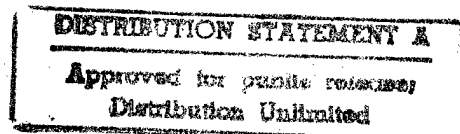


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19 JUNE 1986

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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19 JUNE 1986

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GHANA

OAU STAFF, OTHERS OPPOSE CLOSING OF ACCRA OFFICE

AB221922 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] No definite instructions have been received in Accra from the OAU head office in Addis Ababa whether its office in Accra is to be closed down or not. When a GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] correspondent visited the office today, the staff were still at post. The director of the African and OAU bureau, Mr Jack Wilmot, said the implications of the decision to close down the Accra regional office have been made known to the secretary general, Mr Ide Oumarou. He said the decision, if carried out, would be regrettable but he hoped it would be reserved.

The decision to close down the Accra, Kampala, and Banugi offices of the OAU came up at the 43d session of the OAU ministerial council meeting as part of Secretary General Ide Oumarou's revitalization and streamlining program for the organization. The revitalization also included staff cut and redeployment.

Reactions have come from many quarters against the closure of the Accra office in particular. The Organization of African Trade Union Unity has said the closure of the offices in the home of Dr Kwame Nkrumah, the founding father of the organization, will please the imperialists. Ghana's delegation to the ministerial meeting led by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, stated the country's position against the decision in clear terms. The Accra regional office is charged with coordinating the food needs of the continent and advising African governments on food and nutrition. Some observers had said the office is also operated in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization and its closure at a time when Africa's emphasis is on food is ill-advised.

/8918

CSO: 3400/1826

GHANA

BRIEFS

JOINT COMMISSION WITH NIGERIA--The third session of the permanent Ghana-Nigeria joint commission for cooperation opened in Accra this morning. Heads of delegations of the two countries stressed the need to build up and maintain in more concrete terms their long traditional bonds of relations. The second session was held in Lagos, Nigeria, in October 1980. Since then the commission has been on a virtual recess. The third session is expected to finalize issues discussed at the second conference and work out a concrete legal framework on rural areas. These include political, legal, consular, economic and agricultural issues. Attention will also be given to trade, transport and aviation, communication, energy, health, science, education, culture and sports. The Ghanaian team is led by Mr Jack Wilmot, director of the African and OAU Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Nigerian side by Alhaji Abubakr Alhaji, permanent secretary to the Nigerian Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 May 86 AB] /8918

CSO: 3400/1826

LIBERIA

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT DISCUSSES SCHOOL'S FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

AB272121 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] It has been reported in Monrovia that due to the present financial position of the university, the opening date for 1986 academic activities at the University of Liberia still remains unknown. According to today's edition of the DAILY STAR, quoting University of Liberia President Dr Joseph J. Morris yesterday during an interview, he said: It would be making a mockery of the system were we to open now without addressing ourselves to the great financial problem facing us.

It can be recalled in Dr Morris's academic '86 review he said, and I quote: Unless there is a marked improvement in the level of financial support to the University of Liberia in academic '86, it is likely that tuition will have to be increased again; unquote.

Dr Morris has meanwhile said that a package has been prepared and presented to the Government of Liberia for its approval, though he did not say whether the package includes the possible increase in tuition. Dr Morris further noted that when the package is approved, the University of Liberia administration expects about \$1 million to cover all salary arrears and logistics. He said that he and his co-workers were exerting every ounce of energy and effort to pay salary arrears for the month of February as well as to assess the university's readiness to start classes, in spite of the financial constraints at the university.

/6091

CSO: 3400/1827

MOZAMBIQUE

ANALYSIS SEES NO NEW FACES IN RECENT GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 7 May 86 pp 7, 8

[Text]

Faced with a worsening war and continued economic crisis, *Frelimo* has reshuffled both party and provincial leadership. But there are few new faces. The old, trusted leadership has merely been rotated into different jobs. Indeed, the reshuffle seems a reversal of changes made over the past three years.

The war against the South African-backed MNR guerrillas has not been going well, especially in the Zambezi River valley in the centre of the country where the MNR appears to be receiving extensive supplies from nearby Malawi. At one stage last January the MNR controlled the three main towns on the lower part of the river; they were dislodged from the largest, Marromeu, only with the help of Zimbabwean troops.

The biggest problem for the Mozambican army is its almost complete lack of organisation. Army units out in the provinces have no logistics back-up of any description. Supplies of food, money, ammunition and other vital ingredients for a workable army are entirely unreliable. Not surprisingly soldiers have often questioned the point of fighting. Some turn, perhaps by necessity, to stealing food and clothing from locals. The MNR cannot be vanquished by such a motley army.

Zimbabwean troops, who have been deployed in Mozambique for about four years, first to guard the Mutare-Beira oil pipeline, then to help the Mozambican army as well, consistently find it difficult to distinguish between MNR guerrillas and Mozambican government troops. Appalled by the Mozambicans' disorganisation, some Zimbabwean army commanders believe helping the Mozambicans is a waste of time until *Frelimo* sorts its army out. Last year the Zimbabweans helped capture the MNR's main base at Casa Banana. This February the MNR took it back for a month until the Zimbabweans again helped its recapture.

Complaints came into the open at the Second Conference of Mozambican Youth, 18 to 23 March in Maputo. The youth movement secretary, **Zacarias Kupela**, blamed corruption in the army, where officers siphon off supplies and sell them on the black market. Speakers from the floor told of officers selling uniforms to their own men. There were also accusations of racial discrimination, with delegates pointing out the virtual absence in the army of whites, mestizos or Asians.

Meanwhile, there is a lot of urban discontent about the effects of the new free market. In Maputo the markets are now full of fruit and vegetables but almost empty of shoppers because the prices are so high: tomatoes cost \$15 per pound at the official exchange rate. Market traders can make huge profits on small turnovers, so they have replaced state-fixed prices with cartel-fixed prices. The middle class, in particular, is angry because it has not benefitted from the free market as it expected to.

The 11-strong politburo met in one of its longest ever sessions, from 18 February to 3 March, to debate the country's military and economic predicaments. In a statement at the end of the meeting, stressing the links between the two, it said "the objective of South African economic destabilisation is to create dissatisfaction division, and confusion in the country in order to call socialism into question . . . within the framework of the war economy, existing economic and financial resources (must) be channelled as a priority to the war effort."

Three weeks later several politburo members were given new responsibilities and authority over groups of ministries. Four of them came back from the political wilderness; and three have been called back to Maputo from provincial posts. On 24 April the changes were completed with a ministerial reshuffle. Below we outline a few salient points to the politburo changes.

- **Gen. Alberto Chipande**, a former defence minister who in 1983 was sent into virtual retirement as governor of the northern province of Cabo Delgado, now returns to Maputo to take charge of defence again. (Surprisingly, no other changes were made in the top military ranks).
- **Mario Machungo**, a former planning minister who was pushed out of the mainstream in 1983 to become governor of Zambezia province, likewise returns to Maputo and his office as planning minister. He also becomes politburo economic supremo - in charge of planning, finance, banking, foreign trade, labour, wages and prices, transport, minerals, industry and energy.
- **Armando Guebuza**, dismissed as interior minister in June 1984 (AC Vol 24 No 14) has had little to do since then though he was later made a minister in the president's office (probably to allow President **Samora Machel** to keep an eye on him). He has now been made responsible for agriculture, light and food industry, and internal trade. This is a notably smaller role than that given to Machungo, indicating that Guebuza has not yet returned to favour. Both are given a special brief to increase production and to "struggle against racketeering and speculation", which may signal a retreat from the free market.

- **Marcelino dos Santos**, a former party economic secretary and more recently in semi-retirement as governor of Sofala, is recalled to Maputo to devote full time to his role as permanent secretary of the People's Assembly (parliament). Traditionally this is a minor post, but it takes on new importance with *Frelimo's* commitment to hold parliamentary elections this year, for the first time since 1978. But dos Santos has been given no economics role.

The 24 April government reshuffle saw the dismissal of the governor of the *Bank of Mozambique*, **Prakash Ratilal**, and the finance minister, **Rui Baltazar**. They are now respectively vice minister of trade and rector of the university. The post of secretary of state for physical planning, created in 1983 when Machungo was side-lined, is abolished. (The former state secretary for physical planning, **Jose Forjaz**, has been on a study leave in Italy for several months). The new finance minister is former minerals minister **Abdul Magid Osman**. Machungo and Osman are proponents of highly centralised planning and big state development projects, a concept which went on the wane after the 1983 fourth party congress. The above three who lost their jobs supported decentralisation and smaller development projects.

Indeed, the reshuffle totally changes Mozambique's international economic face. Baltazar's complete removal from government is a particular surprise. He is vice-chairman of SADCC and an important figure in regional cooperation. Ratilal is well known in international banking circles for his regular trips to try to raise money for Mozambique. Politburo member **Jacinto Veloso** has been made head of a new ministry of cooperation, which is to deal with all Mozambique's foreign economic relations - probably including IMF and *World Bank* negotiations, and probably some of Ratilal's and Baltazar's former tasks.

Several other ministerships and governorships have also changed hands, but for the most part are redistributed to people who are already governors or ministers. One striking aspect about the whole two-part reshuffle is *Frelimo's* failure to bring in new people with new ideas. Indeed it has turned back to those who had been judged failures three years ago. It also seems to spell the end to a phase of decentralisation which was encouraged by having politburo members in the provinces. But most important, the reshuffle brought back to Maputo and back into politics those politburo members who had been eased out and who might have become foci of dissent.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1825

19 June 1986

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PARIS MAINTAINS AID--France will maintain its aid to Mozambique, prime minister Jacques Chirac himself has told Jacinto Veloso, Maputo's new minister responsible for overseas co-operation and former architect of the Nkomati agreement with South Africa. Mr Veloso was assured last week that Mozambique would not be barred from the soft loans provided by France's Fonds d'Aide et Cooperation, as the French minister for foreign aid, Michel Aurillac, said recently (see ION N 227). He also had talks with Jean-Bernard Raimond, the French foreign minister, on the situation in southern Africa, and at the finance ministry on the question of Mozambique's arrears of loan repayments. The upshot is that french economic and financial aid, begun in 1981 with the arrival in power of President francois Mitterrand, will be maintained at its present level. Efforts are also being made to interest French investors further and a working group will meet soon to consider a request from Maputo for a booster loan from the main French aid fund, the Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique. France, which has just given the green light for the opening of an office of Angola's rebel UNITA movement in Paris, seems to be following in Washington's footsteps, giving support for the Mozambican government and the Angolan insurgents. [Text][Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 17 May 86 p 2]/12828

CSO: 3400/1819

NAMIBIA

CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS PROSPECTS, DETAILS DISCUSSED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text] **AS D-DAY for constitutional proposals to replace AG 8 approaches, sources close to the government to-day ruled out June 17 as a feasible date for announcing a replacement.**

The Select Committee on National Unity last month adjourned to May 13 so that all parties in the Transitional Government could work out their plans and proposals for a new administrative arrangement for the country.

The committee was charged with then hammering out a joint proposal to be presented to the National Assembly the week beginning May 19.

The government said it hoped to make an announcement on a replacement on its first anniversary on June 17.

However, the reconvening of the National Assembly has already been postponed to May 27.

In addition, early indications are that parties' proposals could be widely divergent, mainly between those who favour a strong central government and those who want meaningful power on the second tier.

There are also differences over the number of districts or provinces.

"June 17 is out of the question," a reliable source close to the government told The Advertiser today.

He pointed out that amongst other things, the legal implications had to be looked at as far as the Constitutional Council was concerned, while there were "some other very funny snags".

The most widely publicised proposals thus far have been those of the DTA and a six-province system said to be favoured by Swapo-D and Swanu.

The DTA blueprint outlines a strong central government, with a largely weak 'second tier' of districts and district governors, as well as a senate. The continued existence of tribal authorities is also provided for.

The plan provides for 17 districts, which includes the division of Owambo into three areas.

Asked about the potentially controversial division of

Owambo, DTA general secretary Johan de Waal said the area had been split along tribal lines as well as to try and give the Owambo people more senators.

"We don't want to make the same mistake as the colonial powers of cutting tribes up," he added.

When asked about the acceptability of the DTA's proposals, Mr De Waal said he was confident that the population would accept them.

But, Swapo-D leader Andreas Shipanga confirmed his party's proposals were ready.

In the past Swapo-D and Swanu have been said to favour a provincial system, also with a strong central government.

Baster leader Mr Hans Diergaardt said his party would take a final decision today on whether it would be submitting proposals.

He felt decentralisation was "a very good thing".

"It's no use having a central government that doesn't have contact with the people," he added, underlining he was a firm believer in the adage that "power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely".

Mr Diergaardt said he had no problems with AG 8 as long as the replacement was an im-

provement, brought peace, was internationally acceptable and was effective.

Although the SWA National Party could not be reached for confirmation, indications are that they favour a federal system with very strong provincial powers.

Another plan put forward by the NP in the past has been that of virtually dividing the country into two, the northern part being mostly Owambo.

/8309

CSO: 3400/1716

NAMIBIA

MINISTERS VISIT OPERATIONAL AREA, TALK WITH MILITARY, PEOPLE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 May 86 p 3

[Text]

THE CIVILIAN population in the Operational Area basically accepted that the presence of Security Forces there was in their own interest, according to three Cabinet ministers.

The three ministers, Mr Moses Katjiuongua, Mr Andreas Shipanga and Mr Andrew Matjila reported to the media yesterday on a brief visit to the north last Saturday.

Chairman of the Cabinet, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, explained that the visit was part of a programme of acquainting Cabinet ministers with the working conditions of members of the police and armed forces operating throughout the country, "and particularly in the Operational Area."

"The three ministers also met and had informal talks with prominent members of the community in Ondangwa," he said.

They also visited the SWA Police Counter Insurgency

Unit camp which was attacked during a cross-border raid last week.

Asked if the local people had any complaints about the security forces, Mr Matjila said there had been isolated incidents "which have created misunderstanding between the security forces and the public in general".

But, he said, the presence of the security forces as a protective force was being accepted.

This view was underlined by both Mr Shipanga and Mr Katjiuongua.

Mr Shipanga said that in a war situation it was not a matter of whether you liked somebody or not: "it is a matter of...who can guarantee a measure of security".

Mr Kozonguizi said informal addresses and talks with officers had been held and problems experienced by the men in their work would be taken up at Cabinet level.

Some important aspects they had dealt with included the aims and objectives of the Transitional Government; the role that should be played by the security forces in their relations with the civilian population; and, the general role of security forces in any country against any form of aggression.

He said the ministers had been impressed by the overall attitude of the men and their officers.

Mr Kozonguizi said more frequent visits to the area "to address the masses" were very important and a recommendation to this effect would be made to the Cabinet.

/8309

CSO: 3400/1716

19 June 1986

NIGERIA

NAVAL CENTRAL LOGISTIC BASE OPENS IN SAPELE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 May 86 p 9

[Article by Olu Adebayo]

[Text] MINISTER of Defence, Major-General Domkat Bali has opened the Navy's first central logistic base and technical training school complex at Sapele in Bendel State.

Known as the "NNS urhisapele," the base was converted from the former commercial port of Sapele built by the federal government in 1980.

General Bali said on Thursday, that the port was passed on to the Navy last year because of the slump in commercial shipping and the government's desire to ensure that the huge investment did not lie wasted.

The base which is located on the Ethiopie River, about a kilometre outside Sapele town, has direct access to the Bight of Benin at Escravos about 150 kilometres away. It also has access routes to both the north and south of the River Niger.

The base apart from providing logistic requirements of the complex, also houses the Nigerian Navy Technical Training Centre (NNTTC) which caters for all the technical training of officers and ratings in the Navy.

It also houses the Navy Logistics Training Centre (NNLTC) for logistic and secretarial training of officers and the central depot of the Navy for the storage of parts for the remaining naval establishments in the country.

The base whose conversion was done by Messrs Dornier Nigeria Limited — a West German armaments firm will be under the command of Navy Captain C.W. Esere.

General Bali pressed the point to the senior naval officers present which included Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, that the effectiveness of any naval force depended on the efficient handling of its logistic support.

He asked them to therefore ensure that "this fine base is used to advantage in maintaining a high state of operational readiness."

He also re-emphasised the need for self-reliance in the armed forces especially in the area of technical manpower training.

This, he said, was in conformity with the Federal Military Government's policy on the need for the armed forces to become self-reliant in maintaining ships and equipment.

The technical training centres contain among others, school for weapons, basic and marine engineering and a central workshop.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1833

19 June 1986

NIGERIA

OFFICER EXODUS HARMS CONTINUITY IN ARMY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 May 86 p 24

[Text] **PROFESSIONALISM in the army could not be achieved with the high waste in human and material resources we have been witnessing, Commandant of the Command and Staff College (CSC), Jaji, Major-General Paul Omu, has said.**

General Omu representing the Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Sani Abacha, at the closing of Army Infantry seminar yesterday said until the army solved the problem of continuity it would be wasting its time to think of turning out professionals.

He said since he took office in 1984 the Nigerian Army School of Infantry (NASI) has had four commandants and the directory of infantry has had eight directors in less than ten years.

"It is impossible to create a viable organization with high rate of wastage in both human and material resources as we have experienced in the recent past," he declared.

General Omu said if the army was to be protector of the nation it should ponder on how to create a professional and viable

organization which was even more desirable now that the army was also in politics, adding "as we ponder over our political future we should ponder over our professional role."

The commandant said though the role of dominating the state was inseparable from protecting it, the army should now think seriously about the cost on professionalism on the state and the army.

The three-day course covered areas such as the re-appraisal of operation seadog, problems of infantry in units at border posts, intelligence and security.

It also included the problems of maintenance and spare parts, discipline and crime wave in the army and the country.

Participants were drawn from infantry units in all the divisions of the Army.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1833

NIGERIA

SHAGAYA SAYS DECREE ON CIVIL DEFENSE CORPS EXPECTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 May 86 p 17

[Text]

THE Federal Government will soon promulgate a decree to formally establish and give a wider operational scope to the civil defence corps to safeguard the country from any eventual aggression.

This hint was dropped in Lagos at the weekend by the Internal Affairs Minister, Col. John Shagaya.

In a keynote address delivered at the graduation ceremony of a batch of 100 officers of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), at the University of Lagos, the minister, who was represented by the Federal Controller of Immigration Services, Mr. Isaiah N. Gana, said although the country was not in a war situation yet, "there is need for the country to intensify its

external security efforts."

He said the nation required the services of the corps "to protect life and property of the country's civilian citizens.

The minister pointed out that the establishment of such a militant organisation in peace times would enable the country to quickly mobilise a combatant force against external and internal aggressions.

Col. Shagaya enjoined the graduates, 90 per cent of whom were university graduates, not to use their position "to terrorise the public. Apart from the fact that such an action is against military ethics, they are acts of indiscipline which the nation does not condone", he said.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1833

NIGERIA

COMMUNAL CLASH IN PLATEAU STATE LEAVES 10 DEAD

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 May 86 p 1

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text] CALM has returned to the troubled area of Umaishi, in Nassarawa Local Government area of Plateau State after a violent clash on Wednesday which left eight dead and property worth thousands of Naira in ruins.

The clash followed a dispute between the people of Egbira and Bassa in the area over the chieftaincy stool of Umaishi. Houses, motorcycles and a filling station were set on fire during the clash.

The *New Nigerian* learnt that the clash was brought under control by the anti-riot

policemen dispatched to the area on Thursday.

Sources said the clash was over the choice of the new

chief for Umaishi who was to be installed as the second-class chief of the area yesterday.

The state Governor, Colonel Mohammed Chris Ali, drove to the troubled area on Thursday shortly on arrival from Kaduna where he attended the meeting of the 10 northern states governors.

As at yesterday evening, the governor was yet to return to Jos but a peaceful agreement was reached over the issue following the governor's intervention.

It was reliably gathered that the installation ceremony proceeded yesterday as planned but under heavy security.

The state Police Public Relations Officer, DSP Smart Irabor, confirmed that peace had been restored to the troubled area.

