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26 December 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

AFRICAN GROUP TO MONITOR RSA-BOUND OIL

AB282221 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Accra, Nov 28 (AFP)--An African monitoring group aimed at preventing African countries from allowing South Africa-bound oil to cross their territory is to be set up, trade unionists have been told here today.

The secretary general of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), James Daniel Akumu, said the group would be organized by his organization in a response to calls for an oil boycott against South Africa. He was speaking yesterday on the opening day of a four-day congress of the Pan-African Federation of Petroleum Chemical Workers' Union. Mr Akumu also called on oil producing countries in Africa to sell their oil to lesser-developed African nations at a special discount.

Opening the conference, Ghana's secretary for labor and social welfare, Ato Austin, urged African trade unions to concern themselves more with increasing production. Mr Austin said: "We must recognise that the independence of our countries would be without meaning if we are unable to produce sufficiently to cater for the needs of our people."

The conference was convened to elect leaders and work out a programme for next year.

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CSO: 3400/578

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

LIPTAKO-GOURMA AUTHORITY MINISTERIAL SESSION ENDS

AB211052 Paris AFP in French 0814 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Niamey, 21 Nov (AFP)--The 21st ordinary session of the Ministerial Council of the Liptako-Gourma Authority ended in Niamey late Wednesday morning with the participants' appeal to money-lenders for the construction of the "Sahel Railroad."

This session of the Liptako-Gourma Authority (which includes Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger) met for 3 days and was presided over by the Burkinabe minister of planning and people's development, Mr Youssouf Ouedraogo.

The ministers of the three member states have ratified 11 resolutions, one of which concerns a railroad link between Ouagadougou-Tambao (in Burkina Faso), Tera-Niamey (in Niger) and Tambao-Ansongo (on the Niger River, east of Mali) and which is to be named the "Sahel Railroad." The remaining resolutions mainly concern the food situation in the three countries, problems of opening up their countries (through the development of the medium course of the Niger River between Timbuctu in Mali and Gaya in Niger) and financing of a road project.

During his address, the Niger minister of planning, Mr Almostapha Soumaile, expressed happiness with the good agricultural yields in the three countries and hailed the solidarity between Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, particularly in the agro-pastoral field.

Each member state's participation will amount to 50 million CFA francs. The participants also examined the problems of arrears in contributions, which remain substantial and which hamper the smooth running of the organization which was created in 1970 for the purpose of stepping up the integrated development of this region of 450,000 square kilometers, the four corners of which are marked by the towns of Timbuctu and Gao in Mali, Po in Burkina Faso, and Dosso in Niger.

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CSO: 3400/578

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

HIJACK HANDLING PRAISED--Cairo, Dec. 2 (MENA)--The African Journalists Federation hailed, in a statement it issued today, the Egyptian armed forces' storming of the hijacked airliner and rescuing of its passengers. The federation called upon the international community to adopt strict measures to combat terrorism. It called upon African federations and organisations to check such acts against God and international law. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 2045 GMT 2 Dec 85 NC] /6091

CSO: 3400/578

ANGOLA

BBC REPORTS ON PLANE SHOT DOWN BY RSA

MB291743 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 29 Nov 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Angolan Government has admitted that one of its transport planes has been shot down, killing all its occupants, in the sensitive war zone of southern Angola where UNITA rebels are active close to the South African border. But what the plane was doing, and who brought it down, are the subject of several different versions, as Suzanna Ross reports from Luanda.

[Ross] The official Angola account says that the South African Air Force intercepted and shot down the plane, a civilian cargo plane, a Soviet Antonov-12, killing 22 people.

The plane, according to the Angolan account, had come from Cuito Canavale, in Cuando Cubango Province, where it had been delivering food to the local population. This account was put out 3 days after the event, but a number of versions were already circulating in Luanda beforehand, which gave a very different picture, and one closer to the UNITA version. These said that the plane was on a military mission, possibly visiting several military units in the area, and that those who died were Angolan and Soviet officers, according to one report, 10 Angolan and 12 Soviet. This same report said the cause of the crash was not certain. It could have been a technical fault, or it could have been shot down. But there did not appear to have been an explosion in the air, as the bodies had been recovered. This report made no mention of South African involvement, only the usual dismissive remarks that whatever happens UNITA always claim they did it.

Another report said the South Africans shot the Antonov down, but made no mention of Soviet dead.

Cuito Canavale is a small but important point on the military map. Its air-strip is the closest the Angolans have to the town of Mavinga, which is still said to be occupied by UNITA, and which in turn stands between the Angolan forces and Jonas Savimbi's headquarters at Jamba in the extreme southeast of Angola.

The Angolans failed to take Mavinga in their recent offensive because, they say, South African troops and planes intervened directly to attack them and save UNITA from defeat.

As the Antonov plane came down in such a sensitive area, it is perhaps surprising that any account of the incident was given at all. It may be that so much information had already got around that some official version was thought necessary, or that it could be to Angola's advantage to point the finger at South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/561

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

AIRCRAFT DECLARED LOST--Luanda, 26 Nov (ANGOP)--An Antonov-2 aircraft with registration No R-187 disappeared on 8 October on a flight from Luanda to Uige Province in northern Angola. This was revealed by the People's Air Force of Angola/Cir Defense [FAPA/DAA] in a communique issued in Luanda last Monday. The communique was signed by Colonel Henriques Teles Carreira, the commander of FAPA/DAA, and said that the aircraft left Luanda on 8 October with eight people aboard. All efforts by FAPA/DAA officials to find this aircraft proved fruitless, the communique said, adding that the aircraft had lost contact with the control tower due to bad weather. After the required legal waiting period had passed, during which search operations were carried out, the aircraft, as well as its crew and passengers, has been declared lost, the communique stated. [Text] [Luanda ANGOP in French 1235 GMT 27 Nov 85 MB] /6091

CSO: 3400/561

BURKINA

MINISTER RETURNS FROM ECOWAS MEETING; COMMENTS

AB292117 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The minister of financial resources, Comrade Justin Damo Barro, has returned from Lome where he participated in two ECOWAS meetings--the ECOWAS Fund Board of Directors meeting--presided over by Burkina Faso and which was held from 21 through 23 November--and the meeting of the Council of Ministers--held from 25 through 27 November.

