been developed into ef-

ficient bodies of the State Security Management System. Regular liaison has already improved interdepartmental relations and ensured more realistic joint planning, which enables this organization to function effectively and to take timely precautions.

ARMAMENTS SUPPLY

Armaments Corporation of South Africa Limited

Armcor's task is to provide for the armaments requirements of the RSA as efficiently and economically as possible. As a manufacturing and procurement agency it controls the following categories of manufacture:

Arms

- Ammunition
- Missile technology
- Electro-optics
- Aircraft manufacture and maintenance
- Pyrotechnic products
- Armoured vehicles
- Operational vehicles
- Vessels
- Radar and computers
- Telecommunications
- Weapons electronics
- Maritime technology
- Electronic warfare

Mainly as a result of strategic and economic considerations, Armcor handles the manufacturing actions of almost half of the above-mentioned categories through full-subsidiary companies, while the rest is undertaken by contractors from the private sector. The total expenditure portfolios for the financial years 1980/81 and 1981/82, amount to RM1432 and RM1540, respectively.

In order to phase out the last remaining imports of strategic and sophisticated armaments, the manufacturing capacity of several of Armcor's own subsidiaries as well as that of some private firms was expanded to a level where not only the country's total re-

quirements could be met, but where a reserve capacity would also be available for a possible increase in the demand.

Where advanced technology is still lacking it is being made available to manufacturers with the necessary capabilities. Where such technology is not readily available as a result of the arms embargo, the problem is being overcome by local processes of research and development.

This reserve production capacity, together with the availability of advanced technology, forms the basis for armaments exports, an activity managed by Armcor with satisfactory results.

In order to obtain a complete picture of the armaments situation in the country and to rationalize the industry with its almost 105 000 employees (Armcor subsidiaries 29 000 and private contractors 76 000), Armcor now also controls the export of armaments to other countries.

HIGHLIGHTS

The production capacity of all Armcor's manufacturing subsidiaries has been increased, either by the expansion of existing facilities or by the erection of new installations such as the new explosives and propellant installation at Kranzkop, Wellington, and the new quick-fire installation at Elandsfontein, Pretoria. These modern facilities have led to an improvement in the utilization and employment of manpower. This expansion programme was completed within the estimated cost and time schedules without affecting current production. After the completion of the programme the Corporation's total assets amounted to RM1300.

As regards products, considerable attention was devoted to the new 155 mm gun

and the multilauncher artillery rocket system and these somewhat overshadowed the new R4 rifle and its matching 5.56 mm ammunition as well as the taking into service of the Samil operational vehicles and the strike craft surface-skimming missile.

Highlights in local development were a mobile tropo-telecommunication system for tactical command and control and ultra-high frequency/single-sideband radios with frequency-hopping ability for security communication.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Self-sufficiency is the local ability to conceptualize products and systems in order to satisfy local requirements and then to develop and produce these without direct assistance from abroad. This does not include certain non-critical components which could be made locally but are being imported at more economical prices.

To achieve self-sufficiency, a supporting infra-structure with high technological capacity and facilities has to be developed, such as that required for precision metal casting and machining, cast multi-base propellants, special steel, thin and thick film substrata and multi-layer etching boards, optic glass, quartz crystals, light amplifiers, monolithic integrated circuits, artillery grenade forged pieces, etc.

Categories where the level of self-sufficiency has already been achieved are:

- Artillery guns and rockets
- Artillery fire-control equipment
- Short-range guided missiles
- Mini-computers
- Mine detectors, mine detonators and mine-resistant vehicles
- Operational vehicles
- Armoured vehicles
- Tactical telecommunication

equipment
Anti-personnel, anti-vehicle
and programmed ground
mines
Arms and ammunition

QUALITY CONTROL

The introduction of advanced and new technologies is linked to the development of a technical management capability for the effective utilization of the technology, for which Armscor has already created an affective quality management infra-structure.

A complete educational programme up to the level of Engineering Technologist was drawn up for Technikon. Two universities envisage the introduction of a post-graduate course in quality engineering. The RSA's own code of practice for a quality management system was published and some of the most important procurement organizations like the SA Transport Services, Posts and Telecommunications, Sasol, Iscor, Escom, the Atomic Energy Board, Ucor and the Chamber of Mines have undertaken to implement these standards. Training programmes in quality control are being carried out on a continuous basis for the Armscor group, the SA Defence Force and the private sector.