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE EXPATRIATE WORK RESTRICTIONS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Bala Mohammed]

[Text]

MINISTER of Employment, Labour and Productivity, Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni, has said the Federal Government would enforce expatriate quota restrictions to reserve certain posts exclusively for Nigerians.

He said this was because complaints about the operation of the system indicated that the objectives of expatriate quota allocation were not being achieved because of the machinations of some employers.

The minister said in an address at the 27th annual conference of Nigerian Economic Society in Kaduna yesterday, that in spite of the need for Nigeria to implement phase two of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) protocol on free movement of people and right to take up employment in any member state, "adequate measures will be effected to ensure that our national socio-economic interests are not in jeopardy."

He said Employment Exchanges and Professional and Executive Registries which were set up to reduce the imperfections in the labour market, provide manpower statistics and reduce the waiting period of the job seekers, had suffered inadequate patronage.

"Personnel managers do not use these public employment offices probably because of the personal influence and social position direct recruitment gives them," he added.

The minister said consideration would be given to employment and that widening the geographical distribution of these offices possibly to the local government headquarters level.

He said government would give stimulus to vocational guidance and employment counselling in order to assist individuals in arriving at vocational choices or to solve other problems which affected their ability to undertake or hold employment.

Governor of Kaduna State, Lt.-Colonel Abubakar Umar said unemployment and underemployment constituted a very serious problem that might be detrimental to our socio-economic progress.

In an address read by the state Commissioner for Economic Planning, Dr. (Mrs.) Halima Audu, the governor said this was obvious because the problem was not only persistent but was also increasing at an alarming rate.

He said some of the related factors that led to this included institutional obstacles such as discrimination against jobs and job-seekers in the labour market, open neglect of employment policies, restrictive wage and income policies and irrelevant educational systems.

The governor said the government was aware of these problems as evident in recent policy decisions, like the one by the state government to implement most of its development projects by direct labour, and the lifting of embargo on employment in the state civil service.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1834

NIGERIA

CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYED BEGINS IN KANO

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 16 May 86 pp 1,2

[Article by Eric Meya]

[Text] **THE** Kano State Government is currently undertaking a census of all the unemployed people in the state with a view to solving the problem of unemployment.

Disclosing this to newsmen at the Murtala Mohammed International Airport yesterday, Governor Ahmad Daku said that the exercise which began last October, also included a census of all farmers in the state.

According to him, the exercise would help the

state government in determining those of the unemployed that could be sent to farms and those who could be given some other kinds of employment.

Governor Daku, however, said that the result of the exercise had not been submitted by the appropriate ministry charged with the responsibility.

The delay, he said, was understandable in view of the fact that the exercise was not declared a special operation but added that if the delay continued there might be the need to make a public announcement calling on the unemployed to go and register at given centres.

The governor attributed the problem of massive unemployment in the country today largely to our educational system

NIGERIA

BABANGIDA ANNOUNCES WHEAT IMPORTATION BAN FOR 1987

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 May 86 p 1, 3

[Article by Nkem Agetua and Andrew Isibor]

[Text]

FEDERAL Government has banned the importation of wheat into the country with effect from next year.

The President, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, announced this while commissioning the 59 million Naira Bendel Seed and Flour Mill Limited, Ewu in Okpeho Local Government area of Bendel State yesterday.

President Babangida said the ban on the importation of wheat was in pursuit of the implementation of the programme of local raw material utilization of the present administration.

He advised flour millers in the country to start adjustment to their machinery and procurement organisations as a means of gearing up for milling locally produced grains into flour for the bakery and confectionery industry.

He assured that the Federal Government would appreciate whatever efforts were made by state governments and private individuals to associate with his administration's determination to feed the nation better and more cheaply.

President Babangida predicted a good harvest this year and called on agro-industrial complexes in the country with grain treatment and processing facilities to use up this harvest, to the benefit of the people, rather than allow them

to waste.

He repeated that the provision of good quality and cheap food was a top priority of the present administration and pledged support of the Federal Government for agro-industrial projects which depended largely on local raw materials as inputs and which could produce for exports, thereby solving our foreign exchange problems.

In his address, the state Governor, Colonel John Inienger, said the state government would get a farm service organisation to support and encourage the local farmers to increase their production of local raw materials.

He called on all Nigerians to strive to recapture the glory and security which agriculture offered this nation many years ago.

Speaking earlier, the state Commissioner for Agriculture and Mineral Resources, Mr. Michael Kubeyinje, had appealed to the Federal Government to approve additional import licence for the Bendel Seed and Flour Mill to enable it function at full capacity.

He said the import licence already approved for the mill for this year was inadequate as it could only carry it for 4 months.

Our correspondent reported that the President was accorded a warm reception on arrival at the Benin Airport by the people of the state led by the Governor Colonel Inienger and the Oba of Benin, Omo N'oba Erediauwa.

/12828

CSO: 3400/1835

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

STUDENTS IN KIEV BRIEF AMBASSADOR--Nigerian student leaders in Kiev and Minsk in the Ukraine Soviet Republic are expected in Moscow anytime from now to brief the Nigerian Embassy on the effect of the chernobyl nuclear accident, the Nigerian Ambassador, Alhaji Isa Modibbo, told the Moscow correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria on Thursday. Alhaji Isa said that the students were expected to give a situation report on the extent of the accident on their health and their studies. He said that the mission has been in constant communication with the Nigerian students in the Ukraine since the accident was reported and that so far none had expressed the desire to be evacuated. "If any student requests to be evacuated, the mission will take the appropriate measures," he said, adding that so far no such request had been made. The correspondent reports that about 130 Nigerian students study in Kiev--the nearest city to Chernobyl, where the atomic power plant accident took place on April 26. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 May 86 p 13]/12828

STUDENTS TRAIN IN FRANCE--About 700 Nigerians are currently undergoing training in different fields in France under the Franco-Nigerian technical co-operation, Mr A. Chapuis, the counsellor for cultural affairs in the French Embassy said in Lagos Tuesday. In an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), Mr Chapuis said that 750 Nigerians had already benefitted from the technical assistance programme which started in 1981. The field covered under the programme, he added, included agriculture, water resources, natural resources, mechanics and electro-mechanics and basic science in physics, chemistry and mathematics. He explained that the cultural scientific and technical relations between the two countries had developed considerably since 1977, adding that at the moment, there were 1,300 independent Nigerian students studying in various higher institutions of learning in France. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 May 86 p 16]/12828

THERMAL POWER PLANT COMMISSIONED--The new ₦700 million Egbin Thermal Power Station capable of generating 1,320 megawatts of electricity yearly was yesterday commissioned by President Ibrahim Babangida. The edifice said to be the biggest in Africa, is NEPA's new bid to generate enough electricity to meet the nation's rising demand. Built on the north shore of the Lagos Lagoon, the station is equipped with six dual fuel reheat steam units of 200 megawatts each. The first three units are already in commercial operation, the fourth unit is undergoing commissioning tests. The fifth will be fired up in June and the sixth unit is in an advanced stage of construction. The new plant is capable of running both natural gas and fuel oil. The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation will soon construct the Natural Gas pipeline to supply the plant by 1987. Feasibility studies and site selection for the project started in 1976 while construction work started in 1982. The plant is expected to be completed in November 1987. [Text][Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 May 86 p 1]/12828

CSO: 3400/1834

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

NEW ROAD FOR PORT--The construction of a road 450 kilometres long linking northwest Somalia to the port of Boosaaso will be started next July by a number of Italian civil engineering firms, including Lodigiani and Astaldi. The port, situated less than 200 kilometres from Cape Guardafui, will be equipped with a ro-ro terminal able to handle up to three 6,000 tonne container ships and a number of trawlers. The project is being funded by Italy under the 400 million lire aid agreement signed in Mogadishu last March 23. Apart from their economic importance in opening up the whole Bari region and providing an outlet for the livestock industry (up to now cattle can only be embarked at the port of Berbera), these new facilities have an evident strategic interest which must be welcome to the United States, already using Berbera, as Sudan seems determined to bring more balance to its international relations and the Soviet Union is building up its presence in Ethiopia. Cape Guardafui, the tip of the Horn of Africa, controls the entrance to the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea. [Text][Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 10 May 86 p 5]/12828

CSO: 3400/1819

19 June 1986

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

ELECTRICITY, FERTILIZER PRICES UP--The Tanzania Fertiliser Company announced on April 30 that it was raising its retail prices of fertilisers by between nine and 49 per cent. The general manager of the TFC, J. Goebel, gave no reason for the increases. A sharp rise was last imposed in 1984 when the government decided to end subsidies on fertilisers. These increases come a few weeks after a steep increase of 67 per cent in electricity prices. Since then there has been general expectation of a flurry of price increases on all Tanzanian-made products. What is less certain is that the imminent increases in wages announced by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi on May 1 will be enough to make up for the rise in the cost of living. Two days before the TFC's increases, the minister for finance, economy and planning, Cleopa Msuya, had stressed the need for a new prices policy. He said that there was no longer the abundance of goods which obtained when the current pricing system was introduced in the 1970's, noting, "People can no longer obtain their basic needs at the controlled prices". Price controls also had adverse effects on the performance of local firms, Mr Msuya said, adding that after the liberalisation of imports "there is need to introduce price competition in order to enhance efficiency in almost all aspects of our industries and parastatal trading organisations. The argument is a favourite one of the International Monetary Fund. [Text][Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSPAPER in English 10 May 86 p 6]/12828

WARIOBA PREACHES DISCIPLINE--Tanzania's prime minister and first vice-president, Joseph Warioba, marked his first six months in office by calling a press conference for local journalists to give them his views on the current situation in the country. He said the programme for reducing government expenditure had not been implemented in a satisfactory manner. In theory 30,000 civil servants and State employees should have been dismissed last year, but many of them found new jobs in the same departments by means of nepotism. Mr Warioba said negligence should be punished by disciplinary measures and not be transfer to another department or retirement. The prime minister ruled out the possibility of a referendum on Tanzania's negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, as desired by certain armed forces commissars who are highly suspicious of the IMF (see ION N 217). Mr Warioba showed the same concern for a firm hand when he chaired the National Consultative Economic and Planning Council studying the draft budget. Leaders of national companies who were unable to enforce discipline should resign, he said. Members of the council made several important recommendations, including the need to

provide farmers with consumer goods to encourage them to produce, the reduction of interest rates on loans to buy agricultural inputs, and the revision of the investment code to encourage foreign businessmen to invest in tourism. They also questioned the necessity to continue the costly project to transfer the capital to Dodoma. [Text][Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 17 May 86 p 6]/12828

CSO: 3400/1819

ZAMBIA

PARTY OFFICIALS ORDERED TO RENEW MEMBERSHIP OR QUIT POSTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 May 86 p 1

[Text]

LUSAKA Urban governor Mr Michael Sata has ordered Party officials who have not renewed their cards to do so or quit their posts by Friday this week.

He has discovered during his continuing tour of wards in the district that the Party was moribund because of lack of organisation, squabbling and financial indiscipline.

The most notorious ward, according to Mr Sata's observation, is Chaisa, where he found no proper membership records, no minutes of meetings, no records of donations and no proper financial records.

From records in his office, Mr Sata noted that out of 1,992 officials in the ward, only 200 had renewed their membership this year and only 375 new members had been recruited.

At Ngwerere Ward, none of the 1,464 officials had renewed their cards and not a single member had been recruited this year.

And out of 1,218 officials in Justin Kabwe Ward, only 818 had renewed their cards

while none of the 2,532 officials at Mpulungu Ward had renewed membership.

Addressing a meeting at Chaisa Pre-school yesterday, Mr Sata wondered what justification there was for leaders to hold Party posts at ward and branch levels when they were not Party members.

"I am giving you seven days in which to renew your membership. If you don't, I am conducting by-elections in your wards next Friday because you cannot lead the people when you are not members of the Party. May be this will help solve problems in the wards," he said.

At Chaisa, which district youth chairman Mr William Banda described as the source of problems, Mr Sata took ward secretary Mr Samuel Tembo to task for failing to produce all documents and records.

The governor was told that the ward was fraught with mudslinging, suspensions and counter-suspensions without regard to the Party Constitution. A group of people masquerading as Party militants levied marketeers money,

using Kwacha branch date stamp.

What surprised the governor was that the ward secretary kept receipts of the levies without cash and could not tell him who issued and signed the receipts.

Mr Banda told the governor that leaders in the ward were "very stubborn. They suspended elected officials and imposed leaders of their choice on the people".

In 1983, people were asked to donate money for the clinic in the area "but the money has vanished. Bwana governor, Chaisa ward is very complicated. Any official who complains about the running of financial affairs gets suspended without going through the disciplinary committee."

Mr Sata spent three hours conducting an on-the-spot "academy" on the black board with chalk on the requirements of the Party Constitution and told the officials that if they followed the Constitution, they would be operating smoothly.

Earlier, he ordered vigilantes in the ward to "shepherd" all marketeers conducting their business along the sewage line at the back of the market which they had abandoned for unexplained reasons.

He warned that he would ask the police to move and restore order if vigilantes failed to carry out the task by today.

During a brief inspection of the market, the governor found nearly all stalls and kiosks empty and overgrown with grass.

Five women who were selling tomatoes and other vegetables complained of loss of business since their friends deserted the market and customers followed them to the sewage line.

/8309

CSO: 3400/1814

ZAMBIA

KWACHA AUCTION SYSTEM RECEIVES GOVERNMENT ATTENTION

Kaunda Pledges 'Side-effect' Investigation

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Text]

By all Reporter
PRESIDENT Kaunda is soon to appoint a tariff commission of inquiry to look at the side-effects of the auction system and recommend which industries and goods required protection.

The commission would comprise representatives from the Zambia Federation of Employers, government, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association.

The inquiry team, which would precede the appointment of a permanent tariff commission, would be given three months in which to gather information.

The government was taking steps to stabilise

the Kwacha and lessen economic hardships people have been experiencing.

"We will take steps to stabilise the Kwacha. We are not going to be the first to do so because America, Japan and other Western nations do the same when their currencies are dropping. In a week's time, the central bank and the Ministry of Finance would recommend to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank when they meet and we will see how they react to this," he said.

Dr Kaunda suspected that there was a highly organised cartel of businessmen manipulating the auction system by bidding uniformly and highly to the detriment of the Kwacha.

He said he had observed the bids for the past

two weeks and was surprised to find that everyone of them was bidding at the same rate.

"When I looked at the papers, I was surprised to find that it was uniform, everyone was bidding at K7. How can this be unless the businessmen conspired to bid at the same rate. That is why I believe that certain measures must be taken before appointing the tariff commission."

To improve on the system, he said, the commission of inquiry should initially analyse what is taking place in every sector of the economy and make the necessary recommendations.

"The commission will have to recommend where protection is required in the industries. At the moment, the way the auction

ning system is running only luxuries are coming in and we are unable to protect the local industry."

The President said that during his recent visit to the Netherlands he was asked whether the reshuffle he made at the Ministry, of Finance and other financial institutions meant that Zambia had deviated from her present measures of restructuring the economy.

"I am aware that some of our friends in the West have become apprehensive over the recent changes. The fact that I have made reshuffles does not mean that the system will change. The changes were meant to bring in fresh minds to implement new decisions in the system and not that those who were there earlier had failed," he explained.

Bank Governor Announces Modification

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 86 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter
THE bidding mechanism at the weekly foreign exchange auctioning will be modified to ensure a more stable and acceptable exchange rate level because the current method is "imperfect".

Bank of Zambia governor Dr Leonard Chivuno announced in Lusaka last night that the central bank, the Ministry of Finance and Planning and other Government agencies were working on modifications that would lead to a more stable exchange rate.

Addressing the Bankers Association of Zambia at Hotel Inter-Continental, Dr Chivumo said: "Our experience with the (auctioning) system so far is that the 'marginal bid pricing mechanism' to strike the rate is somewhat imperfect as it tends to cause wide upward fluctuations resulting in great instability and sharp depreciation of the exchange rate of the Kwacha.

"This has caused great concern about the suitability of this system to correct the imbalances in the economy."

The central bank would continue to pursue a more active policy stance to stem down the level of liquidity in the economy "which we are convinced has contributed to the instability and sharp depreciation of the Kwacha".

Dr Chivuno could not divulge the nature of the modifications because discussions were still in progress.

He warned that "stiff measures" would be introduced to stem the importation of luxuries.

There was no doubt that the "no funds involved" or "no questions asked" system of imports had been abused.

"Development of our economy cannot be achieved through imports of luxury consumer goods but the imports and use of machinery, equipment, spare parts and raw materials.

"In broad terms, we believe that a new tariff system which will slap appropriate tariffs on these consumer goods will be put in place soon.

"This measure will make these goods expensive and might be the only way to discourage their importation."

Although the establishment of a tariff commission had been postponed, "introduction of interim and emergency tariff measures now is being actively considered".

He was convinced that such tariffs would reduce luxury goods which were now flooding most shops.

A suggestion had been floated on how the holders of "no funds involved" licences could be given guidelines without necessarily subjecting them to questions

Minister Forecasts More RIFs, Closures

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 May 86 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

MASS lay-offs of workers and closure of some companies will become unavoidable in Zambia unless appropriate adjustments are made to the current foreign exchange auctioning system.

Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Jameson Kalaluka said although many companies were performing better than before the auction, commodity prices had escalated to unprecedented levels.

Officially opening a three-day workshop on "parastatals and economic development in Zambia" at Lusaka's Barn Motel yesterday, Mr Kalaluka said the revision of the whole system was imperative.

"Otherwise, if the system is left as it is, then many companies will experience dramatic drops in their sales necessitating the laying off of workers and even closure of some businesses."

It was for that reason the Party and its Government was in the process of reviewing the system to make appropriate adjustments.

He told the workshop the Party and its Government had an obligation to provide not only the infrastructure but to take part in the economic life of the nation.

Because of that, parastatal organisations, statutory boards as well as companies, some of which have private participation, had been set up.

But he admitted that in recent years the performance of some parastatal organisations had been a source of concern, raising questions over their role in national development.

He disagreed with the notion that privatisation of parastatals would be the most radical step to improve their performance, saying that would be a false move.

Problems which had beset many parastatal organisations were because of external factors, like State control versus corporate autonomy, including the choice of technology, location, market regulation, pricing and incentives.

Internally, problems which affected the operation of parastatals include poor management, liquidity and financial constraints which were common not only in developing countries but in industrialised states as well.

"The Party and its Government however constantly review their performance to satisfy themselves that they live to their objectives and purpose they were created for," Mr Kalaluka said.

He reiterated that State participation in a national economy could not be avoided because there were certain areas in which private companies would be reluctant to invest.

"This is so because the investment required is either too large such as in railways, posts and telecommunications to mention only a few. Many governments also feel that investment in strategic sectors should be under firm control of the government."

It was evident therefore that State organisations had contributed much to the economy despite problems like those with Namboard and the defunct Zambia-Tanzania Road Services and Tobacco Board of Zambia.

As far as the parastatals' future was concerned, they were there to stay because the reasons for which they were conceived had not changed in essence.

"This situation is reinforced by the fact that the State will no longer subsidise loss-making parastatals. Those which fail to live to expectations will have to close."

What was required now was to concentrate efforts on consolidating existing ones as opposed to setting up new parastatals except in circumstances where it was absolutely necessary to do so.

/8309

CSO: 3400/1813

ZAMBIA

DISBURSEMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS OUTLINED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 30 Apr 86 p 1

[Text]

By Mail Reporter

ONLY about 8.6 per cent of more than 100 million US dollars disbursed during the weekly auction has gone towards importing finished goods.

Bank of Zambia director of Balance of Payments and International Economic Relations Division, Mr Gershon Mumba revealed this in Ndola yesterday during his lecture on the foreign exchange auctioning and its effects.

He told Party committee members and works councillors that the total amount of foreign exchange disbursed was 108.6 million US dollars during the first 24 auctions.

Mr Mumba told the three-day seminar organised by four ZIMCO companies — Indeni, TAZAMA, Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation [ZESCO] and the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation [PTC] that 39 per cent of the money went toward financing intermediate goods.