Concerning the Fund's Board of Directors meeting, Comrade Justin Damo Barro said it was noted that the projects mapped out by the Fund were making satisfactory progress, particularly those concerning communications and telecommunications. Thus, he said: It will soon be possible to link by telephone all the capitals of our subregion without passing through Europe. The Board of Directors approved the Fund's budget which amounts to 12 billion CFA francs. This budget is lower than that of the previous year. But what is important for Burkina, and which the minister of financial resources revealed, is that the Fund will spend 200 million CFA francs to support the tarring of the road between Bobo-Dioulasso and Orodara at the border with Mali.

The second meeting attended by our minister of financial resources was that of the ECOWAS Council of Ministers. Let us listen to Comrade Barro as he talks about this meeting:

[Begin Barro recording] The Executive Secretariat is not making the same amount of progress as the Fund is making. In fact, for some complex reasons--I do not want to go into details--the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat is facing a number of problems, particularly the problem of contributions which are not forthcoming as well as the problem of an administrative bottleneck, which perhaps is caused by the number of member states making up ECOWAS, linguistic differences, and the inherited legal system. But there is a little progress now from the first report presented by the present team at the Secretariat. You know that for about 10 years, the ECOWAS Secretariat was managed by a team which did not take its work seriously at all and could not implement a number of decisions made by the various heads of state. There are also political problems within the community which hamper the commencement of projects at the level of the community.

In any case, we noted a clear commitment on the part of all the community's member states to remedy this situation, and the report presented by officials of the community was more concrete compared to the reports we have been presented in the past. We also noted the measures suggested in this latest report in order to make the various member states implement effectively the decisions made at the level of the heads of state. These decisions should not be buried in desk drawers. We must set up a system which exists, for example, at the level of the CEAO [Economic Community for West Africa] and which is nonexistent at the ECOWAS level--in particular the compensation system which has not yet been able to be implemented at the ECOWAS level. We must also set up a system to examine the criteria for determining the various enterprises that should benefit from these compensations and those that should not. We also examined the problem of currencies. The difference between the CEAO and ECOWAS is that at the level of the CEAO, we use the same currency and belong to the same monetary union, while at the ECOWAS level there are many currencies. For a real economic community to survive, we should [words indistinct] some of these currencies are inconvertible, and this is a problem for the smooth operation of commercial relations among our countries. The community wants to be an economic instrument for preferential exchanges between member states. So, all of these systems are being examined at the level of the community.

We also examined the budget, having in mind austerity measures in view of the economic difficulties facing our various states. We adopted a budget that is less than that for 1985 and which decreases by 8 percent, that is 457,000 units of account. We also reviewed a number of proposals made in the field of transportation, but these proposals were not approved because the feasibility studies were incomplete, and we referred the reports back to the Secretariat to be completed by technicians in the various fields. In the area of transportation, we received proposals for air and maritime transport projects, and so we have to send these dossiers back for more details. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/578

BURKINA

CABINET APPROVES RATIFICATION OF LOAN AGREEMENT

AB280931 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The weekly cabinet meeting was held today 27 November under the chairmanship of Comrade Blaise Compaore, minister of state delegate to the presidency and minister of justice. The meeting examined items on its agenda. Here is a report on the meeting filed by Joseph Moukiano:

Concerning the Ministry of Finance, the meeting approved the ratification of a loan agreement for 5 million units of account, that is 2 billion CFA francs to be signed between the ADF and the CNCA [National Agricultural Credit Fund]. The money will be used to finance several development projects for the next 5 years. Concerning the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation, the meeting approved the ratification of the following agreements: Agreement on the immunities and privileges of the Islamic Conference Organization, protocol relating to these privileges, exemptions and immunities [words indistinct].

Before closing, the meeting participants took some sanctions, lifted some sanctions, and made some appointments. It also took note of the various donations for the various solidarity festivals.

As for the appointments, Comrade Some Timothe, a magistrate, has been appointed permanent secretary of the Ministry of Justice; and Compaore Simon, an economic counselor, has been appointed chairman of the central delegation at the Ministry of Popular Justice.

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CSO: 3400/578

COMORO ISLAND

POLITICAL SITUATION REPORTEDLY TENSE

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 12 Oct 85 p 12

[Text]

The situation remains tense in the Comoros after the appointment of a new government last September 21. After his dismissal was made known, former minister of state Ali MROUDJAE organised a meeting to demand the resignation of president Ahmed ABDALLAH, but it appears the event did not take on the character of a mass demonstration for which Mr MROUDJAE was hoping.

The return of Omar TAMOU to the cabinet as minister for the interior and information is undeniably a victory for the president, for Mr TAMOU has close links with the chairman of the national assembly, Mohamed TAKI, who is in self-imposed exile in France. There was even speculation that Mr TAMOU's appointment was intended to pave the way for Mr TAKI's return, but this evaporated when the Parisian weekly VSD reported on October 3 that the latter had contacted French mercenary René DULAC, formerly active in the Comoros, to organise a coup d'état with the aid of South Africa. VSD said finance for the coup would have come from one of the richest traders in the Comoros, named KALFANE, a "friend" of president ABDALLAH whose return to power on May 13, 1978 he backed and organised. Neither Mr KALFANE nor Mr TAKI denied the report, but Mr TAKI's supporters cancelled a mass meeting in Paris planned for October 18.