STANDARDIZATION

In order to launch viable local production programmes based on the relatively limited requirements of the SA Defence Force, the rationalization of major equipment should be regarded as a prerequisite in the determination of needs which also facilitates the standardization of components and sub-assemblies. This technique provides Armscor with a better opportunity of utilizing the advantages of an increased volume of production and this considerably facilitates the SA Defence Force's logistics tasks.

LOCAL CONTENT

In the case of less sophisticated equipment, only items with a total local content are considered, while for those products where, by definition, self-sufficiency has not yet been attained, local assembly, testing and taking into service are the minimum requirements in respect of local content.

In this way more work opportunities are provided for semi-skilled labour and at the same time the capacity at least to maintain, repair and re-commission even the most sophisticated equipment locally is ensured.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

In view of the irrevocability of the arms embargo, the funds available for basic research are inadequate. This is a national problem which does not apply only to defence research. As regards specific research and especially the development of armaments, the situation is much better and all available facilities are being utilized for this purpose.

The greatest successes were achieved where manufacturing subsidiaries and private industries had the opportunity to undertake the development of the products which they will eventually manufacture. This not only provides improved support for the manufacturing process, but also saves time and manpower during the technology transfer phase. However, in the application of this principle the duplication of certain high-technology processes and facilities should be avoided.

EXPORT OF ARMAMENTS

Not only is there an overproduction of armaments in the

world, but certain major powers use this fact as a form of aid by subsidizing prices and providing incredibly low financing facilities.

In order to penetrate this highly competitive market, Armscor relies mainly on the fact that the products available from the RSA are operationally evaluated and tested and that the highest quality standards are maintained throughout.

UTILIZATION OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

In addition to the maximum utilization of the private sector in the armaments manufacturing industry, the Board of Armscor applies the principle of appointing individuals from the private sector as directors of subsidiary companies. This arrangement is in accordance with the Cabinet practice to appoint leaders of industry as directors of Armscor.

In striving to maintain the management capabilities of Armscor on the highest possible professional level, the management hierarchy was strengthened by the appointment of a recognised industrial leader from the private sector as Executive Vice-Chairman, and members of the private sector are approached to act as consultants to provide inputs in respect of general management methods and specific specialized aspects of management. It is gratifying that the private sector in every case and without hesitation is prepared to make a contribution, in some cases even without compensation.

PERSONNEL

At present in-depth attention is being given to the effective utilization of and good relations with all Armscor employees. In order to soften the impact on Armscor of the

general shortage of trained and skilled labour, training programmes have been accelerated at all levels and adapted and extended to all population groups. Armscor aims to give to all its employees the opportunity to improve their chances of promotion and their living conditions.

The manufacture of armaments is traditionally in the forefront of industrial technology and any national shortage of technical manpower makes the greatest impact in this field. Armscor therefore contributes more than most other industries towards the selection and training of technical personnel — from apprentices to post-graduate scientists — for all population groups. Direct expenditure for this purpose amounts to almost RM6 per year.

In addition, there is a tendency to structure procedures in such a manner that limited manpower may be utilized to the best effect: improved rôle distribution in the fields of procurement, and technology transfer between developer and manufacturer and between technical and commercial functions are typical examples.

RATIONALIZATION

In striving towards a more effective organization, the management of Armscor has for some considerable time been busy with a process of rationalization. Until now special attention has been given to the following:

- The introduction of improved financial procedures with a view to increased productivity, improved streamlining of pro-

cedures and a better quality of information for management purposes. In this respect, greater use is made of computerized procedures.

- Personnel matters are coordinated on a centralized basis and common conditions of service and fringe benefits have already been introduced. The post level structure is also being revised and simplified.

CONCLUSION

Events since the tabling of the previous White Paper on Defence have dispelled all doubts that may have existed about Soviet imperialist/Marxist objectives throughout the world, and especially in respect of Southern Africa.

The establishment of Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique as Marxist satellites has completed the link between the Atlantic and Indian Ocean, and this leaves the RSA as the last stronghold of the West in Africa.

It is therefore evident that the attention of the Soviet Union, its surrogates and the Eastern Bloc countries as regards Africa, is no longer divided and that all efforts will be directed at the RSA. This state of affairs places a great responsibility on every citizen of the RSA and, in particular, on the Defence Family. Every citizen, irrespective of race or colour, may therefore be expected to contribute unselfishly towards a motivated and prepared Defence Force which will defend the country and its people with determination and perseverance against any military onslaught.