Thirty-one per cent was used to import machinery and equipment while payment for services accounted for 14.6 per cent.

Mr Mumba, however, admitted that the foreign exchange system was open to abuse, and to stop such practice he called for alertness among those managing the issue of foreign exchange.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA BLAMES UNITA INSURGENTS FOR LANDMINE DEATHS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 26 Apr 86 p 1

[Text]

UNITA rebels of Angola are planting landmines in Zambia which killed two people in Mwinilunga a week ago.

The two Zambians died when they stepped on a landmine planted by the Angolan insurgents.

The revelation was made by President Kaunda in Solwezi on Thursday.

Dr Kaunda, who was in Solwezi to open the Seventh provincial Party conference, called on people to be vigilant and security-conscious.

"Security measures should not be left in the hands of the armed forces. It is the responsibility of everyone in the province," Dr Kaunda said.

He said the rebels were bent on disrupting peace in Zambia.

"We should guard ourselves against such enemies," the President told hundreds of Party and Government leaders and militants who welcomed him at Solwezi airstrip.

The province had been an arena for terrorist activities of the late South African-trained rebel, Adamson Mushala, who was shot dead by security forces in 1983.

Despite Mushala's death, remnants of his group continued with subversion in the province.

At one stage, the terrorists attacked an Italian company exploring minerals in the area forcing the firm to abandon the project.

In Luanda captured UNITA guerrilla officer has confessed to organising the cold-blooded massacre of more than 300 villagers in southern Angola, the Angolan News Agency (ANGOP) has reported, reports ZANA.

It quoted Major Andre Zeca as saying he and his men had orders to kill many people and rob them, using axes to save ammunition.

The massacre occurred last January and February in Chicambi, Waba and Caconda in Huila Province, ANGOP said.

It said Zeca, in UNITA (Union for the Total Independence of Angola) since 1976, had also taken part in the massacre in 1979 of several hundred people in Mungo and Bailundo townships in central Huambo province.

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CSO: 3400/1816

ZAMBIA

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WARNED AGAINST CLASS DISRUPTIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 May 86 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter
THE University of Zambia will take stern action against any student trying to disrupt classes, acting registrar Mr Wisdom Bowa, warned yesterday.

Mr Bowa's warning comes in the wake of a threat by the university's student union to organise a class boycott next week to back up demands for an ambulance for the university clinic and a vehicle for the dean of students department.

The boycott, planned for Thursday, fell through when students ignored the circular from Unzasu executive, urging them not to go for their classes until the administration acted on its demands.

A member of the union executive who asked not to be named said the matter had been discussed further and a decision had been reached to boycott classes either from Monday or Tuesday next week. "Everybody is in very bad mood here," he said.

But, in a circular to Unzasu executive, dated May 7 Mr Bowa urged all students to go for classes as usual "as there is no reason for grievance".

"Anybody who obstructs or intimidates any student from attending classes or disrupts classes in any way can expect to be dealt with severely."

Mr Bowa wondered why the student body was agitating for a class boycott over matters it had not discussed with the administration.

"I must add that the administration has had no discussion whatsoever with you on either the ambulance or transport for the dean of students."

He reminded the student union that the administration had instructed the bursar on March 18 to place orders for five vehicles — one 26 seater bus for use on field trips for small groups of students, one Nissan Urvan ambulance, one small mail vehicle and two pick-ups for the maintenance department.

The order for the ambulance was scheduled to be placed during the first week of June and delivery expected before the end of July, depending on manufacturing schedules.

/8309

CSO: 3400/1816

ZAMBIA

NATION STRIVES TO CLEAR SHORT-TERM EXTERNAL DEBT ARREARS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Apr 86 p 6

[Article by Patti Waldmeir]

[Text] **THE** Zambian government, which is implementing one of the toughest economic reform programmes in Africa, is taking steps to clear a \$430m backlog of short-term external debt arrears.

The aim is to restore the country's damaged credibility with its international trading partners and prospective investors in Zambia.

The Bank of Zambia, the central bank, is proposing to settle 40 000 claims in the so-called "pipeline" of short-term arrears, some of which date back to the late Seventies. It will issue promissory notes for the larger items while making direct repayments of the vast number of smaller trade claims involved as well as personal remittances owed to individuals.

Government's commitment to tackle the arrears after several years of inaction comes when the country is going through its worst economic crisis since independence in 1964. The external payments situation is perilous: without rescheduling, debt service due in 1986 would consume a crushing 83% of export earnings.

Cobalt

The Bank of Zambia's plan for dismantling the pipeline, was published in preliminary form last month and formal offer documents are due to go out in May.

The plan is part of an IMF-supported economic reform programme aimed at restructuring the economy, currently dependent on copper and cobalt exports for 95% of hard currency earnings.

President Kenneth Kaunda recently replaced the economic team which drew up the reform programme, reshuffling his minister of finance, central bank governor and presidential economic adviser. Government officials stress, however, that the motive of the reshuffle was political and that they expect no major changes to the programme.

Terms

Foreign private investment in agriculture could play a major role in the recovery effort, but Zambian officials concede that investors will inevitably be put off by the Bank of Zambia's failure so far to remit foreign companies' legitimate profits and dividends which have been blocked in the pipeline.

To deal with this problem, the Bank of Zambia and its advisers, UK merchant bank Morgan Grenfell and accountants Peat Marwick Mitchell & Company, have devised a plan involving the issuance of US dollar-denominated promissory notes.

The terms of the offer to pipeline creditors, which have yet to be finalised, are expected to be:

- Early next year, promissory notes are to be issued with maturities spread over a nine-year period from 1988.

The notes will be issued for the principal amount of "pipeline" debt (subject to reconfirmation against commercial bank records

in a database set up by the advisers).

The notes will carry a single maturity date determined by the date debt entered the pipeline, on a first-in first-out basis. Interest will be paid at 5% per annum for the period from the date of note issue to the date of repayment.

● A large number of smaller claims, of under \$3 000 to \$4 000, are to be settled in full in 1987 (no notes will be issued). The advisers estimate that up to half of the total number of trade creditors fall into this category.

● Personal remittances, which include such items as end of contract gratuities, are to be cleared beginning in 1987. The aim is to repay all such creditors by the end of 1989 on a first-in first-out basis.

Proposal

Officials say that although they do not expect any major changes in the offer with the appointment of a new Bank of Zambia governor, Dr L S Chivuno, in the recent reshuffle, it could lead to a delay in the despatch of offer documents.

Zambia's advisers estimate the total pipeline at \$430m, but this excludes more than \$100m in overdue Letters of Credit owed to international banks which are not covered by the central bank's proposals. Had Zambia agreed to pay interest on the arrears from the original maturity date, rather than from the date of note issue, the country would face a total short-term arrears backlog, including bank debt, of about \$700m, say economists.

Zambia's projected foreign exchange revenues would not allow payment of full post-maturity interest, says the Bank of Zambia. But local bankers and businessmen say there must be serious doubts over whether the bank can meet even the more limited repayment schedule, involving about \$40m per year over the next decade.

Output

Much will depend on whether a \$300m rehabilitation programme for the mining industry succeeds in boosting output.

According to Bank of Zambia officials, the precarious nature of Zambia's external payments position makes a firm commitment to a repayment timetable impossible.

Government officials admit that any failure to issue the notes as planned or to repay them on time would do little to improve the country's poor international reputation.

But, according to bank officials, the pipeline creditors are aware of the constraints Zambia faces and have reacted well to preliminary soundings on the proposed offer.

Two options

Morgan Grenfell also reports a positive creditor response but UK merchants bankers Lazard Bros, which represents 16 major creditors holding \$30m in claims, have strongly criticised the offer on the grounds that its terms are worse than those agreed recently with the "Paris Club" of creditor governments.

It is understood that there will be at least two other options for pipeline creditors who do not opt for the note issue: creditors willing to accept a heavy discount of around 3:1 may still be able to arrange settlement on a case-by-case basis through their commercial bank and the Bank of Zambia and reinvested pipeline funds will continue to attract benefits.

These include the possibility that funds can be withdrawn for reinvestment at a much more favourable exchange rate than when the debts entered the pipeline. — *Financial Times*

/8309

CSO: 3400/1818

ZAMBIA

GOVERNMENT TO REPAY DEBTS TO YUGOSLAVIA IN KIND

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 May 86 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

AN international Yugoslav company — Energo-Invest — has expressed willingness to be paid in kind for some of Zambia's outstanding debts to ease debt-servicing problems.

Chairman of the firm Mr Dragustin Kosovac told President Kaunda at State House yesterday the decision was intended to help Zambia during her present difficulties.

Mr Kosovac who would not say the amount outstanding, said his company appreciated the problems Zambia was facing and was prepared to help by accepting goods instead of cash.

The company, which specialises in electrical projects has been operating in Zambia for the past 17 years.

Mr Kosovac said Energo-Invest engaged more Zambians than Yugoslavs on projects.

In his welcome remarks Dr Kaunda praised the partnership between Zambia and the Yugoslav firm.

Dr Kaunda who later hosted a luncheon for the Yugoslav delegation, said Zambia was ready to forge ahead and hoped Energo-Invest was also eager to rekindle cooperation.

In Livingstone, chairman of the Mpongwe Development Company Mr Martin Mubanga said the K7 million electrification programme for the MDC had been completed.

The project, which was undertaken by Energo-Invest was expected to save the company K2 million in fuel costs annually.

Mr Mubanga, who is Southern Province political secretary, said all the plans that were made for Mpongwe would now be put into motion since electricity was avail-

able.

The company would save about K3,000 a day on diesel. "For the last seven years we have been trying to get power and for Mpongwe it is a dream come true since some investors were doubtful whether the programme would succeed," he said.

A ceremony would be held soon to inaugurate the installation of electricity. The power supply goes up to Mukumpu — a mining venture which is 20 km away.

Mr Mubanga said people living near the power lines would use electricity as they could easily pay for connection of power to their areas.

He said: "This is a big achievement which shows that the Party is not giving lip-service to agriculture. This is a practical example." He commended President Kaunda for his personal interest in the Mpongwe project.

Three months ago the Government gave MDC K4 million for electrification.

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CSO: 3400/1814

ZAMBIA

STATE LAYS OFF 5,000 WORKERS IN 'SPEEDY MANNER'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 May 86 p 1

[Text] THE Government has laid off 5,000 daily workers as part of the long awaited reduction in public expenditure.

Minister of State for the Civil Service Mr John Mwondela and the National Union of Public Service Workers (NUPSW), which represents daily paid employees, confirmed the redundancies in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Mwondela hinted that the redundancies would soon spread to the civil service. NUPSW chairman Mr William Chipasha said more than 5,000 of his 82,000 plus members were affected by the exercise.

But Mr Chipasha indicated that his union would make strong representations to the Government because the "retired" workers were not being given enough time to wind up their affairs.

The retiring employees are being given a month's notice instead of the stipulated three months.

Mr Mwondela would not indicate the exact number of daily paid workers to be laid off. But he said permanent secretaries in various ministries had been given certain percentages of workers to be pruned.

Mr Chipasha said reports from the union's regional offices in Eastern, Northern, Southern and North-Western provinces indicated that more than 500 workers had already received notices of their termination of employment.

It was estimated that more than 5,000 daily paid workers in the ministries of Education, Health and other Government departments would be affected by the exercise.

He described as "discrimination" the speedy manner in which the Government had gone about pruning daily paid workers and not top civil servants.

"Such actions can be used as propaganda against the Party and its Government. UNIP which promised employment is now doing the opposite," Mr Chipasha charged.

But Mr Mwondela said the pruning of civil servants would shortly be undertaken after approval by Parliament to reduce the retirement age for such category of workers.

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CSO: 3400/1814

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA DISCUSSES MINING, PROMISES FUEL PRICE REVIEW

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 28 Apr 86 p 1

[Text]

THE LIFESPAN of Zambia's copper mines could be prolonged if operations were properly organised and new and cheaper methods introduced, President Kaunda has said.

The mines would continue to be the mainstay of Zambia's economy for many years because it was the only industry at the moment generating foreign exchange.

He was optimistic that with the reduction in the price of crude oil and an increase in the copper prices, mining operations should become less expensive thereby enabling the country to earn more money.

Earning from the copper industry would be used to re-organise the agricultural economy, he said.

Although production of copper had become very expensive with losses being made for every tonne produced, the mines would continue to earn Zambia foreign exchange.

During the last two quarters, the mines earned Zambia nearly 400 million United States dollars.

He said the people being declared redundant from the mines would be deployed to other related ventures while the majority would be encouraged to form co-operatives that would service the mines.

Co-operatives to maintain mining equipment and provide other services should be formed by the retired miners who are more conversant with mining operations.

Dr Kaunda said if the mines continue producing copper at the present rate, then the lifespan of the mines will be shortened but if operations were re-organised there is still more years to go.

The fact that the government attached great importance to the mines did not mean that other industries like agriculture have been denigrated.

"We will continue to decentralise in other industries like agriculture. The mining industry has been our eye-opener for the new impetus in agriculture."

He said the country had a lot of mineral deposits scattered all over and that these would be better mined by co-operatives.

President Kaunda also announced that the government would review the prices of fuel and other lubricants immediately new stocks of crude oil,

now selling at rock-bottom prices start arriving.

The country was still using crude bought before the price of oil per barrel fell to between 10 and 15 United States dollars.

He challenged journalists to be on the lookout so that when the new stocks start arriving, the price of fuel is not maintained at old levels.

"The people must benefit from the reduced prices of crude oil on the international market. The government will definitely review the prices once the old stocks are exhausted," he said.

The media should be the watchdog of the people so that they are not cheated, Dr Kaunda said.

ZAMBIA

MUYOMBE ROAD CONSTRUCTION, GRAIN COLLECTION FACILITATED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 May 86 p 5

[Text]

By Times Reporter
ROAD construction has started in earnest from Muyombe, Isoka, to Chama in the Eastern Province to facilitate maize haulage during this year's marketing season.

Namboard and cooperative unions in both Eastern and Northern provinces were making arrangements to move into the area — Muyombe and Thendere — to buy the crop as soon as the road was completed.

Northern Province permanent secretary Mr Isaac Manda and Isoka district governor Mr Andrew Kaonga confirmed in separate interviews in Kasama and Isoka yesterday that the roads department was already in Muyombe and had made progress on the project.

The opening up of Muyombe on the border with Malawi in the north to an alternative route in the south was expected to end the grain collection problem which had dogged the area for years.

Mr Kaonga, who has just moved to Isoka from Mongu, said once the road was commissioned preference would be given to the hauling of more than 130,000 bags of maize which had been marooned in Muyombe since 1984.

"Some of the maize is rotten and can only be used as stockfeed. It is a pity that because of impassable roads we lost some of the grain," Mr Kaonga said.

On the marketing season preparations, Mr Manda said the province was expected to produce surplus maize for national consumption. The Northern Province Cooperative Union would buy it for Namboard.

"The NCU has started buying in some parts but many farmers will have to wait for weeks to market their produce because of the moisture content in the grain."

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CSO: 3400/1816

ZAMBIA

STATE SCRAPS MAIZE CEILING, PERMITS TRANSPORT INCREASES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 May 86 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

GOVERNMENT has scrapped the ceiling on maize buying by provincial cooperative unions and approved higher rates for transporters to ensure no grain is wasted during this year's marketing season.

The State which imposed the ceiling on unions under the liberalised maize marketing system, has further allowed unions to borrow from banks more than Government guarantees depending on their grain purchases.

This was announced in Lusaka yesterday by Minister of Agriculture and Water Development General Kingsley Chinkuli when he revealed resolutions adopted by the national marketing workshop held in the capital last week.

Gen Chinkuli conceded that the previous arrangement where the State placed ceilings on maize purchases by the unions was faulty and that it was better to allow them to buy as much as they could afford.

Namboard, now the buyer of the last resort under the new marketing arrangements, would purchase surplus maize from the four surplus provinces — Central, Eastern, Southern and Northern.

Provincial contingency committees, through district committees, have been urged to supervise the buying and movement of grain by all parties involved in marketing.

On the revised rates designed to entice transporters to haul the crop, Gen Chinkuli explained that those operating in provinces with bad roads would receive more while those operating in areas with good roads would get less.

The minister appealed to all district councils to seek help from non-Governmental organisations in the grading of roads to facilitate the crop haulage exercise.

Government would seek assistance from the European Economic Community (EEC) in the grading of feeder roads leading to the most productive areas.

Money allocated in this year's budget, though inadequate, would be spent on grading priority roads as quickly as possible.

On inputs, the workshop decided that those wishing to buy fertiliser directly from Nitrogen Chemicals could do so to reduce the burden shouldered by Namboard which would remain the sole importer of the commodity.

Transporters would be required to ferry fertiliser to the provinces in addition to moving crops to speed up delivery of the vital input.

National contingency planning committee under the Prime Minister's office should ensure no transporter registered the same vehicles for more than one

province as this practice tended to deprive some areas of transport, resulting in delayed movement of crops.

To ensure prompt payment of farmers, the Ministry of Finance and Planning has been asked to release price differential and maize handling subsidies in good time.

On maize control, the workshop resolved that Namboard would make the necessary rules for millers regarding allocations and utilisation.

"Millers flouting those rules will be subjected to punitive measures including the withdrawal of licences."

The stop-order system would continue to be the major tool for loan recoveries from farmers under the liberalised marketing system. Every stop-order would be subjected to a K5 registration fee but the maximum charge for every stop-order would be K100.

To expedite acquisition and distribution of grain bags, the Zambia Cooperative Federation (ZCF) and Namboard would both import empty grain bags with effect from next year.

Large agricultural concerns too would be permitted to import empty bags for their use only and not for resale.

19 June 1986

ZAMBIA

STATE IMPORTS MALAWI MAIZE TO COVER SHORTFALL

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 May 86 p 1

[Text]

By Mail Reporter

GOVERNMENT has imported 500,000 bags of maize from Malawi to offset the anticipated shortfall in the nation's food requirement.

The bags of maize will start arriving in the country in two weeks' time.

The country expects to harvest 8.5 million bags of maize this year falling short of the national requirement of about 10 million bags.

A meeting between the Truckers Association of Zambia (TAZ) and Namboard to map out a strategy to haul the maize from Lilongwe was held in Lusaka on Wednesday.

Namboard asked TAZ to mobilise 400 trucks to be engaged in the exercise expected to start next week.

TAZ chairman Charles Madondo said in Lusaka yesterday that his association was making adequate arrangements for the exercise.

"We are appealing to all truckers to register their vehicles intended for the exercise with Namboard."

Mr Madondo said there was urgency in hauling the maize from Malawi to ensure that the exercise did not interfere with transportation of local grown grain.

Truckers interested in the exercise should liaise with the association in connection with road permits to enable them to travel to Malawi.

"We are ready to undertake the exercise in time to ensure that we do not disturb the local programme," Mr Madondo said.

Namboard general manager, Major-General Charles Nyirenda was recently in Malawi to finalise the transaction. The cost of the maize was not disclosed.

Early this year, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane announced that government was to import one million bags of maize to offset the anticipated shortfall.

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CSO: 3400/1815

19 June 1986

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE WARNS AGAINST REGIONALISM, TRIBALISM

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 May 86 p 1

[Article by Ray Mawerera]

[Text]

MASVINGO.

ZANU (PF) will not tolerate anyone who tries to sow seeds of division in the party on the basis of either region or tribe, the party's First Secretary and President, Cde Robert Mugabe, said here yesterday.

And he warned individual members who tried to destroy the party that they could themselves be destroyed.

Addressing about 40 000 people gathered for the belated election victory celebrations at Mucheke Stadium, south-west of Masvingo, he said Zanu (PF) had got to where it was through the commitment and dedication of its members and a united sense of purpose.

"If we lose that same resolve, we cannot go far," he said. While there were people who were new to the party, and were not fully conversant with its operations there were also others whose wish was to destroy the party by splitting its ranks.

But the party was more powerful than any single individual and no one was allowed to split it. Cde Mugabe urged for unity and common understanding.