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CSO: 3400/509

CONGO

BRIEFS

AUSTERITY BUDGET--Brazzaville, Nov 29 (AFP)--An austerity budget for Congo 7.12 percent down on the revised 1985 budget was presented to parliament here Thursday by Premier Ange-Edouard Pongui, totalling 417,399,000,000 CFA francs (1,043,497,500 dollars). He said a cut of 10.22 percent was proposed for investment spending, but that it was designed to preserve the basic options of the five-year development plan ending in 1986. Mr Pongui said that oil income of 163,800,000,000 CFA francs would represent 49.44 percent of resources for the annual expenditure budget, which would itself be pruned by 8.3 percent from last year's outlay. Debt servicing would take 38.11 percent of the general state budget in a bid to retain credibility abroad, he stressed. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0754 GMT 29 Nov 85 AB] /6091

CSO: 3400/578

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU, DPRK VICE PREMIER BRIEFED ON RIVER DEVELOPMENT

EA272046 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpt] A joint revolutionary Ethiopia-DPRK study is under way in Geleb District, Hamer Bako Province of Gamu Gofa Region, on making the Omo River valley more productive by expanding modern agricultural development in the country and the area. Comrade Mengistu Haile Marian, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, today inspected the area and was briefed on the development study of the valley which is being carried out jointly by Ethiopian and Korean experts.

On arrival, the comrade secretary general and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo member and DPRK vice premier, were welcomed by Comrade Demise Workw, administrator of Geleb na Hamer Bako Province and residents of the area.

It was learned from the experts' briefing that the lower Omo River is suitable for developing thousands of hectares of land through irrigation, and that the Omo River could also be used for energy resources and other development activities.

Our comrade revolutionary leader noted that in line with the plan to develop the Omo valley, research stations should be established in the area to carry out the appropriate studies on soil, water, crops, plants and the like; he added that this would enable the development work to be more reliable when it is supplemented with scientific and modern know-how. Prior to this, a briefing was given on the general state of Geleb na Hamer Bako Province by the provincial administrator.

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CSO: 3400/578

GHANA

BRIEFS

SAUDI DEVELOPMENT FUND LOAN--Two loan agreements have been signed in Accra between Ghana and the Saudi Fund for Development. The amount involved is 524 million cedis and it will be used to finance two projects in the country. Some 241 million cedis of the money will be spent to complete the sixth form science college at the Presbyterian secondary school at Legon near Accra. The project will be executed by the Ministry of Education and it is expected to be completed by the end of 1987. The remaining 287 [figure as heard] million cedis will provide proper storage facilities for maize and other food grains in the food producing areas. This project, which will be implemented by the food distribution corporation, is expected to be completed by August 1987. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 29 Nov 85 AB] /6091

PNDC PROHIBITS ARMS POSSESSION--The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has prohibited, with immediate effect, the possession of arms and ammunition within the Bawku District of the Upper East Region to help contain lawlessness in the area. A legislative instrument directs all residents of the district to deposit any arm or ammunition in their possession at the nearest police station. The instrument empowers the police to arrest, without warrant, persons suspected to be manufacturing, possessing, or carrying arms and ammunition within the district. It also asked the regional secretary and district secretaries to ensure that these directives are strictly complied with to avoid unnecessary bloodshed. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Nov 85 AB] /6091

CSO: 3400/559

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

ALLEGED SUBVERSIVE DIES IN POLICE CUSTODY--There has been a death in Lesotho police custody. According to a local Catholic Church newspaper, (Nsopao) Machayi was detained on charges of alleged subversion more than a month before his death. Several members of his family were also taken into custody at the same time. The doctor who performed the autopsy says Mr Achai [as received] died of high blood pressure, but the church paper says he had a large gaping wound in his head. Lesotho authorities have not yet commented on the death. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 27 Nov 85 MB] /6091

CSO: 3400/561

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

RETRENCHMENTS ORDERED AT FINANCE MINISTRY--A total of 215 employees of the Finance Ministry in Monrovia have been declared retrenched and retired in keeping with the recent directive by the head of state. Disclosing this at a news conference today, Finance Minister Major G. Alvin Jones said the number, 149 persons were declared redundant, while 66 persons were retired after 23 years to 27 years of service. [sentence as heard] He said those retired at the Finance Ministry would begin to receive their pension benefits from government as of January next year, while those retrenched will be paid for the months they worked. Minister Jones said a list of the employees retrenched and retired would be submitted to the office of the head of state to duly inform him that his directive had been carried out. Mr Jones said those employees retired or retrenched would not be reemployed nor replaced, adding, the Finance Ministry will continue to get rid of unproductive employees as a matter of policy. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 28 Nov 85 AB] /6091

COMMERCE, FINANCE MINISTERS TO DISCUSS PRICES--Authorities of the Ministries of Commerce and Finance are expected to convene a joint meeting shortly to discuss the price of essential commodities in the wake of economic measures recently instituted by the head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel K. Doe. According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, this was disclosed in Monrovia yesterday by Commerce Minister Major Mcleod Darpoh. She said her ministry cannot determine prices in isolation especially for goods on which duties and surcharges are levied. Minister Darpoh also disclosed that the prices of locally produced commodities will, however, be reviewed by the Commerce Ministry without consulting the Finance Ministry. Commenting on fares of land transports, she said this area might not be affected except where there are serious problems. On the retrenchment of employees at the Commerce Ministry, Mrs Darpoh said she does not think many people will be affected because the ministry had been carrying out this scheme before the head of state made the retrenchment announcement and hence the list could be a small one. Meanwhile, Mrs Darpoh had appealed to the public to bring to the attention of her ministry any arbitrary increase in fares for transporting goods from one point to another. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 28 Nov 85 AB] /6091