BRIEFS

WINTERVELDT SQUATTERS MEET--WINTERVELDT squatters meet over the weekend at two venues to discuss the prevention of crime in the area as well as problems they have experienced with some landlords including evictions and the lack of a water supply. The first meeting, according to the organisers' spokesman, would be held on Saturday morning at the Manelelong Higher Primary School grounds and the second on Sunday morning at the Mahlwereng School. The spokesman said tenants at certain plots were subjected to high rentals and that water rations were also sold to them at high prices. He said that crime was rife in the squatter complex and that residents were constantly exposed to the dangers of being robbed, mugged and sometimes killed by thugs. Ill-treatment of squatters by their landlords, he said, led to the movement of those affected from one plot to the other and that this could result in some being arrested for not having the proper permits during a police swoop. Certain plot owners, the spokesman said, did not issue receipts for their tenants' rent payments and as a result, the tenants could not furnish proof of residence even if they had lived at a certain plot for years. The spokesman said that at these meetings the plight of Venda and Xhosa residents, who were unable to obtain reference books because they belonged to independent states, would be discussed. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Aug 82 p 5]

HOMELESS FAMILIES--WHILE more than 10 000 families in Katlehong, near Germiston, go homeless, the Katlehong Community Council is spending about R2-m to build new council chambers and administration offices. Early this year the council and the East Rand Administration Board announced that they had no funds to build more houses in the area. The council said they were planning a site and service scheme whereby residents could build their own houses. Then a few months ago, the council started with phase one of a building project which includes administration offices. This phase will be completed by the end of October. Chairman of the Katlehong Community Council, Mr A P Khumalo, said yesterday the council had insufficient facilities like council chambers. He said they were using offices at the local administration board offices in the township and other offices in Wadeville. [Text] Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Aug 82 p 7]

VIP TO MEET--THE Venda Independence People's Party (VIP) is to hold a meeting on Sunday at the Putalushaka Higher Primary School in Tshiawelo at 9 am. Mr Gilber Bakani, the party's leader, said the meeting would be addressed by opposition MPs. He said the meeting had been called to reorganise the party and

to work out strategies of how to put words into action. All branches and chairmen and secretaries are requested to attend. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Aug 82 p 5]

WITS STUDENTS' APPEAL--A REQUEST for the reinstatement of 12 students who were suspended after a clash between the Black Students' Society and Jewish students at Wits University last week, has been turned down. The request, which was made last week and again on Sunday night, by Mr Jeremy Clark, president of the Students' Representative Council, was turned down by the vice-chancellor Professor D J du Plessis. A spokesman for the university on Tuesday said the students would appear before university authorities at a discipline hearing on Monday, August 16. Another meeting to discuss the suspension issue was to be held at the campus yesterday. The students were suspended after a clash between the BSS, who held a pro-Palestine Liberation Organisation rally, and the South African Union of Jewish Students (SAUJS) who were also having a meeting. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Aug 82 p 7]

UNREST HITS WHITE WORKERS--PORT ELIZABETH--A tragic situation had arisen for the White motor factory worker in Port Elizabeth, according to Mr Henry Ferreira, deputy secretary of the Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union, reports Sapa. He was commenting on the position of the White worker in the labour unrest that has led to repeated strikes and the consequent closure of three motor manufacturing factories--Ford, General Motors and Volkswagen. Thousands of Whites were affected, Mr Ferreira said. Whites who had to be laid off because of the halt in production at their factories received no pay for the time during which the factories were closed, although they could apply for unemployment insurance after three days. The workers of his union were bitterly dissatisfied, Mr Ferreira said. They wanted to know why no action was being taken against illegal strikers in terms of the new labour laws. A decision by the Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage motor firms to move their operations elsewhere would bring "chaos" and unemployment to the area, Mr Louis Rive, special adviser to the Government, said yesterday. Jentje Knuppe reports production at GM has returned to normal. A spokesman for the strike-ridden firm, which last had to close its doors on Wednesday afternoon after a mass walkout, said the plant reopened early yesterday morning as scheduled and no problems were encountered with production. No further labour unrest was reported either at Volkswagen in Uitenhage. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 82 p 3]