"We cannot have in our midst some people who say that if someone comes from Chipinge, not Harare, or from Zowa not Mashava, then therefore he is not one of us," he said.

"We cannot tolerate such dirty mischief in our party . . . (There are) those who want to destroy the party by insulting certain tribes and organising little cliques on the basis of region or tribe; if this is leadership, who are you leading?"

"Did you choose me to lead the Gushungu people of Zimbabwe only? The strength of the party is in its national membership. It has only one totem -- the totem of Zanu. We are one; Zanu is one with the people. Anyone who attempts to destroy the party will himself be destroyed, leaving the party solid."

Masvingo's election victory celebrations were the last to be held by any province, and came nearly a year after 11 Masvingo MPs swept 98 percent of the votes cast in last year's general election.

More than 18 head of cattle were slaughtered and tens of thousands of people -- ferried to Mucheke Stadium from collection points from the province's seven districts by seven district buses -- celebrated with pomp and ceremony at a lively occasion attended by several MPs and members of Zanu (PF)'s Central Committee and Politburo.

In his address, Cde Mugabe also said there was severe drought in areas like Chivi, Mwenzei and Zaka and the "food for work" programme would be introduced. Other areas had also been affected by too much rain, but as a whole, the country had reaped very high yields and would not have to ask for outside assistance.

He called for fresh efforts to strengthen the party to ensure that membership was known. He also said there was need for equitable development in the various provinces in accordance with the Five-Year National Development Plan.

ZIMBABWE

NKALA CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING POLICE FORCE

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 86 p 1

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE nation's police must be turned into a crack force that can protect the public and win the fight against ever more sophisticated crime, the Minister of Home Affairs, Cde Enos Nkala, said yesterday.

He was officially opening a conference of Zimbabwe Republic Police chiefs held in Harare yesterday.

Cde Nkala said since he moved to Home Affairs he and members of the police force had tackled police problems of discipline, crimes committed by members of the force and many others.

"I am happy to observe that police performance is very much on the improvement but there is still more room for improvement. Zimbabwe, like most countries in the world, has to find ways and means of dealing with an ever-rising crime rate," he said.

"The public has become aware that they are not being policed sufficiently and are complaining about this situation. In addition, criminals are becoming ever more sophisticated and one must wonder whether the police are rising to the occasion in order to be able adequately to deal with this level of sophistication."

He said there was need to reintroduce foot and bicycle patrols. The public was complaining about rampant thefts in low-density suburbs and Cde Nkala said he was not happy with the relatively few patrols that otherwise served as a deterrent to would-be criminals.

"The implementation of the objectives of policing are a responsibility for all police personnel, no matter how senior or junior."

Stressed

He stressed the need for officers to perform their duties with "absolute loyalty, devotion and dedication to duty and to the State authority which is the Zanu (PF) Government of the people".

He said: "No police officer who lacks any of these elements deserves to remain at his or her job a day longer."

On his country-wide tour of police posts, Cde Nkala said he had emphasised the need for police interaction with the people, discipline and freedom from corruption.

He said it was imperative that the streets were cleared of criminals before the non-aligned summit.

"Pick up all suspects, people with funny-looking hair, prostitutes, people spending time walking around stealing from cars. We do not need them because they pollute our cities. Arrest them. I will defend you if people attack you for taking this action."

He said the police must help people in every way.

"We cannot be heard to give excuses to the public such as that you are short of motor vehicles because that is an internal matter (for police). From the public's view they have a right to expect that police are always mobile and able to respond to all situations. Your image in this regard needs improvement."

Cde Nkala called for an expanded public relations department in the police which would receive complaints from the public and liaise with the force. He said such a public relations department should be set up at every station.

The police must also treat people under arrest well.

Cde Nkala pointed out that he had received several complaints from bodies that included Amnesty International, but his investigations had proved these allegations to be false.

The Grade 7 entry qualification for the police was on its way out. He said Grade 7 was being phased out in preference for O level.

It was the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe's, opinion as well as his that in the face of ever-increasing sophistication in crimes and criminals, the level of education of those combating it should also rise.

He urged the senior officers — and every member of the force — to guard against tribalism and regionalism. A true and efficient policeman was above all these. He added that they were "sharp instruments for the destruction of the police force".

The raids on kachasu brewers around Harare were commendable but a lot more needed to be done to save people.

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CSO: 3400/1715

ZIMBABWE

MASHONALAND 5-YEAR PLAN DETAILS ISSUED

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 May 86 p 5

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE Mashonaland Central Provincial Council unveiled its draft five-year provincial development plan that places more emphasis on production as opposed to consumption-oriented development.

In the plan which was prepared by the provincial development committee and presented to the Government at a special ceremony in Bindura at the weekend, the council argues that production-oriented development brought self-sufficiency among the people.

The plan further aims to achieve a more balanced allocation of funds between the production- and consumption-oriented sectors in the province.

Development projects are funded by the public sector, local authorities, foreign donors and non-governmental organisations.

The province's final development plan would be completed at the end of June and would include annual development plans for the province for the period 1986-1990.

The present plan highlights development in the fields of agriculture, education, energy, agro-industry, health, transport, community development and public construction and housing.

In the field of agriculture, the province has 70 000 farmers on more than 2,7 million hectares and the plan seeks to increase crop production, particularly in cash crops like cotton, wheat and soyabeans.

On education, Mashonaland Central plans to build more primary and secondary schools and correct the imbalance between the two.

Existing schools in the commercial farming areas would be encouraged to register and establish more schools.

Sixth form schools and a dual teachers' training institution would also be required within that period.

Teachers' accommodation and classroom building shall be jointly done by parents, local authorities and the Government.

The District Development Fund, in conjunction with district councils, shall embark on borehole drilling and dam construction to meet the ever-growing demand.

Rural electrification would be directed to growth points, service centres and planned villages.

Where possible, irrigation facilities would be provided for farmers in the new planned villages.

The agro-industrial development for the province is aimed at attracting industrialists to set up textile and manufacturing industries in the provincial capital, Bindura, where the biggest cotton ginnery in the country is based.

The ginnery is expected to be opened by the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, later this month.

According to the provincial Governor, Senator Joseph Kaparadza, the establishment of a milling plant in the province "augurs well in the provision of raw materials, market, transport and employment".

Under the plan, the promotion of primary health care remains the cornerstone in the provision of more rural health centres nearer the people as well as for trained medical staff to man the rural health centres.

Upgrading of existing rural health centres and hospitals and the extension of health services to the disadvantaged commercial farms remains paramount.

The plan also calls for more training of village health workers.

In the field of transport and communications, the plan reveals the need to maintain more than 3 800 km of roads in the province and the construction of new feeder roads to attract transporters to ferry the farmers' produce to the market.

The plan encourages liaison among appropriate organs for the development of a micro-wave system in the province and also the provision of more telephone services.

As part of community development, women would be encouraged to start viable co-operative projects like bakery, uniform making and other projects.

Youth development in various skills and projects is also highlighted in order to create a foundation in the co-operatives concept.

Planned villagisation and the building of more office and residential accommodation in urban and rural sectors of the province demanded delegation of the responsibility to local authorities "to avoid delays and bureaucracy". The plan also calls for the provision of housing loans in both communal and resettlement areas.

In the mining sector, the province continues to receive more prospecting and hopes to establish more mining co-operatives within the five-year provincial development plan.

Senator Kaparadza also presented Cde Chikowore with copies for the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Bernard Chidzero, and 21 copies for other Cabinet ministers and 20 for the various permanent secretaries.

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CSO: 3400/1715

ZIMBABWE

HEADMEN WARNED AGAINST SELLING LAND TO SQUATTERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 86 p 1

[Text]

Herald Reporter
SOME village headmen and chiefs in some communal areas are allowing squatters to settle in their areas, the Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, Cde Enos Chikwore, said yesterday.

Cde Chikwore said he was reliably informed that some headmen and chiefs were selling land rights to squatters in their areas.

Most of the squatters were from Mozambique and the problem was particularly rife in Mashonaland East, he said at the inauguration of the Mashonaland Central Provincial Council in Bindura yesterday.

The Communal Lands Act vested the power of allocating land in communal lands to the Minister of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development who in turn delegated this authority to district councils. No chief or headman had authority to allocate any land, he said.

"I therefore warn those who are defrauding the public of land to desist from the illegal practice here and now. Those found doing so shall meet the wrath of the law."

Cde Chikwore emphasised the importance of a village on Wednesday saying it involved assigning a fully fenced area for crop growing and where possible with irrigation facilities.

The Government would now upgrade all resettlement areas to enable each to have access to roads, schools, clinics, business centres, primary water schemes, sanitation and electricity wherever possible.

"This may mean in some cases resettling these people within that same area. They too must be provided with the village housing programme."

Thereafter the resettlement areas would be unified with the adjacent district council areas as part of that communal area.

He assured the people that while this was intended to uplift the quality of life in rural areas, it was not intended to destroy traditional culture.

"The objective of any development programme is not to destroy the culture or social fabric or a community, but to strengthen and improve it."

ZIMBABWE

UN POPULATION TRAINING CENTER TO LOCATE AT UZ

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 May 86 p 5

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE United Nations Fund for Population Activities wants to set its Africa's regional centre for training on population programmes at the University of Zimbabwe, the assistant secretary-general, Dr Naftis Sadik said yesterday.

Dr Sadik told The Herald in an interview that the UNFPA decided to set up the centre in Zimbabwe because the country's population programmes were of high standard in Africa and the University of Zimbabwe had better facilities to launch the centre.

"We would like to set the centre for the training programmes with the department of business management and administration department. We are discussing the issue with the Vice-Chancellor of UZ, Professor Walter Kamba," she said.

At least \$300 000 had been set aside for the programme. In addition the UNFPA was spending between \$700 000 and \$800 000 a year in Zimbabwe on family planning.

The money was coming

from almost \$3 million for African projects on family planning to supply contraceptives, training and other population projects.

She said the organisation had also provided experts in various countries to help population staff. She praised Zimbabwe for its strong family planning projects through which several contraceptive methods had been made available to women.

"Women need several methods of contraception from which they can choose," she added.

Dr Sadik disclosed that there was a new implanted method of contraception in which an insertion is made under the skin in a woman on the upper arm.

"It is being tested in developed and developing countries. In some countries they will be able to use it in a few months' time."

The method, which she said was effective, was considered safe, without side effects and lasted five years -- releasing small doses each day into the body.

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CSO: 3400/1715

ZIMBABWE

ALL-AFRICA CONFERENCE ON POPULATION NOTES LOCAL PROGRESS

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 May 86 p 1

[Text] The most able and literate young villagers must be prevented from migrating to towns if there is to be rapid agricultural production and growth in rural incomes in Africa, Zimbabwe's director of census and statistics, Dr Gibson Mandishona, said yesterday.

He told the All-Africa Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development meeting in Harare that able youths must be the vanguard of progress in a rural community. This meant that amenities had to be set up in those areas.

The bright lights of the cities brought scores of young men looking for work and most of these migrants from the rural areas were able-bodied young men in their 20s.

The pressures that these migrants put on medical, educational, housing, employment and social facilities were called the "urbanisation of rural poverty" and in some cases shanties and slums mushroomed, creating health and sanitation hazards.

Dr Mandishona said about half the population of most African countries was under 15 years old, and this placed a heavy burden on poor countries to supply the social and educational facilities needed.

There was also the problem of finding jobs for school-leavers achiev-

ing higher educational qualifications but finding themselves unemployed.

Those from better-off and better-educated families could afford to be unemployed for long periods until a good job turned up, but the illiterate youths and the slum dwellers had to take any job offered or return to a rural area. Unemployed rates were thus often higher for literate than for illiterate workers.

The vice-president of the Eastern and Southern Africa region of the World Bank, Mr Edward Jaycox, said yesterday that Zimbabwe was a leader in family planning programmes in sub-Saharan Africa.

He told the conference that the Government had taken a significant effort in such programmes.

"It has done exceptionally well in the relatively short period since independence. More than one-quarter of married women in reproductive age in Zimbabwe are using a modern method of contraception and over two-thirds of mothers have knowledge of oral contraceptives," said Mr Jaycox.

Although the detailed results of the 1982 Zimbabwe census were not yet

available it was clear that the fertility rate had declined significantly since the previous census of 1969.

Mr Jaycox attributed the success to the increasing female education, urbanisation and a high per capita income by African standards (\$740). The high cost of raising a large family had also probably increased the demand for family planning.

The Government had also taken the lead in building a consensus about the legitimacy of family planning, expressing concern about the damage done by rapid population growth. "Unfortunately most African governments have not been supportive of family planning."

Another World Bank expert, Professor Frederick Sai, said Africa's population growth rate, the highest on any continent in history, must be viewed as abnormal and pathological.

Prof Sai, a Ghanaian and senior population ad-

viser with the bank's population, health and nutrition department, told the conference yesterday that the population growth had some of the characteristics of an epidemic.

It was out of step with the needs and wants of communities and families.

In most African countries children would not be properly fed until population growth was brought down.

While a few people would be unhappy to see African countries grow at a moderate rate the greatest danger was excessive rapid growth, "creating a condition in which even the most astounding development never catches up with exploding needs".

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CSO: 3400/1715

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE WARNS OF MEASURES AGAINST WORKERS EXPLOITATION

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 May 86 p 1

[Article by Andrew Rusinga]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, warned yesterday that the Government will take strong measures against employers who underpay and overwork their workers.

Opening the annual congress of the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce and Industry here, the Prime Minister said the Government would no longer tolerate this form of exploitation.

"Exploitation of man by man is repugnant to us and failure to denounce it or take positive action against it would be a highly reprehensible dereliction of duty on the part of the Government," he said.

The Government was concerned by some businessmen who flouted laws relating to minimum wages and conditions of service of their employees.

Some employers overworked and underpaid their workers not only in violation of the labour laws, "but also in conflict with all norms of moral decency", Cde Mugabe said.

Private enterprise was a legacy of the colonial past, he said, and the Government could not wish it away although it

was committed to socialism. But the private sector must have social responsibilities.

He said that price controls were necessary to curb profiteering and the exploitation of the masses.

Cde Mugabe said price controls were a regulatory mechanism needed to ensure that prices did not fluctuate inordinately in response to the vagaries of the internal and external economic environment.

"Price controls are considered necessary to prevent profiteering and exploitation of the masses by avaricious and unscrupulous entrepreneurs whose apparent motivation in life is the pursuit of self-gain and personal aggrandisement irrespective of the consequential misery this causes to the masses," he said.

Price controls acted as an inflation-control measure which ensured that prices were reasonable to both the consumer and the entrepreneur.

Cde Mugabe said the Government's price control policy had been condemned for allegedly being inflexible, mostly

by those whose applications for price increases had been turned down.

"The Government in fact reviews prices regularly or when circumstances warrant it," he said.

Prices were normally reviewed considering factors such as cost of production and changes in excise duty and wages.

"When changes in factors such as these warrant an increase in prices the Government will not hesitate to institute such increase. Naturally, the price so reviewed will take into account the entrepreneur's need for profit and the ability of the consumer to pay."

Turning to the theme of the congress — Rural growth through business development — Cde Mugabe said the Government was committed to decentralising economic activities and was offering incentives to investors setting up businesses in growth points and other peripheral areas.

He said the provision of social facilities such as schools, clinics and communications in the rural areas needed to be complemented by an efficient commercial sector.

The business community must export more to earn foreign exchange and the Government would help those seeking export markets within SADCC and PTA sub-regions, he added.

ZIMBABWE

PM DISCUSSES NATIONAL SERVICE IDEA, ECONOMY

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 May 86 p 1

[Article by Andrew Rusinga]

[Text] THE Government is considering national service for all school-leavers which will have a military input among other activities, Cde Mugabe said.

Answering questions from ZNCC members after opening their congress here, Cde Mugabe said a paper was before the Cabinet and was being discussed.

"We are considering national service not only because it affords the youngsters the opportunity to acquire a skill but also to enable them to be much more conscious and useful to the country."

The ZNCC member had said the unemployment situation was worrying and there was need to consider national service similar to the Swedish system to enable school-leavers to acquire skills.

Cde Mugabe said as outlined in the first five-year National Development Plan the ultimate answer to the unemployment problem lay in the stimulation of business activity and expansion to create more jobs.

He said there were many areas where business expansion could take place. There was scope for further expansion in agriculture to grow other crops besides tobacco, maize, cotton and soyabeans.

The Prime Minister told the more than 200 delegates including Cabinet ministers, diplomats and the Governor of Manicaland, Cde Joshua Dhube, that the Gov-

ernment would not sign any agreement to encourage foreign investment in Zimbabwe.

There were enough guarantees in the Constitution to protect private property and there was no need to sign special agreements.

"There has been a high level of investment in the country since 1980 and various multi-nationals and national companies have established here," he said.

These companies had invested because the climate was conducive and not because there was a special code.

Cde Mugabe said the Government was not deliberately restricting the repatriation of dividends and profits but was constrained by foreign currency shortages.

On the need to increase incentives and possible reduction in levels of taxation, Cde Mugabe said the present levels of taxation should not be considered as permanent. The Government was constantly reviewing the situation and had just received the report of the Tax Commission and was studying it.

On making exports more competitive, Cde Mugabe said companies must produce quality goods and compete on quality and not quantity.

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CSO: 3400/1715

ZIMBABWE

CANADIAN GRANT TO BENEFIT RURAL AREAS

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 May 86 p 3

[Text]

Herald Reporter

ZIMBABWE and the Canadian International Development Agency yesterday signed a \$9.4 million grant agreement, with the rural areas getting most of the aid.

Canadian aid to Zimbabwe has now reached \$113.2 million since independence.

The agreement was signed by the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Cde Bernard Chidzero, and CIDA's president, Mrs Margaret Catley-Carlson, in Harare.

The agreement will benefit the public sector in Zimbabwe's Five Year National Development Plan. It is expected to contribute 63 percent of gross fixed capital formation and 52 percent of capital formation for the plan period, said Cde Chidzero.

The grant will enable the importation of essential items. The major beneficiary will be telecommunications through additional PABX systems and rural radio tele-

phones, and the importation of combine harvesters by the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority in the next two to three years.

Cde Chidzero said Canada had honoured its pledges made at independence and at the Zimcord conference in 1981.

The Government would play a major role in the transformation of the economy in the next five years alongside the private sector, he said. The grant would enable the Government and parastatals to buy Canadian goods for rural development projects.

This is the second development aid project that Canada and Zimbabwe have undertaken to assist Government involvement in rural areas; the first was a low-interest loan for \$17.2 million which has now been used.

Mrs Catley-Carlson said she was impressed by Zimbabwe's achievements in the literacy, health, agriculture and other sectors since independence.

She hoped for further co-operation between the two countries as they were united in the Commonwealth and shared the same ideals on the destabilisation of the Southern Africa region.

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CSO: 3400/1715

ZIMBABWE

STATISTICS ON ECONOMY, TRADE ISSUED

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 May 86 p 9

[Text] **THE** latest overview of the economy as contained in the Central Statistical Office's Stats-Flash bulletin for March:

Output in the manufacturing sector grew by 11.4 percent last year with all groups recording increases with the exception of the foodstuffs sub-sector, which showed a 4.0 percent decrease. Textiles registered the highest increase of 41 percent.

Mineral production fell by one percent between 1984 and 1985. Most minerals showed slight decreases in output but asbestos increased by five percent. Copper experienced the highest decrease with a drop of 11.7 percent.

Compared to the average monthly production in 1985, mineral output was 17.1 percent lower in January this year. Significant decreases were recorded for copper and asbestos but coal recorded a 22.6 percent increase.

Zimbabwe had a visible trade balance surplus of \$153.9 million during the first nine months of last year. South Africa was the major supplier of imports followed by the United States and the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom was the leading market for exports followed by South Africa.

Flue-cured tobacco remained the largest foreign currency earner while machinery and transport equipment and fuels and electricity continued to be the main foreign currency absorbers.

The consumer price index for higher income urban families increased by 2.4 percent between January and February this year and by 15.9 percent between February 1985 and February this year. For the lower income urban families, the index rose by 2.6 percent and 11.6 percent respectively for the same periods.