MARITIME BUREAU AGREEMENT--The Bureau of Maritime Affairs and the Maritime International Petroleum G.B. Limited based in London have concluded

negotiations for the hiring of Liberian seamen on board the firm's vessels. Disclosing this yesterday in an interview with the commissioner of the maritime affairs, Philip T. (Boyle), the maritime boss said 60 Liberian seamen are currently undergoing basic training in seafaring in Marshal, Margibi County, and would be assigned on board one of the maritime vessels by 13 December this year. He said the 60 seamen would serve for 1 year on the vessel at the end of which term maritime would sign another contract for the next batch of Liberian 64 seamen. [sentence as heard] [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 29 Nov 85 AB] /6091

CSO: 3400/560

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMENTARY VIEWS RSA CHARGES AGAINST ZIMBABWE

MB282041 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Once again, the South African authorities have tried to convince the world that their problems are generated outside South Africa. Earlier this month, Mozambique and Angola were accused of posing a military threat to South Africa and this week the Pretoria administration has turned its (?sight) on Zimbabwe. Five landmines are said to have been planted in the northern Transvaal not far from the border with Zimbabwe. Pretoria claims that the mines were taken into South Africa by ANC guerrillas who later returned to Zimbabwe. The South African foreign minister, Roelof Botha, has warned of possible South African military action inside Zimbabwe should such incidents be repeated. The story is conveniently improbably. Even if there were ANC guerrillas in Zimbabwe, they would hardly be likely to embarrass their hosts by planting landmines close to the border, allowing themselves to be spotted by local residents, and leaving a clean set of tracks leading back to Zimbabwe. Yet, this is the (?view) the South African authorities in Pretoria would like the world to believe and to regard as a justification for any future attack on Zimbabwe. Nowadays, however, the world is hesitant about believing any allegations coming from Pretoria and there are very good reasons for this. What kind of credibility is deserved by a regime which signs nonaggression pacts it has no intention of honoring? Who would believe any claim by a regime which tries to hide its sins with the simple expediency of a ban on television coverage on the black uprisings? Suspicions about the real origins of the Limpopo landmines are bound to arise in the minds of all but the most gullible. Many people will be reminded of the (?Reichstag fire), the spectacular sabotage organized by Hitler and blamed on his enemies, and many will share the opinion of Jesse Jackson, the former U.S. presidential candidate, who yesterday described apartheid South Africa as the historical successor of Nazi Germany.

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CSO: 3400/573

NIGER

LOAN AGREEMENT WITH BADEA SIGNED

AB022310 Dakar PANA in French 1537 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] His Excellency Almoustapha Soumaila, minister of planning of the Republic of Niger, and Dr Chedly Ayari, president of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa [BADEA], on Monday signed an agreement at the headquarters in Khartoum under which the BADEA grants Niger a loan of \$4 million to finance a stock-breeding development project. The BADEA loan is repayable in 16 years including a 4-year grace period with an interest rate of 5 percent per annum.

The bank's loan is aimed at supporting the development of stock-breeding activities which were severely affected by the great drought which hit the country in the 1970's. This investment will be used in realizing major activities, namely: the establishment of four experimental centers to promote stock-breeding; the improvement of natural pastures; the boring of wells for irrigation and the installation of two milk-producing units.

The improvement of the pastures will help raise the annual production of meat to about 2,625 tons annually and those of milk products to 3,725 million liters. When it goes into operation, the complex will create 400 permanent jobs and will generally improve the living standards of the nearby population. The economic profitability rate of the project is estimated at about 11.5 percent.

Apart from the present loan, the volume of capital provided by the BADEA to Niger has reached \$31.568 million. The previous interventions from 1973 to 1984 concerned an emergency aid (\$2.7 million); the Zinder-Nigeria border road (\$7 million); an irrigation project within the framework of a special program (\$1.868 million); the Sonichar [Anou Araren Coal Company of Niger]--thermal power station (\$7 million); a village water supply and irrigation project (\$5 million); and the Zinder-Agadez road (\$8 million). The total Arab aid given to the country amounts to \$543.2 million.

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CSO: 3400/578

NIGERIA

COMMENTARY ON UPCOMING QUADRIPARTITE CONFERENCE

AB291628 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Commentary by Tom Offiong]

[Text] In December 1984, a quadripartite agreement was signed between Nigeria and three neighboring countries: Togo, Ghana, and Burkina Faso. The agreement provides for, among other things, free movement of persons and goods, extradition of fugitives, as well as socioeconomic cooperation. When on 13 November 1985, the ministerial conference of the four nations was scheduled to kick off in Lagos for the first time, observers saw the move as an indication of progress to strengthen their spirits of friendship and understanding, common aims, vision, as well as common prospects for the future--more so when the Nigerian foreign minister, Professor Akinyemi, had undertaken a tour of the three neighboring countries with special messages from President Ibrahim Babangida to leaders of these countries.

Generally, it was hoped that issues to be discussed at the conference will include the reopening of Nigeria's borders which were closed down soon after the coming of the Buhari administration for security reasons. The hope for the inclusion of the border issue was based on the fact that nobody had wanted to discuss it in the past. Unfortunately, the 2-day four-nation ministerial conference could not reach an agreement on any issue as no communique was issued after the meeting. Apart from the fact that the quadripartite agreement was still valid, which represented things on which the four nations could base their relationships, the meeting could best be described as a pendulum that never swung. Ghana and Togo were said to be the brains behind the failure of the quadripartite meeting. The delegation from Togo was said to have stuck to its government's instruction to table for discussion the issue of bomb explosions in Lome recently, while that of Ghana, on the other hand, also stuck to its government's instruction to back out from such discussion. While some observers saw the discussion of the bomb explosion in Lome as a move to bring to the awareness of the quadripartite member-states the need to check the excesses of their neighbors, others warned that henceforth contents of the agenda for future conference should be made known and agreed upon by the four nations before the commencement of the meeting.