SACTU NOT FEDERATION--THE terrorism trial of trade unionist Mr Alan Fine continued in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday with the prosecution seeking to prove that the organisation which Mr Fine sympathised with, the South African Congress of Trade Unions, was not a federation of trade unions, as it had no affiliates. This point was made yesterday during cross-examination of labour expert Mr Edward Charles Webster. Mr Webster had testified that SACTU was different to other federations "in that it believed the struggle for trade union Blacks must be linked to a wider struggle for democracy in South Africa". Mr Fine is charged with sympathising and supporting the banned ANC in that the ANC and SACTU were signatories to the revolutionary alliance and that supporting the one meant supporting the other. Mr Fine told the court he felt he could not be charged with being a member of, supporter of, or

involved in SACTU as SACTU was a federation of trade unions and as far as he knew was not open to individual membership. Cross-examined by Mr C Swanepoel, prosecuting, Mr Webster yesterday conceded that a trade union federation was no longer a federation if its affiliate trade unions resigned. SACTU went into exile during the 1960s, according to evidence earlier in the trial. The prosecution yesterday submitted that SACTU seemed to have no trade union members in South Africa and should therefore be considered defunct. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Aug 82 p 4]

ELECTRONIC WARFARE SCHOOL--THE Chief of the SA Navy, V Adm R. A. Edwards, officially opened both the Electronic Warfare Training Section and the Navigation School in Simon's Town recently. It was decided to establish a specialist Electronic Warfare Section in 1976, and work began on the building a few years later. Prior to this Electronic Warfare equipment training had been done at Signal School in Simon's Town. Construction on the Electronic Warfare Section was completed after 13 months, and courses have been conducted in the centre since early last year. In between courses, equipment has had to be installed. One of the most notable features of the installation was the financial saving gained through the modification and conversion of what was considered to be 'obsolete' equipment. The modification of equipment had also provided facilities which would otherwise have taken years to acquire. The Navigation School, which aims at enhancing the professional standard of Navigation and Bridgeman-ship throughout the SA Navy, started its first General Navigation course at the school in January 1982. Before this there had been no central home for navigation, and navigational instruction was done at the Naval College in Gordon's Bay, and at the Military Academy in Saldanha. It was decided that it would be more practical to combine the two courses and introduce a five week General Navigation Course. Last year 41 midshipmen attended the course and to date this year, 33 students have been instructed in navigation at the school. A total of 51 weeks of navigational instruction has been programmed for 1982. The staff of Electronic Warfare School soon after it had been officially opened by the Chief of the Navy. From Left to Right: Cdr P. Breedt, WO2J. Eilbeck, PO J. Harlock, LtCdr D. Duligall, WO2 C. F. Crane, Lt Cdr T. Higgins and WO1 J. Joubert. [Photo not included] [Text] [Pretoria PARATUS in English Jul 82 p 89]

CSO: 4700/1737

UGANDA

BOB ASTLES REPORTED UNDERGOING FURTHER TRIALS

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2921, 6 Aug 82 p 14

[Text] Kampala, 6 Aug--Idi Amin's former right-hand man, British-born Bob Astles, will stand trial on theft and robbery charges beginning August 16 in a Kampala magistrate's court.

The trial was originally to have got under way yesterday but was adjourned because a senior government prosecutor assigned to the case was at another trial in the near-by Uganda High Court.

Mr. Astles, 60, will be tried along with his former police assistant, Charles Tindyebwa.

They were tried and acquitted by the Uganda High Court last October of murdering a fisherman on Lake Victoria. But they have since been held at the Luzira maximum security prison outside Kampala. Mr. Astles will be defended by Kampala lawyer, Fred Sempebwa.

The first offence is alledged to have been committed on September 19, 1978 at Konkonjeru trading centre in Mukono district east of Kampala. According to the prosecution, the two defendants stole 71,000 shillings (approximately 1,000 dollars then), four suits, six shirts, two bags containing children's clothes and four beds.

On the second count, it is alledged that Mr. Astles broke into a bar also at Nkokonjeru the following day, stealing a refrigerator, a cooker, five cartons of waraqi (gin) and six cartons of whisky. On the third count, he was accused of stealing on the same day 30 shillings, five cartons of soap, five bags of sugar and five crates of beer.

Both men have pleaded not guilty to the three charges. Their trial is now scheduled to begin on August 16 under Chief magistrate John S.P.P. O'Bwangamoi.
(AFP)

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