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CSO: 3400/1715

ZIMBABWE

TRADE WITH INDIA REVIEWED AS GANDHI VISITS

Harare THE BUSINESS HERALD in English 15 May 86 p 9

[Text]

Business Reporter

THE Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, jets into Harare today as trade and economic co-operation between his country and Zimbabwe continue to develop and strengthen.

Of the many projects already under way or in the pipeline between the two countries, the most recent and largest is the finalisation of a US \$940 000 deal involving the importation of 10 000 kits for black and white television sets and components for the local manufacture of radio and cassette players in Zimbabwe.

According to the regional manager of the State Trading Corporation of India, Mr Bisham Sabnani, the television sets will be assembled by a consortium of four local companies, which he did not want to name as yet, and the kits should start arriving in two months' time.

The radio and cassette components should arrive at about the same time and will be assembled by one local company.

At the same time, Indian industrial and consumer goods valued at about US\$3.97 million have just started arriving in Zimbabwe as part of a barter deal concluded between the two countries last year in which India bought 13 000 tonnes of

Zimbabwean asbestos against a 50 percent cash payment and a 50 percent barter component.

Mr Sabnani said Zimbabwe was also importing machinery valued at US\$41 076 for a small-scale pop-rivet manufacturing plant.

Two-way trade between India and Zimbabwe has risen from \$5.6 million in 1981 to \$15 million last year and is expected to be even higher this year.

The projects currently being negotiated include the possible local production of silk, the cultivation of rubber trees, the calcining of kyanite and the establishment of a plant to make high-alumina refractory bricks.

The Projects Corporation of India has also suggested the possibility of a \$45 million plan to amalgamate More Wear, Zeco and F. Issels and Son — three of Africa's largest railway rolling stock manufacturers — with Indian experience and expertise to enable the resulting consortium to be more competitive in international bidding.

More Wear's chairman, Mr Abner Botsh, said this week his company was still awaiting further details about the proposed project. The other companies could not be contacted for comment by the time of going to press.

ZIMBABWE

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF PRIVATE SECTOR DISCUSSED

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 May 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Overcoming Past"]

[Text]

THE social responsibility of the private sector has become an increasingly important theme in independent Zimbabwe, particularly in the field of undoing past socio-economic injustices.

As is to be expected, the Government, with its socialist objectives, and the private sector, with its capitalist or entrepreneurial drive, have not always seen eye to eye on this issue and the private sector has often been accused of dragging its feet in areas such as the promotion of black Zimbabweans and the provision of housing benefits to employees.

But perhaps the major area of disagreement between the two has been the controls — price, wage, labour regulations — that the Government has maintained as part of its programme to spread the benefits of Zimbabwe's wealth more evenly and fairly in the socio-economic transformation of the economy.

There can be no getting away from the fact that before independence, this was an area in which the ordinary Zimbabwean was the most vulnerable — he was paid low wages, could be fired at the slightest whim of his employer and had to pay whatever prices businessmen believed were necessary to ensure "reasonable" profits.

But what was seen as reasonable under UDI is not reasonable in socialist Zimbabwe. This was made very clear this week by the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, when he opened the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce congress in Mutare.

Obviously anticipating a barrage of complaints from delegates about wage and price controls, he stressed the social responsibilities of private enterprise in the Zimbabwe of today and expressed concern about the fact that some businessmen were flouting wage and service conditions regulations to exploit their workers.

He also emphasised that price controls were necessary not only to prevent profiteering but to keep inflation under control, and that prices were reviewed when and where necessary.

Whether the private sector will accept this reasoning is, given its ideological stance, open to doubt, but one area where it does appear to agree with the Government is the pressing need to develop the country's long-neglected rural areas.

There have recently been several public discussions on how the economic base in the rural areas could be broadened and diversified, with the latest taking place this week at the ZNCC congress itself. But, as will no doubt be further highlighted at the congress, the problem remains as to exactly how the private sector can help in this process and whether there will be any quid pro quo in the form of extra incentives over and above what is already offered for going into rural areas.

There is also a fear that in the process, the potential small entrepreneur could be swamped by the large companies with their easier access to credit, transport and pocketsful of special incentives.

Steering a course through these potential difficulties will require a great deal of careful handling and planning by the Government, which is already doing its bit by improving social facilities and transport in the rural areas.

Further special incentives will probably have to be introduced to encourage private sector participation, but the most exciting and compelling incentive should be the mere fact that the rural market is vast, badly in need of better services and increased employment opportunities.

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CSO: 3400/1715

ZIMBABWE

STOCK RUSTLING CONTINUES TO POSE SERIOUS PROBLEM

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 May 86 p 1

[Article by Tendayi Nyakunu]

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S ranchers have lost more than 1 000 head of cattle worth about \$1m to rustlers since January this year.

In a telephone interview with The Sunday Mail last week, an executive member of the Zimbabwe Cattle Producers' Association, Matabeleland Branch, Mr David Tredgold, said that stock theft was still prevalent country-wide.

"It is definitely continuing at a high level with an increasing number of animals being lost to stock thieves throughout the country. In Matabeleland, the incidents are compounded by the security situation, but overall, the incidents seem to be increasing, unabated," he said.

Since the beginning of the year, some 1 112 head of cattle worth \$148 000 had been stolen country-wide. "This represents about 25 percent of the total incidents country-wide. With the present

economic climate, where farmers are trying to rebuild the national herd, it doesn't make the task attractive at all," he said.

The reported incidents show that there were 563 cases of stock theft since January, and out of these, 205 people had been arrested.

Asked how long the national herd rebuilding exercise would take, he said: "It depends on the economic climate. If it is not viable it will take longer, but other things being equal, it takes about a decade to restock. One must realise that herd building is a slow process. From a steer to complete the whole cycle takes about four years."

He felt that the high-level of stock thefts was further hampering the progress in the national herd rebuilding exercise.

"It is a very lucrative business let's face it. Take for example a steer worth about \$150, if a rustler steals four or five, he stands to make a lot of money even on the black market and the result is that it is often repeated."

He felt that the incidents would be reduced considerably if the courts passed stiffer deterrent sentences for stock thieving. "The present sentences make cattle rustling attractive to the culprits and with a potential market and the low recovery rate, they are encouraged to continue."

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CSO: 3400/1715

ZIMBABWE

CROP ESTIMATES REVISED UPWARD FOR MAIZE, COTTON

Statistical Office Forecast

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 May 86 p 1

[Text]

Herald Reporter

ZIMBABWE'S farmers have grown even more maize, tobacco and cotton than first expected, boosting the nation's reserves and potential export earnings.

The crop forecasting committee chaired by the Central Statistical Office met three weeks ago to make a second official forecast of the season's production and update the figures estimated at the beginning of March.

It is now thought that all farmers grew more than 2 545 million tonnes of maize; the March estimate was less than 2,4 million tonnes. Communal farmers are now expected to bring in a crop of 1,2 million tonnes, resettlement farmers another 148 000 tonnes and commercials just under 1,2 million tonnes.

Total deliveries to the Grain Marketing Board are expected to exceed 1,677 million tonnes with communal and resettlement farmers, who keep much of their production for own use, contributing a little over 40 percent.

The flue-cured tobacco crop is now expected to

top 114 441 tonnes, almost 2 000 tonnes more than the March estimate with almost all coming from the commercial farmers.

Burley, at 2 000 tonnes, is about 500 tonnes less than originally estimated.

The Albar cotton crop, the principal type, is now expected to produce 251 162 tonnes, compared to the first estimate of 238 971 tonnes, with commercial farmers bringing in just under half the crop, communals accounting for 98 000 tonnes and other producers for 29 562 tonnes.

There will also be 2 454 tonnes of Deltapine cotton and 1 873 tonnes of Deltamac cotton.

The sorghum crop was not estimated in March but the committee now believes 131 200 tonnes were grown, with commercial farmers bringing in just over half, communal farmers about 58 000 tonnes and re-

settlement schemes accounting for 4 400 tonnes. Total deliveries to the GMB should amount to 84 000, mostly from commercials.

The mhunga and rapoko crop, totalling more than 140 000 tonnes, is lower than expected.

In contrast to better-than-expected harvests of grain, tobacco and cotton, the oilseeds are not as good as expected.

The soya crop is now estimated at 73 560 tonnes, more than 10 000 below the first estimate.

The two peasant dominated oil crops, groundnuts and sunflower, are also below first expectations. The groundnut crop is now expected to total just over 60 000 tonnes.

The sunflower crop is now expected to be around 18 360 tonnes (less than 1 000 tonnes below first estimate) with 13 890 tonnes being delivered to the GMB.

Earlier Report

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 May 86 p 1

[Article by Funny Mushava]

[Text]

WHILE communal and commercial farmers are preparing to harvest their summer crop with some having already started, the country's main food crop, maize, is expected to reach about 1.5 million tonnes in deliveries to the Grain Marketing Board.

Of this, about 900 000 tonnes are expected to come from the commercial sector with the peasant farmers weighing in with about 600 000 tonnes. According to recent estimates, some of the maize produced is expected to be retained for use by the farmers with the peasant farmers retaining more than they will actually send to the GMB.

The 1.5 million tonnes expected is 120 000 tonnes less than last year's 1.62 million tonnes delivered to the GMB. Zimbabwe's local maize consumption is 600 000 tonnes a year. With the opening of Norton's new \$6.4 million silo last month, with a capacity of 53 000 tonnes, the country's bulk storage capacity rose to almost half the planned 1.3 million tonnes by 1995.

The country's 1985/86 export earnings from maize amounted to more than \$100 million. In the last 12 months, 500 000 tonnes of maize have been exported, mainly to Mozambique, Zambia, South Africa, the Reunion and eight other countries.

In January, an Ethiopian delegation visited Zimbabwe to buy 50 000 tonnes of maize and early this month, a four-man Iranian delegation clinched a deal whereby Zimbabwe will export 100 000 tonnes worth \$13 million to that country.

Zimbabwe is continuing to play a vital role in its capacity as the region's food supplier although farmers are experiencing a few problems in selling their crop.

Last year many communal farmers had problems in delivering their grain to the depots. This year the farming community is looking forward to a better organised transport system. Some transporters cashed in by overcharging farmers and those with no option had to pay exorbitant prices to get their produce to the depots.

Another problem faced by the farmers was the shortage of grain bags whose prices trebled. Those in the communal lands complained that bags sold to shopowners at 50c were being re-sold to them for as much as \$2.

In an effort to speed up deliveries this year, the GMB will be accepting maize in bulk. The National Farmers' Association has also instructed its members to organise themselves in their respective farming areas so that their club and area chairmen know of who is going to transport their maize and at what cost.

The general manager of GMB, Cde Ian Makone, has assured farmers and producers that his organisation would do its best to give a better deal this year including speeding up the processing of cheques.

Tobacco farmers had a boost late last month with the opening of probably the biggest and most sophisticated auction floors in the world. The floor gives them enough room to carefully examine the quality of tobacco and speeds up the sales.

Sales which began on April 22 have already set high average daily prices and if 115 million kilograms are sold as expected, producers will get more than \$335 million.

Already about 7 million kilograms have been sold. Commercial producers are expected to produce well over 113 000 tonnes of flue-cured tobacco with the communal land resettlement areas producing about 500 tonnes. Burley growers are expected to produce 1 300 tonnes (commercial) with 1 240 from the communal and resettlement areas. Tobacco is the country's major foreign currency earner. Last year it grossed over \$300 million, almost all in foreign currency.

The country's second biggest foreign currency earner, cotton, is expected to go down a little this year. About 240 000 tonnes are expected, a drop of 56 000 tonnes from last season.

The cotton industry will later this month get a boost when the \$12 million Bindura ginnery is commissioned.

During the past five years, more than \$102 million has gone to the communal farmers in an effort to help them produce cotton on a wider scale. With the extra incentive of a higher selling price of 75c a kg, 8c more than last year, the Commercial Cotton Growers' Association has vowed to continue to encourage cotton production.

If the expected 240 000 tonnes are delivered to the Cotton Marketing Board, growers will receive about \$180 million.

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CSO: 3400/1715

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

BANDIT SHOT--A bandit who was part of a gang of four that has been operating in the Plumtree and Tsholotsho areas since 1982 was shot and killed by security forces in the Nopenamo area, about 35 km north of Plumtree on Thursday. The dead bandit was identified as Gabinkondo [words indistinct] who was said by the locals to be a self-styled political commissar who operated in the Tsholotsho and Plumtree areas. At the scene of the contact, police recovered an AK rifle, four magazines, 19 loose rounds of ammunition, a grenade, bandages, toothpaste, matches and a cassette of South African origin. A police spokesman said follow up operations for the other bandits who fled were in progress--ZIS. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 May 86 p 1] /8309

GDR GIFT TO ZIANA--The Zimbabwe Inter-Africa News Agency yesterday received photographic equipment worth \$5,000 from the GDR news agency ADN. The donation--three automatic cameras, flash lights, a photo dryer machine and 150 films--comes under a cooperation agreement signed in 1981 between the two agencies under which ZIANA staff have been trained in Berlin. Under the agreement ZIANA has since received telex receivers for short-wave telecommunications, teleprinters, antennas and spare parts, typewriters and telex paper. Accepting the equipment on behalf of ZIANA, the chairman of the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust, Dr Davidson Sadza, said the gift was especially timely as the national media was preparing for the non-aligned summit.--ZIANA [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 14 May 86 p 5] /8309

TELEVISION SET OWNERSHIP--Television has become an essential commodity despite only one in a thousand Zimbabweans owning a set. A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation told THE HERALD yesterday that it has issued 14,844 current licences for colour and about 72,000 for black-and-white television sets. The prices for these products are beyond the reach of common people because of taxation on the imported components, said a television manufacturer yesterday. The imported components of the black-and-white sets, which are manufactured locally, carry 80 percent of the cost and the other 20 percent is labour and other materials. This means that on a black-and-white set which now costs approximately \$900 (12 inch), \$504 is paid in duties on the [figure indistinct] cost of the imported content. The spokesman said the import allocations for television manufacturers were so small that they were spent within four months a year leaving machines idle for the remaining months. Current regulations do not allow the manufacture of colour televisions in the country. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 15 May 86 p 7] /8309

FRUIT, VEGETABLES PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION--A group of the country's top commercial fruit, vegetable and flower growers have formed the Horticultural Producers' Association with Mr Nick Meads as its chairman. The move has been widely considered as long overdue and it comes at a time when horticultural products in the country are in demand in other countries, and if the opportunities are not grasped now, potential importers could look elsewhere for supply. The committee feels that the HPA will bring unity to the industry and it is expected to be instrumental in the development of Zimbabwe as a major exporter of a variety of horticultural products. Also as a result of recent political development in Southern Africa, inquiries for horticultural produce in general are beginning to pour in the country mainly from the EEC and Nordic countries. Apart from inquiries, for produce, numerous aid agencies are known to hold funds specifically to assist the horticultural industry. Until now this had remained under-utilised because growers had acted as individuals. The president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr John Laurie, welcomed the move and hoped that the HPA would provide machinery for dealing with the main problems faced by horticulturalists as individuals such as inputs and transport. Produce in demand has been dried and cut flowers, foliage plants, sweetcorn, strawberries, apples, citrus, avocado pears, granadillas, other exotic fruit and selected vegetables. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 May 86 p 5] /8309

CSO: 3400/1715

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI SAYS COUNTRY MAY BE NEAR 'BREAKTHROUGH'

MB291604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1444 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Rome, May 29, SAPA--South Africa could be on the point of the big power-sharing breakthrough the world has been waiting for, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Rome today.

He told a meeting of leading Italian news media representatives and academics in Rome that the President P.W. Botha's proposed national council had this potential regardless of whether the African National Congress took part in it.

He said the national council could defuse South Africa's now endemic violence--but only if it were possible for all black organisations, including the banned ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and others, to join it if they chose.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president repeated that he himself would participate only if the ANC's Nelson Mandela, the PAC's Zeph Mothopeng and other political prisoners were freed.

Otherwise there would be "yet another political stalemate."

Whether or not the ANC eventually took part in the council would have to be sorted out between Mandela and Mr Oliver Tambo (president of the ANC).

He said black South Africans regarded Mr Tambo as simply a caretaker president and that a released Mandela would assume the leadership.

Chief Buthelezi quoted the gazetted intention of the council as being "to provide for participation in the planning and preparation of a constitutional dispensation which provides for the participation of all South African citizens in the process of government."

Those were the words that South Africa and the whole world had been waiting for, he said.

There would be "a massive black South African input" if the national council actually ended up addressing this objective.

"It will be almost totally shunned, however, if the state president does not listen to credible black leaders and makes it impossible for them to enter the council."

Chief Buthelezi expressed deep concern over clauses up for discussion and comment in the national council bill which, he said, gave the state president total power over who was appointed to or removed from it.

This was a grave, possibly fatal defect, he said.

The stated objective of the council was the most articulate and, until now, the boldest declaration by Mr Botha that he intended backing his earlier statement that apartheid was now outdated.

The question was not whether Mr Botha was sincere about this but whether he was "politically man enough" to pursue it to its logical conclusion.

"Is he politician enough to deal with his rightwing detractors?" he asked.

"Is he statesmanlike enough to risk as much on his side as he expects blacks to risk on their side, were they to participate?"

It was here that Western European and North American governments had a vital role to play.

Should blacks and whites decide to meet for negotiations in the national council, they would require a great deal of backing from the Western industrialised world, Chief Buthelezi said.

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CSO: 3400/1841

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO CROSSROADS UPHEAVAL

Community Groups Condemn Violence

MB240600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0539 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 23, SAPA--Twenty community organizations have condemned the violence at Grossroads as "an attempt to smash" democratic organisation in the area and forcibly move people to Khayelitsha.

At a meeting called by the Athlone Education Crisis Committee yesterday the following organisations strongly condemned police and military action in Crossroads and also voted to provide collection points for relief aid:

The UDF [United Democratic Front], Athlone area; ASAC [Athlone Students Action Committee]; WECSO [Western Cape Students Congress]; WECTU [Western Cape Teachers Union]; Athlone Central; Rylands High PTSA [Parents-Teachers-Students' Association]; Belgravia High PTSA; Thornhill Residents Association; Bellmore Civic Association; Belgravia Youth; Silvertown Youth; Thornhill Youth Congress; Hanover Park Youth Congress; Western Cape Youth League; Sinton High SRC [Student Representative Council; Hanover Park Students Action Committee; GRASSROOTS community newspapers; Western Cape Traders Association and COMMTRA [expansion unknown].

"We see the combined action of the witdoeke (vigilantes) and the police as an attempt to smash the democratic organisations and movements of the people of Crossroads, Nyanga Bush, Nyanga extension and Portland Cement and to forcibly move people of the areas of Khayelitsha, an attempt that they the people have resisted for many years.

"We believe that the violent heavy-handed action of Botha's police and their supporters--the community councillors and vigilantes--will not stop our struggle and determination to be free.

"We call on all organisations of the oppressed and exploited people to help and support our people in our struggle."

A police liaison officer for the Western Province, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher last night said the allegations were absurd and deserved no comment. "I reject the allegations with contempt," he said.

Crossroads Homeless Problem Discussed

MB241246 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1244 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 24, SAPA--As the fires of Crossroads died and the death toll swelled to 32, the root question of what is to happen to the 20,000 to 30,000 people who have been left homeless remained hopelessly unresolved.

A showdown between the government and the squatters now looms.

The government has made it clear that it holds out only one option for the refugees: move to Khayelitsha.

This has been the official policy since Khayelitsha was established nearly 2 years ago. But pressure at home and from abroad has prevented the government from executing the policy through forced removals.

Almost all the refugees appear adamant in their refusal to move there, although about 1500 have already done so.

Their objections to Khayelitsha are that it is about 40 km from Cape Town, it is far from the main transport routes, shops and other facilities, and site rents, at R20 a month are R14 higher than at Crossroads.

The refugees from the razed Crossroads communities of Nyanga Bush, Portaland Cement and Nyanga extension now also claim that Khayelitsha is dominated by the same vigilante elements that unleashed the week's destruction and that they would remain in fear for their lives and property there.