Now that the second meeting of the quadripartite states has been scheduled for December under the chairmanship of the Nigerian head of state, Ibrahim Babangida, there is the belief that Togo and Ghana will have before that time realized the danger in their insistence on rigid postures. Lastly, Nigeria, the host nation, is noted as a Frontline State in Africa. It is therefore on this basis that her discreetness and dynamism is expected to come into display to make the December conference a huge success.

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CSO: 3400/557

NIGERIA

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS OPENS

AB271648 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] An international conference on human rights, education and rural environment opened in Lagos today. It is sponsored by the University of Lagos in collaboration with the Ford Foundation, and the UNESCO. Eleven countries, including a representative of the OAU, Dr Peter Onu, are attending the week-long conference. State House correspondent Tunde Oshogbomi filed this report read in the studio:

At today's session, four papers were earmarked for presentation. They were: Toward the positive conception of human rights; human rights and social needs; the concept of people's rights; and [words indistinct] charter and the rights of women in the rural sector.

In a message to the conference, President Babangida said the Federal Government would repeal, amend or modify some provisions in the country's laws that tended to impede or abridge the full enjoyment of individual rights as enshrined in the Constitution. The president stated that without fear of contradiction, government had on several occasions declared its intention to leave the administration of social justice to the judiciary.

In the same vein, government was considering the expansion of the jurisdiction of the legal aid scheme to cover issues of any alleged infraction of fundamental human rights under the 1979 Constitution. President Babangida said that paralegal staff from the local areas should be encouraged and not seen as competitors with lawyers. He remarked that certain foreign legal theories were inappropriate in the African context and that the law and lawyers should not fight shy of indigenizing to accommodate local situation.

Village and communal heads who wield considerable influence in their local communities, the president advised, should be cultivated as partners in progress. On the issue of rural women in the African settlement community, President Babangida said that they were the chief victims of illiteracy. This, he said, was because they lacked general education and possessed inadequate vocational training and did not participate in decisionmaking within the family and in the community. The president stated that the integration of women, and the rural and urban [word indistinct] in development programs must rest primarily on the principles of human rights and social

justice hand in hand with attempts to raise the country's gross national product. He attributed the plight of women to the discriminatory attitude toward them which, he said, had begun at home and reinforced in schools and equally rooted in the society in general.

President Babangida stressed that communal system of reconciliation of disputes, contacts with grassroots and respect for traditional knowledge was absolutely relevant and should be harnessed in handling human rights issues.

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CSO: 3400/578

NIGERIA

GOVERNMENT TO REVIEW BILATERAL AVIATION AGREEMENTS

AB211214 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The Nigerian Government is to review many bilateral aviation agreements it entered into to make for equitable air traffic between Nigeria and the countries involved. The minister of transport and aviation, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni, announced this in Lagos yesterday. He told the delegation of the Institute of Nigerian Aeronautical Engineers, which paid him a courtesy call, that many of such agreements were interpreted to the disadvantage of Nigeria. For instance, the minister said that by virtue of the agreement between Nigeria and Great Britain, British Caledonian Airways was given schedule-landing traffic rights in two airports in Nigeria while Nigeria Airways was allowed into only one British airport. He said that Nigeria would seek for a redress of the situation.

Brig Useni said that the Nigeria Airways was planning to establish a maintenance system to handle the servicing and maintenance of aircraft, most of which, he said, was presently done abroad. He said that the ministry had taken steps to ensure aviation and navigational safety, and the country's 14 airports were equipped with instruments landing systems while 5 had terminal area radars. He said that Nigeria's airspace would soon be totally covered by radar and two area control centers would also be created.

Earlier, the president of the institute, Mr G.O. Jobudu, said that a policy should be evolved on aircraft standardization.

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CSO: 3400/575Y

NIGERIA

AGREEMENT FOR LIQUEFIED GAS PROJECT SIGNED

AB292219 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] An agreement which will serve as a framework for a joint liquefied natural gas [LNG] project between Nigeria and three oil companies was signed in Lagos today. The three companies are Shell Gas Nigeria BV, Nigeria AGIP Oil Company, and ELF Nigeria Limited. Under the agreement, the Federal Government and the three companies will promote a project to market liquefied natural gas in Europe.

The Federal Government, represented by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, will have 60 percent participation while Shell will hold 20 percent interest. AGIP and ELF will each have 10 percent participation in the project for which Shell has been appointed the technical leader.

The minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West, said the proposed plant would be located at Bonny in Rivers State. He explained that the intention was to build a filtering plant capable of delivering to customers over 3 million tons of liquefied natural gas per annum. The minister said the government and the oil companies believed that the project would be of interest to European companies as it would be easy to absorb because of initial modest size. It will also incorporate the potential for future expansion to further utilize Nigeria's gas reserve, and increase the diversification of gas supplies in Western Europe.

Prof David-West said the plan was to develop the country's LNG for export in the 1990's. He said that the Federal Government had the political will, the [word indistinct], and facilities, and would place these at the disposal of the participating companies in order to guarantee the successful execution of the project. He, however, emphasized that there was no question of proceeding with the project until all the parties were satisfied that it was economically viable. The minister also explained that it was implied and generally agreed by the parties that an agreement with prospective buyers of LNG must be obtained before an unconditional decision to proceed with the construction of the plant was taken.

Addressing newsmen later, Prof David-West explained that the agreement was only a framework for the establishment of the LNG plant in the country. He said it was not a contract for the establishment of the plant. Today's exercise, he further explained, was the result of the work of the LNG working committee which he inaugurated in March this year.

NIGERIA

NEED FOR STEEL TECHNOLOGY UNDERScoreD

AB021140 Lagos International Service in English 0850 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Viewpoint]

[Text] The Ajaokuta steel project is the biggest of all the steel projects embarked upon by the Federal Government of Nigeria. The establishment of the steel project is as a result of the firm and realistic belief that acquisition of steel technology is a necessary condition for a country's industrial take-off. Nigeria's experience in the execution of a steel project, especially the Ajaokuta steel [complex], has raised doubts in the minds of some Nigerians as to whether the steel project can ensure Nigeria's technological take-off. This is in spite of the fact that a lot of money has been sunk toward the execution of the project.

The commissioning of the Ajaokuta steel [complex] is 3 years behind schedule. It is against this background therefore that President Babangida along with his entire cabinet went on an on-the-spot assessment tour of the Ajaokuta steel project. According to the minister of mines, power and steel, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukeman, the visit was relevant to ongoing deliberations on the 1986 budget in order to disabuse the minds of his colleagues in the cabinet that the project was a waste of funds. On completion, the project is expected to produce galvanized sheets for use among others in the automobile industry. Products of the steel complex will also be used in the manufacturing of refrigerators and later steel for use by the railways.

There is no doubt that these are areas of technological activity that can make a lot of positive contributions to the national economy, taking into consideration the fact that these materials are imported into the country at present. Nigeria is rapidly becoming a big industrial society if one considers the scale of industrial activity going on. These industries depend a lot on steel as a major input. Therefore, continued importation of steel will not be in the interest of the economic well-being of Nigeria. It is therefore heart-warming to hear President Babangida say after the inspection tour, that the Ajaokuta steel project will not suffer further delay because of the need for urgent technological advancement. Viewpoint therefore believes that the hopes and aspirations of the government and people of Nigeria in steel technology will be realized by 1999 when the Ajaokuta steel [complex] is expected to be commissioned.

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CSO: 3400/557

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

PARTICIPATION IN MOBUTU CELEBRATIONS CONDEMNED--The GUARDIAN questions the rationale behind the presence of a high-powered delegation from Nigeria at the recent celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Zairian revolution. The paper says it is unfortunate that Nigeria, with her current posture on human rights, should attend what it calls a celebration of 20 years of Mobutu's betrayal of African nationalism and his brutal dictatorship over his people. It points out that Zaire, under President Mobutu Sese Seko, has one of the worst records of human rights violations on the continent and maintains cordial relations with apartheid South Africa. The GUARDIAN cautions that Nigeria, with Africa as the centerpiece of her foreign policy, should not be seen as giving succor to this continent's traitors and tyrants. [From the press review] [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Nov '85 AB] /6091

CSO: 3400/557

REUNION

FRENCH LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS IN MARCH DISCUSSED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 5 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Text]

The various political forces of Réunion have all been mobilised for several weeks now, each with the same target in view: the French legislative elections in March 1986. The reform of the French electoral system which has introduced a system of proportional representation on a departmental basis has altered many of the features of the political landscape. In the first place, five deputies, instead of the present three, will represent Réunion in the French national assembly. As they will now be elected proportionately, and no longer by a majority vote per constituency, the Réunion Communist party, the PCR, is almost certain to take two of them. At present it has none, although it attracts an average vote of between 30 and 33 per cent.

For the right-wing parties, the neo-Gaullist RPR and the UDF, whose members support ex-president Valéry GISCARD D'ESTAING or his former prime minister Raymond BARRE, the objective is to obtain the two, or more probably the three, seats which they can hope to win (the third could be taken by the Socialist party if it gains more support than it has now). No definite agreement has been concluded between the rightist parties, but the idea seems to be emerging of a list of candidates headed by former prime minister Michel DEBRE, currently an RPR deputy for Réunion, with Jean-Paul VIRAPOULLE, the local UDF leader and mayor of Saint-André, which has 30,000 inhabitants, in second place. Third on the list would be André TIEN-AH-KOON, the centrist mayor of Tampon, whose population is 40,000.

If the make-up of this list is confirmed it would point both to a weakening of the RPR, which would only have one deputy out of five, and a strengthening of the island's Asiatic community, of Indian and Chinese origin, in local politics. Behind the septegenarian Mr DEBRE, the other two candidates are barely more than 40.

The PCR's daily newspaper, Témoignages, has no doubt about the real enemy, concentrating its fire not on General de GAULLE's former premier but on Jean-Paul VIRAPOULLE, who with his brother Louis, a centrist senator, has just retained his seat on the regional council as representative for Saint-André. As the council's first vice-chairman,

the influential head of an agricultural union and an excellent orator, the UDF head increasingly appears the man to be reckoned with on the Right in Réunion.

He is also one of the leaders of the Indian community, which comprises about 30 per cent of the island's population, and he is beginning to act more openly in the interests of that community. Thus he welcomed the victory of Axel KICHENIN, a left-winger of Indian descent, over Yves BARAU, a European rightist, in the last local elections. Over many years Jean-Paul VIRAPOULLE has also built up a substantial network of contacts on Mauritius, particularly with deputy prime minister Sir Gaetan DUVAL and government chief whip Harish BOODHOO. As far as the Right in Mauritius is concerned the mayor of Saint-André would be the man of the hour if Réunion's status evolved towards independence. (The left-wing MMM, on the other hand, favours Axel KICHENIN, leader of the Mouvement Progressiste Réunionnais.)

The PCR and RPR are agreed in the face of the rise of the Indian community. "VIRAPOULLE could be Réunion's RAMGOOLAM", said Paul BENARD,

a senator who votes with the RPR, just before last August's district by-elections. "The question I must ask myself is whether I should help his adversaries on the Right".

Some Gaullist leaders also gave a quiet helping hand to two candidates from the extreme-right Front National at Saint-André, but they only won marginal support, less than 1.2 per cent of votes cast.