A group which met Mr Chris Heunis, the minister of constitutional development and planning, at parliament this week said their demands were that they should be allowed to return to rebuild their homes at Crossroads.

They also demanded that the police and army who, they say, sided with the vigilantes, be withdrawn.

They claimed police actually prevented groups from forming to protect their shanty homes while the vigilante "witdoeke" [white scarves] set fire to them unhindered.

The police have formally denied they took sides.

Two further factors emerged which will exacerbate the stand-off between squatters and officialdom.

More than 10,000 of the homeless were unaccounted for.

"We don't know where they are. They don't come to us," a Western Cape Development Board official said.

Apart from the 1500 who moved to Khayelitsha, relief workers were dealing with an estimated 7,000 people at various aid points on the Cape Flats. The remainder are thought to have found temporary refuge with other township dwellers. But they are almost certain to emerge once the "heat is off" to re-establish themselves and this could start the cycle of conflict again.

The second potential thorn in the bureaucratic side concerns the largest single aid contribution--R100,000 from the Urban Foundation, which is earmarked for providing shelter for homeless people.

A Foundation source said the shelter would be provided after consultation with the refugees on where it should be provided.

Although the government has announced urgent measures to upgrade the "Old Crossroads" it has made it clear that this excludes the re-establishment of the vanquished satellites of Nyanga Bush, Portland cement and Nyanga extension, destroyed this week by the "witdoeke" and now encircled by the government's barbed wire.

The aid is being used to treat the injured, fill empty stomachs and provide blankets and shelter.

But against the scale of the need the aid is limited and not even a medium-term solution is in sight.

/8918

CSO: 3400/1841

SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI COLLEGE CLOSED 'INDEFINITELY' AFTER RAID

MB260500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1528 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Zwelitsha, May 25, SAPA--A female student of Ciskei's Lennox Sebe College of Education died at the weekend after police invaded the campus on Friday night and allegedly assaulted students in their hostels.

Miss Nokuzola Nduna, a second year student, died after allegedly jumping through a window in her third-floor residence, while running away from the police.

The incident happened after the announcement that a Welsh male voice choir, on tour in Ciskei, would hold a concert at the university.

Students protested in an open letter to the choir, which said: "We as the students of this college wish to express our opposition to your presence in our campus, and in South Africa, under the following reasons: As South Africa is internationally isolated as far as sporting and cultural activities are concerned, we expect every progressive country to take part in this isolation."

The letter ended by saying: "We reject totally your presence and we treat it with contempt it deserves."

On Friday, the Ciskei director general of the Department of Education, Mr K.B. Tabata, was reported to have summoned the university's vice-rector and the chairman of the students representative council to inform them the Ciskei cabinet had decided the question of a venue for the choir was not negotiable and that students who disrupted the concert would bare the consequences.

Police were called onto the campus after the students decided to go ahead with a protest over the choir's visit.

Meanwhile, on Friday, the hall where the concert was to have been held was flooded with water when the choir arrived.

It was reported that a police officers instructed the vice rector to leave the campus and the police then allegedly invaded the hostels, kicking the doors down and assaulting students.

Miss Nduna allegedly jumped through a window while being chased by police and fell.

She was taken to Mount Coke Hospital and then transferred to Cecilia Makiwane Hospital in Mdantsane, where she died.

Other students allegedly suffered various other injuries, some with broken legs and severe back lacerations caused by sjamboks.

A Ciskei police spokesman confirmed the venue had been changed at the last minute to the police training college in Bisho, but was unable to confirm or deny the police action.

The vice-rector, Mr Hurter, and other members of staff went to see the acting-minister of education, Mr Brown Pityi, yesterday. He told them that the college was closed indefinitely.

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CSO: 3400/1841

SOUTH AFRICA

SURVEY FINDS DISTRESS, ANGER OVER BLACK-ON-BLACK UNREST

MB270950 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0907 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 27, SAPA--According to a snap survey by the Johannesburg newspaper SOWETAN, the man in the street yesterday appealed for peace between the warring political groups in the black community.

The appeal comes in the wake of an alarming increase in violence between the United Democratic Front (UDF), Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) and Inkatha.

More than 10 people have been murdered and thousands of rands damaged caused to property in recent weeks.

People interviewed during a random survey by the SOWETAN yesterday said they were distressed and angered by the continuing violence.

Mr Mzwandile Wiso of Kagiso, Krugerscorp, said "whites are laughing at us. They are even justifying apartheid through what we are doing. Leaders of different political groups should come together to thrash out the problem."

Miss Bertha Ndlovu of Meadowlands, Soweto, appealed to members of the various groups to call a truce and work out a solution.

"Perhaps church ministers would help to bring about a lasting peace," she said.

Mr Nathan Moiloa, a supervisor for a leading clothing store called for an immediate end to the fighting.

"Many of us are upset at what we witness every day. The time has now arrived for us to work in unison," he said.

Miss Emmarantia Ndwandwe of Zola, Soweto, said she was shocked when political differences lead to death. Fears are now that rightwing elements and government supporters will take advantage of the situation and also kill leaders in the black community knowing that rival organizations will be blamed.

In addition black organizations will be placed in the embarrassing position of seeing the police step in to stop members of liberation groups from killing each other.

People will be arrested and this will lead to organizations being discredited.

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CSO: 3400/1841

SOUTH AFRICA

UCASA REACTS TO NATIONAL COUNCIL ANNOUNCEMENT

MB271055 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1039 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Garankuwa, May 27, SAPA--The national council should not be dominated by the South African Government or members of the self-governing states, the deputy president of UCASA [Urban Councils Association of South Africa], Mr Tom Boya, said today.

Reacting to the announcement on the national council bill made on May 22 by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, Mr Boya said that although the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) welcomed the intentions of the national bill, caution should be expressed while awaiting the final legislation and "it is important that the association should point out that the national council should not be dominated by the South African Government or by members of the self-governing states."

Mr Boya said that distinction between "general" and "own" affairs was seen by blacks as apartheid under another name and it was "ominous that the minister had said that the national council would deal with matters affecting blacks."

He said that if the principle of power sharing was accepted, the blacks should be consulted even on the "manner of the envisaged negotiations before specific consultations structures are created. Because the actual situation may be that the majority of blacks is in favour of a national convention and therefore specific structures may be seen as restrictive."

Mr Boya said in the past structures had been created without consultation and it should be learned from previous mistakes that those structures should be negotiated "without prescribing any pre-conditions or non-negotiables."

The credibility of black leaders would be hindered by the fact that leaders like Nelson Mandela were still in prison and other organisations were still banned. "Should such leaders not be included in the negotiation process there is little hope of the national council succeeding," Mr Boya said.

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CSO: 3400/1841

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF CONDEMNS PROPOSED INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AMENDMENT

MB230555 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2059 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 22, SAPA--The proposed bill amending section 50 of the Internal Security Act was "nothing else but the re-introduction of the notorious section six of the terrorism act in another form," the United Democratic Front [UDF] said in a statement today.

The UDF was reacting to the tabling in parliament today of a bill to extend police powers of detention on a temporary basis in case of increased unrest.

The proposed section provides that a police officer above the rank of lieutenant-colonel, being of the opinion "that the further detention of that person will contribute to the termination, combating or prevention of public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence" may, after the initial period of 48 hours of detention, extend the period of 180 days without trial.

The UDF said in its statement: "This, and the other so-called Le Grange bills, is nothing more than a transparent attempt by the government to create legal space for intensive state repression just before June 16.

"The government hopes to circumvent the recent court rulings on section 28 detentions and that on restrictions imposed on activists. The government is now carrying on like a raging bull.

"All that it will succeed in doing is to accelerate its own demise. It is time for all those with some sanity left to stand up and challenge this impending draconian measure."

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CSO: 3400/1841

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CAPE CHILDREN RETURN TO SCHOOL--Cape Town, May 26, SAPA--With the exception of schools in Crossroads, black children attended schools in numbers in the Cape Peninsula today for the first time since fighting broke out at Crossroads last week, SABC radio news reports. At the senior secondary school, Nyanga, 500 out of 800 pupils were present today and 225 at a school in new crossroads. The attendance at schools in Boland towns was about 50 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1101 GMT 26 May 86 MB] /8918

BLACK ATTITUDES ON VIOLENCE--The Human Sciences Research Council says most blacks in the PWV [Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging] area are of the opinion that more can be achieved by negotiation than by violence. A survey conducted among 1,338 blacks in the PWV area in March found, however, that since May last year there had been a definite swing in favor of violence. Of those interviewed, 65.5 percent were in favor of negotiation, 20.1 percent saw violence as the solution, 10.1 percent were in favor of both negotiation and violence, and 3.8 percent have no opinion. A total of 75.4 percent of those interviewed felt that so far violence had achieved nothing, while 20.1 percent felt that it had. A majority, 60.7 percent, approved unrest while 31.7 percent were opposed to it. A total of 62.7 percent of the blacks interviewed thought that unrest caused divisions in black ranks while 31.7 percent believed it lead to unity. A total of 76.9 percent felt that it was wrong to kill black officials including policemen and community council members. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 May 86 MB] /8918

MORE LAND FOR KWANDEBELE--The minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, has announced that an additional 135,000 hectares of land is to be incorporated into KwaNdebele. The government has also made available 990,000 rand to help unemployed Ndebeles. Replying to a question in the House of Assembly, Dr Viljoen said the land to be incorporated would be parts of the Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan, Witbank, and Warmbaths districts. Dr Viljoen said the population census last year has shown that there were 232,700 Ndebeles in KwaNdebele. Commenting on the 990,000 rand to help the unemployed, the KwaNdebele secretary of works, Mr Ben Stolz, said the money would be used to help as many unemployed as possible. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 May 86 MB] /8918

POLICE HARASSMENT CONDEMNED--Johannesburg, May 26, SAPA--The Alexandra Action Committee [AAC] strongly condemned police action in Alexandra township and have appealed to the minister of police and other authorities to stop "harrassing their people," said Mr Obet Bapela, publicity secretary of the AAC in a statement. He said that since April 22, vigilante attacks on people in Alexandra, police have maintained a high profile in the township, where "they harrassed, intimidated and detained our people." Mr Bapela said the police "continued to harrass our people and this included the confiscating of organization tee-shirts and going around taking the names and addresses of youths in the street." He added that the police harrassed activists by for example, confiscating the Alexandra Crisis Committee's bank book, minutes of meetings and other important documents. "We in the action committee condemn the action of the police, also the detaining of four of our executive members. We see this as another form of crushing and destroying the people's democracy and the ever-growing Alexandra Action Committee." Mr Bapela said the following AAC executive members were detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act on May 22, 1986. They are: the secretary-general of AAC, Mr Richard Mdakane, 30, Mr Godfrey Msizane, 26, Mr Naud Moitse, 21, and Mr Mzwanele Mayekiso, 27. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1249 GMT 26 May 86 MB] /8918

HOMELANDS ON NATIONAL COUNCIL--More reaction has been received to Mr Chris Heunis's announcements on the national council. The chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said he saw no reason why blacks could not help the state president to achieve his goal of participation of all South Africa in power-sharing initiatives. He said the tempo of progress would depend on how soon blacks took advantage of this opportunity. In his reaction, the chief minister of KwaNdebele, Mr S.S. Skosana, said these steps by the South African Government could lead to the achievement of peace and progress for all communities in the country. The chief minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, said it was a clear indication of the state president's honest intention to initiate a process of negotiation which will lead to some form of political power-sharing. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 May 86 MB] /8918

CSO: 3400/1841

SOUTH AFRICA

EGLIN DISCUSSES POSTAPARTHEID ECONOMY

MB221551 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1545 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Thabanchu, May 22, SAPA--An economic system only survived if it was relevant to the needs of the people, the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Orange Free State African Chamber of Commerce and Industry, he said the post-apartheid South Africa would require "vast amounts of money" if it was to provide the infrastructure and the services the people would demand.

The government could not provide this money on its own.

The role of the private sector, the entrepreneur and the black businessman in this new society would be to generate the wealth of the nation.

"Without that wealth there will be no socio-economic reconstruction and no adequate services--but there will be mounting demands and revolutionary pressures coming from an increasingly frustrated and angry people.

"If the free enterprise system fails to deliver the goods the people will turn against the system and try to replace it with something else, in all likelihood a Marxist system or some local variant of this."

If an economic system failed to meet the needs of the people it would "simply be swept away by the tide of history."

For generations now the free enterprise system had been denied the opportunity of being truly free and of showing what it can do I trust that you businessmen will prove that you can create wealth, not just for yourselves but for the people.

"If you do so you will not only help to roll back poverty but you will help to strengthen the wider concept of human freedom."

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CSO: 3400/1840

SOUTH AFRICA

STELLENBOSCH ACADEMICS CRITICIZE ECC BAN

MB232025 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2017 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 23, SAPA--A group of 21 Stellenbosch University academics today issued a statement criticising the decision of the university's council to ban all activities of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) on the campus.

The academics, who include four professors, said the ban on the ECC created a precedent with disturbing implications and called for its immediate retraction.

In the statement, the academics said: "The grounds for the university council's decision to ban all activities of the End Conscription Campaign on the campus have not been made clear.

"The refusal of the university authorities even to provide the wording of the council's decision to those directly affected by it has also made it difficult to understand the decision.

"What is clear is that this ban creates a precedent with disturbing implications.

"Less than a year ago the university council stated that it welcomed rational discussion of matters of public importance in justifying its ban on demonstrations on the campus.

"That undertaking to allow discussion at least is now restricted, according to a report in DIE MATIE, on the grounds that an organisation only covers one aspect of one government policy and that its activities border on illegality.

"These criteria cannot possibly be applied consistently and can only be regarded as an arbitrary violation of academic freedom. The question arises whether the council is from now on going to make itself responsible for deciding what opinions can be aired on the campus. That would be irreconcilable with the university's basic task of teaching its students to form their own opinions in a responsible manner. We ask that the relevant decision be retracted as soon as possible for the sake of the university," the statement said.

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CSO: 3400/1840

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT COMPARES NP, AWB

MB232009 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1926 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, May 23, SAPA--If the rhetoric of reform was set aside then there was not much difference between the National Party [NP] and the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB], the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP for Greytown, Mr Pierre Cronje said today.

Speaking at a public meeting on this week's raids into Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana at the Cathedral of the Holy Nativity, Mr Cronje said the raids were a political and not a military statement.

Attended by more than 100 people, the meeting was organised by the PFP, the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), the United Democratic Front (UDF) and The Black Sash.

Addressing the reason for the raids, Mr Cronje said the government must have weighed the consequences and the fact that they still went ahead can have only two explanations:

"Either they are infinitely stupid if they are really committed to achieving a democracy through peaceful means or they are really not stupid and are not committed to a non-racial democracy and the only way to temporarily prevent an inevitable loss of power in an open democracy is to fight a revolutionary onslaught through violent repression."

He said that the SABC had conveyed the impression that a number of broken windows and doors and bent filing cabinets and three deaths was a great military victory. The SABC had also adopted the attitude that "if Reagan can do it, so can we, if Israel can do it, so can we, if Rambo can do it, so can Pee Wee."

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CSO: 3400/1840

SOUTH AFRICA

REPORTAGE ON CATHOLIC BISHOPS CALL FOR ECONOMIC PRESSURE

Meeting Discusses Statement

MB240538 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0533 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 23, SAPA--As far as possible every point of view relevant to the recent Catholic Bishops' statement about the moral rightness of certain economic pressures to force change on the government had been heard before that decision had been taken.

This was said by the Most Rev Stephen Naidoo, RC [Roman Catholic] archbishop of Cape Town, to an audience of about 400 local Catholics who gathered last night to hear the view of the bishops, formulated at the recent Catholic bishops conference.

Also speaking on the platform was a leading Catholic theologian, Professor Brian Gaybba, professor of theology at UNISA [University of South Africa].

The audience was told that while it was outside of the bishops' realm of competence to make purely economic assessments of economic pressure to change the government's mind on apartheid, there was an undeniable need to come to some decision on the moral rightness of such pressure.

It had been decided that under certain circumstances economic pressure which led to a minimum of unemployment and which did not cripple the economy was justifiable.

Other aspects of the bishop's statement were explained and questions were answered.

The meeting was one of a series being held around country.

Catholics Divided Over Call

MB241220 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1218 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 24, SAPA--The Catholic community is divided about economic sanctions and passions are running high, Professor Brian Gaybba of the Department of Theology at the University of South Africa, told a meeting of Catholics in Cape Town.

During the meeting at St Francis Xavier Centre in Crawford last night, Professor Gaybba and the Roman Catholic archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Stephen Naidoo, explained how the Catholic bishops had decided economic pressure on South Africa was morally justifiable.

Professor Gaybba said because of the division within the Catholic community, the bishops had a duty to tell Catholics what the church believed was right.

Pleading for understanding, Professor Gaybba said that while the bishops did not have the right to prescribe any political or economic policy, they did have a right to comment on moral issues.

He said some people believed the bishops would lose credibility if they did not support economic sanctions, while others felt any statement on the issue by them would be dabbling in politics.

"In 1952 the bishops said the policy of apartheid was immoral and some years later they said it was intrinsically immoral which means it cannot be justified under any circumstances.

"Apartheid and the Gospel are incompatible. You have to find a moral answer on how to fight apartheid because you may not use immoral means.

"To fight it by shooting at innocent people or to put a bomb under parliament is not moral.

"Economic sanctions, are they morally justifiable? If it means the loss of jobs and the destruction of the economic infrastructure, then you have to stop and say Hokaai (Wait)."

Professor Gaybba said the bishops chose to coin the phrase economic pressure would not mean large-scale unemployment or the destruction of the country's economic infrastructure.

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CSO: 3400/1840

SOUTH AFRICA

CATHOLIC BISHOPS DENOUNCE PROPOSED SECURITY AMENDMENT

MB280924 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 28, SAPA--Every effort had to be made to oppose the government's new security legislation which would escalate conflict, the Southern African Bishops Conference [SACBC] said today.

A statement from the SACBC said: "To those in touch with the situation in South Africa it is clear that a momentous change has taken place since September 1984.

"Such significant numbers of black people have been caught up in the great liberation wave that nothing can quell it.

"The government has two choices: to go along with it in negotiating a settlement or to oppose it and by so doing ensure that the confrontation becomes worse. The government seems set on the second course."

The government dealt in reform that did not touch the major pillars of apartheid but seemed determined to contain the threat to these, the SACBC said.

"The public safety amendment bill and the addition of section 50 (a) to the Internal Security Act must be seen in this light."

"The former enables the minister of law and order to suspend what is left of the rule of law in unrest areas and permit unlimited detention.

"The latter gives police officers of or above the rank of lieutenant colonel the power to impose detention for 180 days. The courts cannot interfere.

"These prescriptions are not likely to quell the liberation wave. They are far more likely to provoke greater vigour and determination on the part of those involved in it. Steps towards total war on one side will be met by comparable steps on the other.

"Very effort must be made to oppose the new legislation and get the government to come to an understanding of the situation." the statement concluded.

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CSO: 3400/1840

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY VIEWS REACTION TO POLITICAL FIGHTING

MB280928 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 28 May 86

[Station Commentary: "Reaction Towards South Africa"]

[Text] It is gladdening but perhaps it was inevitable that slowly it is dawning on the Western world that issues in South Africa are not that simple, and that this country needs time and understanding if its problems are to be sorted out to the benefit of all South Africa's peoples and to the benefit of the West.

It appears that the event that has really made an impression on the West was the serious clash at the town of Pietersburg when members of the reformist National Party clashed with extreme rightwingers. Suddenly political observers are beginning to realize that there are three main forces in South Africa--the radical left, the radical right, and between them the moderates intent on a peaceful negotiated reform process in the country in terms of negotiating machinery which is being created by the government.

In Britain a correspondent of THE DAILY MAIL has attributed the emergence of a militant rightwing in South Africa to the fact that President P.W. Botha is getting little credit for his dismantling of apartheid. He writes: To some extent I blame the Western powers, including the United States and Britain, for showing coolness to President Botha when they should have shown more encouragement as he painstakingly struggle to drag his intransigent supporters into the 20th Century. He remarks that it is in situations like this that communism or nazism takes over.