If the electoral timetable forces the right-wing militants, goaded by Michel DEBRE, to close ranks behind their leaders, and particularly Jean-Paul VIRAPOULLE, it will not be without some gnashing of teeth. A large number of voices can be heard speaking against the "Indian peril".

To a lesser extent, the island's southern population will not welcome wholeheartedly their representation in the national assembly being in the hands of a Chinese, André THIEN-AH-KOON, for the first time. He himself, dissatisfied by being in third place on the DEBRE list, is tempted to form a separate list owing allegiance to Raymond BARRE, which he would head. As such, he would be certain to win election. This week he was in Paris, probably to discuss this option.

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CSO: 3400/509

REUNION

EXTREME RIGHT IN 'DIFFICULTY'

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in Enl-ish 5 Oct 85 p 5.

[Text]

While Réunion is the only part of France with a deputy in the National Assembly from the extreme-Right Front National (Jean FONTAINE, who joined the front after being elected as an independent), the party paradoxically is having great difficulty in winning support in the island. Its local leader, lawyer Henri BOITARD, freely admits the fact, saying, "The arrival of Jean FONTAINE as a member of the front has hindered instead of helped us". Apart from being at odds with the deputy, local activists also ignored the advice of the party leadership in Paris by running two candidates in the August 25 district elections at Saint André, where the favourite was Jean-Paul VIRAPOULLE, a member of the rightist World Anti-Communist League as well as representing the centrist Union pour la Démocratie Française (UDF). Slogans signed by the Front National appeared on Saint André walls accusing Mr VIRAPOULLE of "selling out to India".

In its attempts to thwart Jean-Paul VIRAPOULLE, the local party, strapped for cash, also took money from Réunion members of Paris mayor Jacques CHIRAC's Rassemblement pour la République (RPR), and was even promised votes too. But this deal still did not enable the front to avoid a very poor score: its two candidates only gained 0.74 and 1.17 per cent of votes cast. Meanwhile Jean FONTAINE is far from certain of retaining his seat in the assembly. The RPR and the UDF will not give him a place on their lists, and he will have great difficulty in drawing up his own.

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CSO: 3400/509

REUNION

COMMUNISTS TAKE HARD LINE

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 12 Oct 85 p 5

[Text]

Réunion's Communist Party, the PCR, has decided to adopt a hard-line policy of confrontation towards both the Socialist government in Paris and the local right-wing parties in the build-up to the March 1986 legislative elections (see I.O.N. N° 200). In recent months work stoppages have been called by the party's associated trade union, the CGTR, including a general strike last March, the "dead island" operation in May, a dock strike and, more recently, a building workers' strike. Now this last week has seen a very sharp radicalisation of discontent among secondary school pupils, strongly backed by the PCR. Demonstrations have resulted in clashes with the police, particularly in the districts under Communist control, and several people have been injured.

On the political front, the party has vigorously attacked the perceived inconsistencies of local justice, in what appears to be a return to the discriminatory practices of the 1960s. Eight leading Communists, including the mayor of Sainte-Rose, have refused to answer a summons from the examining magistrate investigating complaints concerning the incidents which disrupted the local by-elections in Saint-André on August 25. They persisted in their refusal even after being charged, and the public prosecutor was forced to make a concession in the wake of a protest campaign launched by the PCR, by ordering an additional investigation of the principal winner at Saint-André, Jean-Paul VIRAPOULLE of the UDF.

It remains to be seen what the PCR will gain from its offensive strategy, and whether it will thereby attain its objective of winning two seats in the national assembly in March. Its candidates for those seats will probably be party leader Paul VERGES and his number two, Elie HOAREAU.

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CSO: 3400/509

REUNION

BRIEFS

EEC SAYS TOLL ILLEGAL--In a letter to the chairman of Reunion's regional council, the president of the European Economic Community Commission, Jacques Delors, has warned that the toll known as the "octroi de mer" levied on goods imported into the island was equivalent to a customs duty which is forbidden in trade between community members. The "octroi de mer" is an important source of funds for the local authorities on Reunion, and is intended to protect home-produced goods. The EEC is currently negotiating with France on this matter. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 5 Oct 85 p 6] /9317

CSO: 3400/509

SEYCHELLES

PARTY SEEKS DEMOCRATIC IMAGE

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 5 Oct 85 p 5

[Text]

Seychelles president France Albert RENE opened the sixth congress of the ruling Seychelles People's Progressive Front on September 27, emphasising the need for increased mobilisation of the people and stressing that "the rights of the majority come before the rights of the individual". One of the first decisions of the congress was to dissolve the affiliated Seychelles Womens' Union on the grounds that sexual discrimination had disappeared from the archipelago.

I.O.N.- Faced with an opposition whose principal criticism of Mr RENE's government concerns its lack of democracy, the SPPF appears not to be turning a deaf ear to similar complaints among the population as a whole. For several weeks the authorities have been stressing the genuine democracy being established by the country's only legal party. Last August SPPF deputy secretary-general James MICHEL said the party would hold meetings every two months of branch chairmen and Central Committee members to establish a permanent dialogue between the leadership and the grass-roots, expressing the feelings of the people.

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CSO: 3400/509

SEYCHELLES

POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE DISCUSSED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 12 Oct 85 p 1

[Text]

The present performance of the Seychelles economy, in particular the strong recovery of the tourist industry, and the confidence which it now inspires among foreign investors (an important agreement has just been signed with France's M ridien hotel chain, see p.6), is an undeniable source of satisfaction for the Victoria government. While the problem of unemployment is still a cause for concern, improvements in the economy should also soon have an effect on the problem, bringing additional relief to the authorities.