THE DAILY EXPRESS newspaper echoes THE DAILY MAIL's call for more Western encouragement for President Botha's attempts to change South Africa. Also in Britain the influential TIMES newspaper says that the fact that the South African Government is prepared to proceed with reform, despite rightwing opposition, should prove to the world that its commitment to reform is more than mere rhetoric.

And finally, Britain's biggest newspaper, THE SUN, has told the British people and the government that they should not concern themselves with threats from President Kaunda of Zambia and others that they would leave the Commonwealth if Britain refused to apply sanctions against South Africa. The news-

paper describes President Kaunda as a dictator and says he would do the Commonwealth a favor if he left it right now.

These are views seldom seen in the British press in the past. They are realistic and are to be welcomed.

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CSO: 3400/1840

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY STRESSES NEED FOR OPEN POLITICAL DEBATE

MB260719 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 26 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] All members of a community are the losers when intolerance among the political extremists in their midst reaches a point where it interferes with the freedom to put across facts and exchange views.

That is the real danger of such displays of crude violence as that which resulted in the cancellation of a public meeting in the northern Transvaal town of Pietersburg last week. It is a danger that has loomed increasingly large in the past year or so as extremists on both ends of the political spectrum have grown more and more reckless in their attempts to prevent communities from hearing the views of those who disagree with them.

The violence itself in such situations is an intolerable onslaught on the rights of fellow South Africans. Beyond that it reflects a determination to deny people the freedom to make up their own minds about political issues. It is an attempt to remove freedom of choice for ordinary men and women by denying them access to information on and differing views about how to deal with national affairs.

The right to choose from political alternatives becomes a farce when the alternative are not in fact presented. To the extent that a community allows the extremists in their midst to muzzle their opponents, therefore, it is acquiescing in the destruction of its democratic birthright.

There is another more immediately apparent sense in which the people and indeed the future of the country are the losers when the intolerance of the violent minority gains ground. What kind of future South Africa has depends above all on how well informed its people are.

In the end it is their perceptions, translated into political programs of parties and interest groups, that will determine that future. And never before has it been more necessary that ordinary people would acquaint themselves thoroughly with the political, social, and economic realities of national life if disastrous errors in policymaking are to be avoided.

It is no exaggeration to say that the communities in South Africa are in a survival crisis. Fundamental dimensions of human and social developments have reached a point, after decades of evolution, at which a political resolution along lines acceptable to all groups has become imperative.

Failure to achieve such a resolution, based on a broad consensus, would inevitably generate such strife that all would suffer incalculable harm to their most vital interests. Any attempts to devise political answers that ignore the complex present day realities that hark back to an era in which more simple solutions sufficed is doomed to failure.

But to come up with answers that do meet today's needs requires knowledge and insight that all too clearly many South Africans do not possess. In the constitutional debate, for example, far too many people are still basing their political views on stereotyped European models. They are simply not aware either of the considerable advances in constitutional thinking on plural societies or of the many possibilities for devising a truly indigenous constitutional dispensation, appropriate to the South African situation.

The future will be determined by the readiness of all South Africans to respond to that challenge, and that will depend to a considerable degree on the openness of political debate in this country.

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CSO: 3400/1840

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC CALLS NATIONAL COUNCIL 'STARTING POINT'

MB270605 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 27 May 86

[Station commentary: "The National Council"]

[Text] From official actions and statements regarding the creation of a National Council it seems clear that there is a serious intent to get down to the business of constitutional negotiations as soon as possible.

Specific plans regarding the composition and functions of the council have now been made public. This is to be welcomed; the situation up to now in which a standing invitation to leaders of all groups to take part in negotiations elicited a great deal of public argument but little action could not go on indefinitely. The longer the issue of black political participation at national level remains bogged down in public posturing the better for the antidemocratic radicals. The whole reform process becomes increasingly suspect in the public mind, while violence in the black townships grows apace. If, as now seems to be the case, the creation of the National Council is emerging as a reality in the not too distant future, questions about what it can or cannot achieve have become more pressing.

One thing about which the official statements have been emphatic is that it will be a genuine negotiating body. Its task will be to formulate constitutional proposals as well as to give consideration to concrete legislation affecting the black people.

It will be neither a talking shop nor merely a rubber stamp for government decisions, but a body that will be negotiating crucial aspects of South Africa's future.

Negotiation implies compromise. Views on Democratic constitutional solutions for South Africa differ widely even on fundamentals. This is inevitable in a country with such disparate groups. Obviously achieving a workable level of consensus among them must involve compromises--a readiness to give up that which any particular group regards as ideal in favor of that with which all are prepared to live.

And that imposes the need for participants to make a distinction between areas of basic rights, whether individual or group and those areas in which the rights of others must similarly be accommodated.

Such a spirit of give and take--of live and let live--is unfortunately alien to a certain political mentality in South Africa. Both extremes in the political spectrum are characterized by their insistence that their every wish should be met and their hostility to the legitimate demands of others.

Therefore, it must be clear in advance that the National Council cannot accommodate everyone. Nor could any other device, no matter how democratically composed. If any in this country are still under the impression that such a body can succeed in bringing together every major political interest group in South Africa, they are going to be disappointed.

There are going to be leaders and political movements that refuse to serve on the National Council. Some will publish lists of conditions--political actions that must be undertaken in specific matters--before they will consider serving. In effect they will be trying to usurp the functions of the council, in negotiating political solutions on those and other matters.

Others will refuse to serve because they have no interest in a democratic political dispensation and indeed actively oppose any move towards that goal. They are concerned only with the exclusive exercise of power, whether to retain it or to fight for its transfer to themselves. And their course is one of violence.

One way or another, however, South Africans of all political persuasions are going to have to come to terms with the fact that no one group is going to succeed in grabbing everything for itself. Along that road lies loss for all. A viable future will be achieved only through genuine negotiations among the democratically disposed leaders of this country.

The National Council is the starting point.

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CSO: 3400/1840

SOUTH AFRICA

'NETWORK' PROGRAM DISCUSSES NATIONAL COUNCIL BILL

MB231513 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1900 GMT 22 May 86

[Discussion between Solly Rammala, executive member of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, UCASA, in Pretoria and Prof Willie Breytenbach of the Department of African Studies at the University of Stellenbosh, in Cape Town, moderated by John Bishop, on the "Network" presented jointly by Michelle Alexander in Johannesburg--live with video insert]

[Excerpts] Good evening. Tonight in "Network" we focus on particulars of a national council for negotiation between all population groups at central level. Will it work?

[Alexander] A very good evening. The National Council Bill will be published tomorrow in the government gazette, to invite public comment on the proposed structure of this national negotiating body. Particulars have been released today. The importance and viability of the council should be assessed against the full background of the government's constitutional reform program. Producer At Viljoen gave this perspective.

[Begin Bishop video] The reform process in South Africa is largely synonymous with the introduction of power sharing between all population groups at all levels of government. While the new national council is intended to be the forum for reform at the national level, the government has already spelled out some power sharing structures at local and regional levels.

At the local level, the first regional services councils [RSC's] are scheduled to come into being later this year. Regional services councils are overarching, multiracial bodies representative of white, colored, and Indian and black local authorities. Their functions revolve around the provision of services and infrastructure at a regional level. Although RSC's were the first announced structures of real power sharing--albeit at local level--their proposed introduction has met resistance from some white as well as black sectors. Organized white commerce and industry have complained about the financial burden they entail, and strongly suspicious voices from the black community have perceived them as an entrenchment of apartheid. The Rev Mr Sam Buti, ex-mayor of Alexandra, is only one among a substantial number of municipal leaders who have recently resigned with their full councils.

On the second tier, the government last week announced a new system of provincial councils, to be introduced within the next 6 weeks. These new provincial councils have been criticized for being nominated and not elected bodies. But at least, they represent a step forward in the reform process, insofar as they are multiracial bodies representing black people. On the same basis, the government has also given the go-ahead for executive for KwaZulu and Natal. At local and regional levels then, government blueprints for power sharing between all population groups already exist, although they have been received with less than wide enthusiasm.

However, at the first or central level there is still a relative vacuum in this respect. No national power sharing structures which include blacks have yet been proposed. Even the announcement of an intended national council as a forum for negotiation to this end has been received with some skepticism within the black community. The publication of the National Council Bill tomorrow is therefore intended as the step to open up this avenue of national negotiation. Its success is seen as crucial. First, to facilitate the finding of a formula for equitable power sharing between all population groups at central government level, to the relative satisfaction of all, and second, therefore, to help to stop the violence in the country. Third, the profits of successful national negotiation will also spill over to the regional and local levels of government. One reason for their lack of wide success, local black leaders say, is the perception that they are intended as an alternative to central power sharing, instead of part of a formula of power sharing at all levels. Successful negotiation at central level will therefore also give legitimacy and wider acceptance to the proposed local and regional structures of devolution. It will facilitate a drive for across-the-board reform and alleviate suspicion that has caused even well-intended reforms in lesser significant spheres than the national to have bogged down.
[end video]

[Alexander] Will the proposed national council be successful and is it able to break the deadlock? Over to John Bishop to discuss the issue.

[Bishop] Thank you, Michelle. In government the hopes are high that it will indeed succeed. Joining me now are Solly Rammala in Pretoria and Prof Willie Breytenbach in Cape Town. Gentlemen, welcome. I think you have had an opportunity to see the interview with Chief Buthelezi, and of course you will have seen the background report just a few minutes ago. First of all, I have got a couple of quotes that I have dug out of Minister Heunis' announcement made in parliament. First one, if you will just listen: There is no question any more on the need for power sharing among all South African communities. The only issue left is the how. That is the first quote, and the second one: The national council should therefore indeed be viewed as the starting point for power sharing. Can we start with you, Mr Rammala.

[Rammala] Mr Bishop, one would obviously, under the circumstances, hope that a move like this would succeed. We in local government have long complained that local government has been placed in a very difficult position by the failure of government to resolve the question of power sharing at the central level. However, one would obviously have to express some reservations

because of the manner in which this is being presented, as to whether it will receive general acceptance among black leaders, is a very big question mark. In the first place, Mr Bishop, the initiative is being presented, without government making any statement as to what is to happen with their distinction between general and own affairs which, as you might be aware, is completely unacceptable to blacks. Second, as Chief Buthelezi pointed out earlier in his interview, it is very doubtful as to whether any initiatives of this nature are going to succeed while certain black leaders are incarcerated and while the general perception among blacks is that they are being prevented from taking part in the negotiation process, and while, also, certain organizations are excluded from this process by, necessarily, the fact that they are presently banned, and that they cannot come forward. Then, in the third place, it is not very clear to what extent the government will be bound to accept the recommendations of the new body. Part of the function of the new body will be to make recommendations to the government, but of course, experience in the past has shown that government can turn a cold shoulder to such recommendations and in the process, destroy whatever credibility such a council could have had.

[Bishop] Mr Rammala, you certainly read it one way. Another way of reading it, I suppose, is that this is an invitation for people from all walks of life to come to the council and put up the sort of objections that you have put up. What would you say to that?

[Rammala] Well, I would say, Mr Bishop, that the one great problem with the negotiation process we have in this country is the lack of trust. And this lack of trust arises as a result of government, for example, insisting on doing certain things which are seen by blacks as displaying a negative attitude towards the negotiation process itself. For example, one would ask, because there is general acceptance among all blacks that certain measures like, for example, the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act, the Population Registration Act, that these measures are objectionable and that they continue to entrench apartheid.

[Bishop] All right, Mr Rammala, thanks very much. Let us move down, now, to Prof Breytenbach. You have heard the comments of Mr Rammala, and you have seen our movies and heard our background report. Come in please.

[Breytenbach] Well, Mr Bishop, the intention of this bill as I understand it--and I have it in front of me--is to prepare a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa and, in that sense, I interpret this bill as that the Constitution Act of 1983 is very much negotiable as far as future constitutional structures are concerned, and implicit in this is either the scrapping or a total amendment of the whole concept of own and general affairs, as has been voiced by Mr Rammala, as far as his criticisms were concerned. So I would think that looking as an outsider onto this bill, that it is a more or less open-ended process, and that people such as Mr Rammala and Chief Buthelezi are in fact invited to participate and also to raise the questions that they deem fit, as far as their particular problems are concerned. I may add that this council should it be established, obviously, in the first instances its effectiveness will depend to a very large extent on its legitimacy and the

support that it has from the general public, white, black and other population groups outside. But the second point that needs to be made is that this council will be very strategically placed in the sense that it will not really be an extension of the executive, but one can argue that it would augment the executive since it will operate under the chairmanship of the chairman of the executive, who is the state president, and in that sense it will assume, or could assume, a very important powerful role in the kind of decisions or recommendations made to government in this particular respect. It will also offer the state president one of the first opportunities, institutionalized opportunities, to get involved on a one-to-one basis with people who share different political views from those of his own, and in that sense it is indeed a departure from previous structures that were available to people in South Africa as far as negotiations are concerned. And then, the last point that I would like to make is that one should probably at this stage not so much focus on the details of the bill and on potential problems that may arise from this bill, it is or it could be seen as the starting of a new process aimed at opening up negotiations and also providing for the participation of representatives from people from all groups in South Africa, and in that sense looking at it from a process point of view--that is, opening up new initiatives--this could indeed be a real Rubicon, I may add.

[Bishop] Mr Rammala, you made a point about trust. Doesn't this document, perhaps, extend the hand not only of friendship but of open-handedness, of trust itself?

[Rammala] I have no doubt that it is indeed a very significant move in terms of the political situation in South Africa. My concern, of course, is whether it is structured in a manner than it can succeed. If one, for example, looks at the proposed representation on the council, it provides for the representation of representatives of the homelands, then it provides for certain groups, political groups I believe and interest groups in the black community to nominate people, but the state president retains the final say in as far as the actual people who are going to serve on the council are concerned. And I can, therefore, not agree with Professor Breytenbach that the state president will have an opportunity to discuss with people that differ from him because if the council is going to be dominated as it appears likely by people nominated by himself, then he is not going to perhaps be speaking to the right people. He might still be speaking to people who at any rate agree with him. One realizes, of course, that at this stage the proposals in the bill are still very tentative and that it will be subject to public discussion and that people can make recommendations but this point will have to be borne in mind because, I think, in the final analysis the success of the bill is going to depend on who is going to sit on the council.

[Bishop] Yes. What about the situation where people, whatever they are offered, keep saying the sort of things that you are saying. You see the point I am making? When do we reach the point when you actually have both sides, if you like, government and the people--they say let's take this as an act of faith, no violence, let's get round the table, see?

[Rammala] I think, Mr Bishop, we will only reach that stage when as I have indicated, there is mutual confidence on both sides. And now you cannot really blame black people if they become skeptical and suspicious of moves like these. In certain quarters it will be felt that the government is coming up with another trick.

[Bishop] Right, we have 1 minute left I have just been told. So let's just wind it up by asking both of you and starting with you, staying with you indeed Mr Rammala, is this not a step forward?

[Rammala] I certainly believe so, I have said so, it is certainly very significant. One would hope that the government will take steps to canvass the opinions of....

[Bishop, interrupting] Thank you very much, I am going to cut you off--a quick word from Professor Breytenbach.

[Breytenbach] Well, we still all have an opportunity to make comments on this bill, that is the general public because this is only published for comment....

[Bishop, interrupting] A step forward or not, Professor Breytenbach?

[Breytenbach] ...to which all South Africans may contribute as far as new recommendations are concerned and hopefully all the problems that have been raised tonight and will still be raised will still be able, I hope so, accommodate most of the objections raised so far. [sentence as heard]

[Bishop] Thank you very much, gentlemen, thank you for joining us on "Network" tonight.

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SOUTH AFRICA

GAVIN RELLY DISCUSSES CHANGE ON 'NETWORK' PROGRAM

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[Interview with Anglo-American Corporation Chairman Gavin Relly in Johannesburg by Pat Rogers on the "Network" program introduced by John Bishop; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Bishop] We bring you an in-depth talk with a leading figure in the South African private sector and chairman of Anglo-American Corporation. He is Mr Gavin Relly. Now it has been said that if there is a man equipped to guide the private sector through these troubled times, then Relly is such a man. Pat Rogers talked to Mr Relly earlier this week and asked him about his perceptions of the process of change in South Africa and the role of this country's most powerful mining and industrial corporation, Anglo-American.

[Begin video] [Rogers] Mr Relly, you took over from Mr Harry Oppenheimer as chairman of Anglo-American in 1983--that must be a very difficult act to follow?

[Relly] Well, I certainly found it rather daunting. It is not easy to follow a man of his vast experience and penetrating wisdom--I think it isn't saying too much, and he is really a very remarkable intellect in his very broad range of interests. I did find it difficult but he was very good. He simply got out of the way for a year or so and let me find my own feel which I think is a measure of what a great fellow he is because I think was not difficult to simply move aside completely after being chairman for 25 years and a director for much longer. [sentence as heard]

[Rogers] Yes, but that sort of admiration for him which you obviously have would not necessarily mean that you see things the same way and that you will be running things the same way?

[Relly] No. I think I belong, perhaps, to a slightly more modern age and I have seen things through, somewhat through different spectacles, and I think just as South Africa is undergoing a great change at the moment so has the Anglo-American got to do exactly the same thing, and, in fact, if possible go faster and these weren't the sort of pressures which were on people years ago in an earlier generation. So it is different world, and one has to deal with it in that way.

[Rogers] Now you, I think, are ex-Bishops College and ex-Oxford University and that in the public mind I think, at least by which I mean my mind, typifies to a certain extent the man earmarked in Anglo-American for the top. Would that be correct?

[Relly] Well, I think it's tended to be that way, the people have tended to feed on themselves in historic terms like that, and it is true that many of us started as Harry Oppenheimer himself, who had that sort of background, but it is by no means the type of background which is necessarily sensible or desirable for the future. And I think we have to move very much forward and making sure that we aren't an exclusive lot but we have come to represent the population generally.

[Rogers] Yes, do you see the possibility then--do you have perhaps any individual in mind who might emerge as a rough diamond out of character from what we have seen from Anglo-American before to head the organization?

[Relly] Will it is a difficult time to talk about heading it because whoever that rough diamond is, he is sort of lurking in the shadows somewhere down the line at the moment. I shall not be chairman of the Anglo-American forever, and I am perfectly certain I shall be succeeded by Julian Ogilvie Thompson and after that the thing is a bit more open.

[Rogers] [Question indistinct]

[Relly] Well I think when the time comes Nicky and Julian and the others who are around must make that decision. I haven't identified him yet, but maybe that Nicky will become chairman if that is what he wants to.

[Rogers] Right. Now, most organizations, I think, have a definable culture, a corporate culture, if you like, particular characteristics, and so on. How would you define Anglo-American's?

[Relly] Well, I think it is collegiate in a sense. I think we like to deal with people with whom we can talk the same language and so to that extent the culture perhaps feeds on itself. But I think that because we recognize it to be rather in-house, we have to be very careful and we take very good care to talk to a wide range of people who aren't necessarily involved in the Anglo-American. I hope we keep ourselves reasonably free-minded on that basis.

[Rogers] Do you see anything in your culture which poses, perhaps, some public relations problems, some image problems?

[Relly] Yes, I do. I think we sometimes look exclusive. We may look a bit ivory-towerish. We certainly, according to certain critics in the country, look too big. But these are issues which if we are really trying to build and create things, one simply has to face, and bigness is not in itself a bad quality.

[Rogers] Now you might respond, perhaps, that the best tend to become the biggest, but on the other hand is it a healthy situation when we have, as I

think it has been stated, something like 80 percent of all the shares on the Stock Exchange owned by a half dozen giant organizations among whom Anglo-American is No 1?

[Relly] I don't think it is altogether healthy at all but it is a function of our rather closed economy, and I don't see under current circumstances and the circumstances we have had really since 1960 where there isn't freedom of movement of currencies for foreign investment, I don't see how this can be avoided. I think the institutions, particularly, have simply vast capital flows which have to go somewhere. So in a sense we live in a cocoon and I don't believe it is altogether healthy, no.

[Rogers] I will come back to that, but just looking at some of your image problems, perhaps or otherwise, we have mentioned elitism, we have mentioned size, and now I think also would you be conscious of a perception in the Afrikaans community of as yet still not a total acceptance of Anglo-American firstly, as English-speaking and secondly, going back to the years, perhaps 40 years ago, when Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, I think, was portrayed and lampooned in the Afrikaans press as Hoggenheimer. Now do you think that you have breached that particular problem by now?

[Relly] Well I think "die geldmag probleem" [the money-power problem] so to speak is something which has passed away as the Afrikaans businessmen have come to play a much more dominant role in South African economic affairs, and so I don't think that image itself is a problem. What I do think is a problem is bigness, simply because people in an unsophisticated way see this as a mighty power base which is somehow, perhaps, going to be used against them in a political sense. So that fear remains. But I think Anglo-American's contribution to development not only in South Africa but way up to the Congo has spoken for itself. It has been a powerful force for good and certainly in South Africa what I am proud of is not absolute size, but our organic contribution, or contribution to organic growth--we are not in the business of the paper game, we would much prefer to do things ourselves and that's been impressive.

[Rogers] But would the perception of the black in South Africa, perhaps, not be as favorable as you suggest there regardless of the facts which may be correct as you have given them. But are you not seen because you are the biggest and the arch example of capitalism, if you like, to be in a sense public enemy No 1 to the politically conscious black in South Africa today?

[Relly] Well, I don't know why you should call it public enemy No 1. There is no necessary conflict between black people in South Africa and capitalism, but capitalism....

[Rogers, interrupting] But there is between capitalism and communism.

[Relly] Capitalism and communism, of course there is, and consequently we do labor under this image problem in that respect. I personally don't take it too seriously because the real issue is in the final analysis are large companies and corporations able to make contributions to the wealth-creation

process in South Africa or are they not? And the best-laid plans of mice and men, looked at from a Marxist point of view, absolutely tell us that they are not capable of creating wealth. So I don't think our black people or those in the country who have Marxist and communist ideas are so darned silly in the last resort that they can imagine that the country if it is going to proceed and progress and develop can do without the thrust of what I like to call free enterprise rather than capitalism.

[Rogers] Would you, in fact, see the black perception of business then as rather different from what I have spelled out? Would you see them as accepting it or identifying with it and being pointed in that direction if and when they get to share power and so on rather than committed to different systems whether socialism or communism?

[Relly] Well I think the philosophical position at the moment of the extreme groups seeking radical change in the country is certainly totally hostile to the position of the Anglo-American in their form of philosophy or people like the Anglo-American, but as I say in the last resort if on the one hand you believe in a free, just, wealthy, and developing country you are certainly open to a charge of hypocrisy if you think you can achieve this through Marxist policy.

[Rogers] Yes, and indeed we point to examples in Africa, you know, where Marxist policies have failed, but can we on the other hand point to South Africa as a success story where capitalism has worked so far as the black man is concerned?

[Relly] No, and I think that, I mean it has worked in the sense that it has created a much greater per capita wealth in this country than anywhere else in Africa. I mean it is \$2,400 per head compared with \$11,000 per head or something in America, but this is very high in African terms. So it has worked in for what it is worth, average terms. But I don't...[changes thought] I think you have got to sort of count around the world and see those countries which have been failures and those countries which have been successes, and certainly among the successes are those with at worst mixed economies, but at best pretty free-ranging, free enterprise economies.

[Rogers] Well, could I just put it to you from the black man's point of view, perhaps, that big business has been very late to wake up to the fact that free enterprise, capitalism--call it what you like--is incompatible with apartheid and it is only very recently when they see themselves being threatened, perhaps, that they appear to have woken up to to that and to be trying to do something about it getting across the free enterprise message.

[Relly] Well, maybe the latter part of what you say is right, but just suddenly waking up, I think is not true. Many of us and of course my predecessor, Harry Oppenheimer, for the last 25 years or 30 years has been saying loudly and clearly that apartheid is the ultimate enemy of economic growth in South Africa and so this isn't an original thought. In relation to whether we present ourselves the right way and whether we haven't become more alarmed recently by the rush of events perhaps this is true, but many

corporations, you know, for a very long time have been engaged in driving forward nonracial manning policies, driving forward better housing and accommodation policies, being prepared to encourage and help develop trade unionism, and, in fact, laying a base for perhaps a more activated position than we're in today.

[Rogers] Right. Now, if I recollect and interpret you properly, you mentioned earlier on that the reason why Anglo-American and perhaps half a dozen other large corporations in the country do own something like plus-minus 80 percent of the shares in the Stock Exchange is that they have those funds here to invest and it is got to be invested somewhere, but an alternative to that, of course, is investment overseas and I think Anglo has been one of the organizations that has also done that. You have North American investments, Australian investments, and so on. Could you spell those out a little for us?

[Relly] Yes, well they have been done largely on their own evidences. We have been allowed to borrow money from time to time on our name with backup from here and to use our credit and our name and our size and our position in the world mining circles to borrow money overseas and that has been the main source of it and we've borrowed where the investments we've made have to a considerable extent been able to redeem themselves in that way. So this hasn't been a net impost so to speak on the South African currency position. These are important investments which we have and they are part of a general policy which comes down to the fact that if you are in world mining you better be in world mining and you can't be a small parochial exercise in any one country--you have to be part of a wide scene.

[Rogers] Would it be a fair question to ask you to put a figure on those overseas investments? What are they worth?

[Relly] Well, for the most part they are not all directly quoted on the market, but I should think they add up to many hundreds of millions of dollars [words indistinct].

[Rogers] Now, when we hear about American companies and others disinvesting in South Africa, we see that as being bad news. Now, on the other hand, when we hear of Anglo-American or Liberty Life, or whatever it might be, investing overseas we tend to see that, I think, as good news, but is that not the same thing, in a sense, as disinvestment?

[Relly] No, it is not, because as I say, the extent that one can invest overseas at all has really got to be done on one's international credit-worthiness. It is not as if the money is being taken from South Africa where it could have gone into some good cause or investment and put away overseas. What one does overseas has to a great extent had to wash its own face. So this is not necessarily money or credit which would be available in South Africa.

[Rogers] Now, I am pushing this a little, perhaps, but does this not make Anglo-American another of the multinational corporations we talk about

loosely? And would it be true to say of those multinational corporations that they owe a great allegiance perhaps to their shareholders and to making a profit than they do to any particular country?

[Relly] Well, I do not see the Anglo-American Corporation really as a multinational. I see it as international, perhaps, in the sense that it carries out activities or has investments across the world. And I would certainly see the Anglo-American's continuing basic loyalty and roots as being South African. But of course, most of the so-called multinationals either operate in a single product whereby they have direct lines of technology and direct internal relationships. The Anglo-American does not do this. It may make a direct investment in a mine in Chile or Peru, and it may or may not send technical skills to make that thing work better, but it will be run by people there, not necessarily by South Africans.

[Rogers] And it remains essentially South African, though, in its outlook, in its loyalties?

[Relly] Oh, absolutely. I mean this is....

[Rogers, interrupting] How about applying that question perhaps not to Anglo-American, but to some of the other multinationals--and you would be aware, I think, of the conspiracy theory, that the world is run by these few giants. What would be your response to that kind of theory?

[Relly] Well, when you get it in its extreme form, it is sort of right-wing madness for the most part. I do not believe from my observation of the most powerful of the multinationals--most of whom are American and my observation of their actions or of their senior executives that they are any part of any great conspiracy at all--they may directly in relation to their own businesses want to do things, but as for a conspiracy to defraud the world or turn it communist or put it under a national-socialist flag or do something else, I think this is sheer gobbledygook.

[Rogers] I am going to put a question now which has to do really with the military and with politics, but I think we would all grant today that politics impacts on economics and business. So, your comment, your reaction, if you like, to the South African raids into the Frontline States.

[Relly] Very difficult to assess. I think one has got to start from a position which I hope is true, that everybody thinks that this type of diplomatic action is undesirable if it can be avoided and to give credit if credit is due, one can only assume that the government has made a very careful assessment of the balance of these things, the strong-arm tactic as opposed to the diplomatic activities. I was disappointed because I had come to the conclusion recently that South Africa had recovered some of the high ground in its international position, and I think that this was partly due to the wise and forward-looking statements of the state president and the action which has been taken by parliament and which it proposed, and the general philosophy in terms of principle which was being proposed for the future. These are impressive, and our saner critics overseas have been impressed by them.

[Rogers] Yes. Do you think the adverse reaction would be exacerbated by the timing of it; that is, at a time when the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is here in the country?

[Relly] Well, this struck me as pretty extraordinary, particularly as the high ground we have achieved, as I suggest--part of that is indicated by the very presence of the Commonwealth Group here...

[Rogers, interrupting] But you say you assume the army and intelligence were acting on correct information, and a correct assessment of the facts. Would you be consulted in such a thing at all? I would presume not, but do you think occupying the very influential position you do in the No 1 corporation in the country, that perhaps you should be consulted on such things?

[Relly] No. I would not expect to be consulted on any basis in relation to making attacks on our neighbors, and there is no reason why I should. I would not be privy to it, and I do not think I would particularly want to be privy to it. I have to accept the good faith of the security assessment of that. Where I am able to argue is, to some extent and within the knowledge that a layman has in these things, whether the pursuance of diplomatic efforts is not preferable. But I think that strong-arm tactics are part of diplomacy, or so I am told.

[Rogers] Yes. Well, you mentioned earlier before, I think, that one of the differences between yourself and Mr Harry Oppenheimer is that in some respects you might have a newer, more modern outlook. But in a sense, perhaps, looking today at a situation where politics has so much to do with business, he was much more of a committed politician than you are, was he not? I mean, he was a committed party politician, where you come over essentially as a pragmatist.

[Relly] Well, I have never been keen on any particular political party. But I absolutely accept that they are our system, and I certainly go and vote for one other of them when the time comes along, when I get the opportunity, which is not always frequent.

[Rogers] And you do not find that out of step with the action you took recently in going to talk to the ANC in Lusaka?

[Relly] No. I think that was a businessman's point of view. Here you have a philosophy which challenges the very existence of our system, and it is quite important to see what are the bases of that challenge, and that was really the thrust of it. We wanted to know about the economic philosophy, and also to get an opportunity to point out the unreality of it.

[Rogers] Well, given the benefit of hindsight and 22-22 [as heard] vision, was that a good move, do you think, or do you in retrospect regret having gone to talk to the ANC?

[Relly] Well, you see, this thing is so very difficult. Of course, it is easy and conventional to say that the ANC are all revolutionaries, and you can talk till you are blue in the face and they will never come across. But

how do you know that unless you talk to them? And secondly, how do they know what a real picture of South Africa is, unless people do talk to them from their opposite points of view? I hold no brief for the ANC, how can I possibly? But I think they were genuinely surprised to find that there were a group of South African businessmen who were able to talk to them about the future of South Africa. I think this in itself was an important revelation for them. And I do not think this thing can ever do any harm.

[Rogers] Yet it was my impression that you had subsequently expressed the opinion that perhaps it was a mistake, and that you would not do it again.

[Relly] Well, really only in the context that it seemed to cause such an awful fuss, that perhaps there were other ways we should have done it. We should have done it clandestinely. But I am not sorry, I have never been sorry, that we did have that meeting.

[Rogers] Did you learn anything of value which has changed your view or perspective in any way?

[Relly] Well, the perception that there are, I believe, as the state president has said, some of these people are genuine patriots. He calls them nationalists. Others, I imagine, are dedicated Marxists, although the latter was not so evident there, but one knows very well from some of the characters that these people probably march to the music of a distant drum, I think, rather than...

[Rogers, interrupting] Well, if we look even at the nationalists, as it were, as opposed to the communists in the ANC, are not they as well, that is, the nationalists in the ANC, committed to for instance nationalization of the mines, nationalization of the banks, and so on?

[Relly] Yes, this is indeed their philosophy, and it goes back to the Freedom Charter, which says all those things. But that is out-of-date stuff, I would have thought.

[Rogers] One recalls that some National Party politicians, before the election in 1948, were making noises about, for instance, nationalization of the mines.

[Relly] Indeed.

[Rogers] So, do you tend on that basis not to take it too seriously?

[Relly] Well, I tend to see it as a sort of tribal rhetoric, so to speak. And I mean, one must take it seriously, because it is the avowed policy as it stands. But I think in the modern day any serious adviser, non-Marxist adviser, of a new governmental structure in this country would certainly advise against outright extreme socialism. They would simply say this thing will not work, and so I would be reasonably confident that whatever comes out of the next 10 years, that while we will have to move to make accommodation with other points of view and we will have to have other bases

for distribution of some wealth, we will not move away entirely from the free enterprise system.

[Rogers] Would it be true to say that the only thing the ANC are prepared to discuss with the South African Government at this stage is the mechanics of taking over power?

[Relly] I believe that is their formal position, yes.

[Rogers] And what were your impressions--I think we will leave the subject now but just one more--what were your impressions of them as people? One hears, in fact, that many of them are homesick, many of them still believe that South Africa is still the best country in Africa, and in fact make themselves quite unpopular with other Africans because of that.

[Relly] I think there is a great deal in that.

[Rogers] Looking at the government's reform measures, now, we have not got time allowed unfortunately, but to sum up: Cosmetic or real?

[Relly] Oh, I think real. It is a question of what dryfkrag [driving force] it is given, so to speak, to move through to the development of a new reformed society. But I think getting rid of apartheid is very important, and it is getting along.

[Rogers] What is the most important move, would you say?

[Relly] Still to come, you mean?

[Rogers] No, the most important move made so far?

[Relly] Oh, I think undoubtedly, doing away with the pass laws and the influx control, because this is not only politically important, it is economically vital to enable us to get this economy going again.

[Rogers] And the most important still to come?

[Relly] I suppose getting away from the obligations of the Group Areas Act. I think one must create a freer choice society in that area, and that is absolutely No 1 on the cards.

[Rogers] Would it be fair to say you probably have a good perception of the government's problems in this whole area, in that, if one looks at Anglo-American perhaps most of the hierarchy would tend to lean toward the Progressive Federal Party, most of your white workers down the line would probably be to the right of the National Party, and most of your black workers would probably lean toward the UDF [United Democratic Front], and you have somehow got to make all that work?

[Relly] Well, it is just like that. I think life is not easy, whether you are in the government area or in the business area. I think government's

lines of action are probably clearer, perhaps, than ours though and they should pursue them.

[Rogers] Would you agree that the mining industry needs to do quite a lot still, in the way of reform, if we look at its part in the past, where perhaps blacks were made landless largely by the Land Act of 1913, and influx control, and so on, making available cheap labor for mines and farms? We saw the development of the mine compounds, which were ideal institutions for enforcing discipline and doing away with absenteeism, and so on. Now, all of that has still got a little way to change, would you say?

[Relly] Yes, that is right. I am not quite clear in what context you talk about from the mines' point of view, but the mines certainly, now that we are going to see the removal of the Scheduled Persons Act and the Mines and Works Act, we will be able to create a nonracial manning policy, which will make all the difference to our ability to use both our white and our black employees to the best advantage.

[Rogers] Do you think the Chamber of Mines can still function effectively when you have within the chamber Anglo, if you like, standing on the left, and others like General Mining and Goldfields rightly or wrongly perceived by others to be standing on the right, and having to deal with the black labor force on very emotional industrial relations issues? Can the chamber keep together?

[Relly] Well, I think the chamber essentially has got to keep together for all sorts of reasons other than labor matters, but in the labor area, there are genuine and legitimate different points of view, and there are different points of view about how to develop or handle trade unions, about how one maintains discipline, how one maintains management authority, and these things are... [changes thought] There is no one right answer. You could be right sometimes, and wrong the next. And I think this recognition will hold the chamber together.

[Rogers] One issue on which presumably you have got to stay together, is the one you mentioned, the Scheduled Persons Act. The mining industry is the only one which still has job reservation. Is that job reservation going to go this year, and are we going to see a white union strike in response to that? And I am afraid your answer has to be fairly brief.

[Relly] Well, my answer is that I do not think... [changes thought] It will go, and I do not think we will see a white union strike, because most of the unions are well aware of it, and accept it.

[Rogers] Mr Gavin Relly, thank you for talking to us tonight on "Network."

[Relly] Thank you. [end video]

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SOUTH AFRICA

ALL INDIAN CHATSWORTH POLICE STATION PRAISED

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 6 May 86 p 17

[Text]

The crime rate in the Chatsworth area is dropping, according to Major Sharma Maharaj, SAP station commander there.

"We are constantly patrolling the area and the very presence of a police vehicle acts as a deterrent to would-be criminals," he told The Daily News Crime Watch.

Last week Crime Watch went to the Chatsworth Police Station, the only one in the country manned entirely by Indians, after a statement in the House of Delegates by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, that Indian policemen were tops.

Mr le Grange praised Indian SAP members and said in many areas where the police stations were manned predominantly by Indian policemen, the crime rate had dropped significantly.

Major Maharaj's task is to maintain law and order in the growing township with a population of about 500 000. The Chatsworth police station was established more than 20 years ago in two small cottages in Unit 2 — one used for uniformed members, and the other for the detectives. There was a staff of about 20.

Today the staff has been increased tenfold and the police station is in the heart of the township.

"We have to provide for Chatsworth proper, Mobeni Heights, Silverglen, Kharwastan, Umhlathuzana and Welbedacht. This is a total of 39 hectares and it is not an easy task," Major Maharaj said.

"However, we do our best to maintain law and order.

"Because of the large area we have to cover our response time can be anything from five to 15 minutes, depending on the area and the availability of vans. We try to get to the scene as quickly as possible. If we have no vehicles available, we ask the flying squad or another police station for help," said Major Maharaj.

"I would like to appeal to people who might witness a crime please to tell us. They will find us more helpful than they think," said Major Maharaj.

Special provision is also made for single members of the police force who live outside the area. There is a police barracks at present housing about 36 policemen.

BRIEFS

CAPE TOWN STUDENTS AGAINST CONSCRIPTION--Cape Town, May 27, SAPA--About 400 University of Cape Town students unanimously passed a resolution today demanding the right to choose whether to serve in the South African Defence Force or not. Speakers at the lunchtime meeting organized by the Conscription Action Group [CAG] included the Port Elizabeth Youth Committee president, Mr Mkhuseli Jack and a Stellenbosch End Conscription Campaign Member, Mr Jaco Malan. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814 GMT 27 May 86 MB] /8918

PFP MP ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH--The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] MP for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, says if the future of South Africa is to be sound, it has to be decided by the center not the extreme left or right. Speaking at the start of a by-election campaign in the southern suburbs of Johannesburg, last night he said radicals would decide the future of the country if people in the center did not stand up to be counted. [Begin video] [Correspondent Trevor Jones] Mr Schwarz said freedom of speech was indivisible and must therefore be for everyone. He said this was why the PFP had to defend the principle for all South Africans, its opponents included. He said a concern for everyone was the polarization taking place in South Africa. He said the events in the townships and in Pietersburg last night were a symbol of that polarization. [Schwarz in Afrikaans] One of the most important characteristics of democracy is the freedom of speech and if a person in South Africa--it does not matter who he is--Afrikaner, English speaking, black, white, or whatever--if that person loses the right to freedom of speech in South Africa then democracy is on the way out. [End video] [Text] [Johannesburg Television Service in English 1545 GMT 23 May 86 MB] /8918

MORE INDIANS IN NAVY--The SADF were examining their Indian personnel requirements, the Minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said. Speaking on his Budget allocation, he said the NPP's spokesman on defence, Mr George Thaver, had asked him last year to look at the possibility of an increased intake for the Navy's training establishment, SAS Jalsena. "This has been done and the Navy now annually accommodates two intakes of 150 men for two years' service." There was no differentiation between members of the SADF on the basis of race, creed, language or sex. However, allowance had to be made for Government policy, military customs and local conditions. [Text] Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 86 p 4]/12828

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