On the political front, however, the picture is totally different. The ruling party, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, is having no success in building further support among the general population, and is increasingly up against an opposition whose battle-cry is the absence of democracy in the country. The recent sixth national congress of the SPPF, held in Victoria, backed by the mass party organisations, pledged its wholehearted support for President France Albert RENE to take "whatever action is necessary against the enemies of the Revolution". Last July the head of state gave the opposition three months to end their activities in the Seychelles, following the discovery of an embryo plot in the presidential guard and the arrest of 12 of its members (see I.O.N. N 189). That deadline expires at the end of this month, and the next few weeks, therefore, can be expected to see increased activity by the security forces.

The closure of the SPPF congress was followed three days later by the announcement of a shake-up in the police. Max FONTAINE was confirmed as Commissioner of Police (he had been appointed on an acting basis in succession to James PILLAY, whose daughter took part in a demonstration against the government a year ago) and was given two deputies, Tite MORRIN and Raymond LOUISE. To give further encouragement to the police, whose numbers were doubled last February to cope with an increase in petty crime, several intermediate ranks which had been abolished were restored.

Alongside efforts to suppress law-breaking, the growth of which is linked to the level of youth unemployment, President RENE called on the SPPF to organise more activities to distract young people. He accused party workers of not being sufficiently involved in what should concern them.

Some sources said that Mr. RENE had expressed the wish to be named president-for-life by the congress, which he organised for the first time as SPPF secretary-general, a post he took over from Guy SINON who retired on health grounds, after previously being party chairman. Such a move would have been accompanied by the appointment of the minister for national development, Jacques HODOUL, as prime minister.

Other rumours circulating on Mahé concern the possible recall of the Tanzanian troops sent home last year, in order to replace the North Koreans who are currently training the Seychelles security forces. While this is still no more than a rumour, it seems at least to indicate that there is not complete agreement on this matter among the party leadership.

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CSO: 3400/509

SEYCHELLES

AIR FRANCE IN HOTEL AND FLIGHTS DEAL

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 12 Oct 85 p 6

[Text]

An agreement was signed this week between Air France and Air Seychelles to increase the number of regular flights between Europe and the archipelago. Under the accord the French airline will put on a third weekly service between Paris and Victoria, and will also lease Air Seychelles an Airbus A300 for five years. This aircraft will fly two additional services between Victoria and London, one via Jeddah and Frankfurt and the other via Jeddah, Rome and Zurich.

At the same time, under another agreement signed in Paris on October 4 with the state-owned company Seychelles Hotels, Air France's hotel chain, Méri dien, will manage the two leading luxury establishments on the island of Mahé, the 42-bedroom Fisherman's Cove and the 128-bedroom Barbarons Beach. These two hotels will both retain their previous names, but each will now be preceded by the word "Méri dien". A third hotel of equal luxury to be built on Praslin by 1987 will also be run by the Air France chain. Furthermore, under the same agreement signed by Méri dien president Paul BRUYAN and the permanent secretary at the Seychelles finance ministry, Guy MOREL, Méri dien has undertaken to provide assistance in the running of either other hotels with a total capacity of 700 rooms. The accord also comprises a clause on the training of personnel recruited locally and makes Méri dien responsible for hiring foreign management staff.

The vice-president of the Méri dien company, Christian GERONDEAU, told THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER that negotiations between the hotel chain and the Seychelles authorities began last spring and had taken place "in an excellent atmosphere", given that both parties had a common interest. Mr GERONDEAU refused to reveal how the profits from the hotels run directly by Méri dien would be shared with Seychelles Hotels. He said that planned improvements would enlarge the Fisherman's Cove by 15 bedrooms and give it direct access to the beach, while the Barbarons Beach would be renovated. In Méri dien's view the development of the Seychelles tourist industry would not have an adverse effect on the frequentation of other Indian Ocean islands, Mr GERONDEAU added. Méri dien already has hotels in Mauritius and on Réunion.

I.O.N.- This is the first time that the RENE government has agreed to re-entrust the management of a part of its tourist industry to a foreign company. Since 1981 its policy on tourism has changed, and the authorities now prefer to sell the archipelago up-market. For this purpose they want to end the run-down of their hotel assets and resume investment in this sector. After a sharp decline between 1979 and 1983 tourism in the Seychelles is experiencing a rapid recovery. According to the national news agency, SAP, the islands' visitors this year are predicted to outnumber their total inhabitants. In the first eight months of this year 49,000 tourists arrived in the Seychelles, and the number by December 31 is forecast to reach 75,000 for the year, 10,000 more than the country's whole population. Of this number, 70 per cent come from four European countries: France (25 per cent), Italy, Britain and West Germany.

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CSO: 3400/509

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

MEETING ON BIOMASS GAS--The Seychelles has just hosted a meeting of experts from members of the Indian Ocean Commission, the European Economic Community and Sweden to discuss research into techniques for gasification of biomass which might be suitable for Indian Ocean countries. The meeting took place as part of a programme of studies on new and renewable energy sources approved in January this year by the IOC members (The Comoros, France, Madagascar, Mauritius and the Seychelles), for which the EEC released non-repayable credits totalling 1.7 millions ECUs (1.29 million dollars) in April. Among the applications envisaged for the gasification of biomass are the drying of agricultural produce, transport (a gas-powered truck is already operating on Mahe), lighting and heating. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 12 Oct 85 p 6] /9317

CSO: 3400/509

SIERRA LEONE

TARAWALLI APPOINTED NEW ARMED FORCES COMMANDER

AB292022 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpts] In his first official function as head of state, President Momoh addressed heads of departments and top civil servants at State House. He described the present economic situation as precarious and called on all civil servants to ensure that the situation is salvaged. Dr Momoh pointed out that failure would not tell only on him as president but on all civil servants in authority. That is why, he maintained: We should all join forces together, put our shoulders to the wheel, and ensure that we give our best to justify the confidence reposed in my administration by the entire populace.

In another engagement, President Momoh handed over the symbol of authority of the office of force commander to Brigadier Tarawalli at a ceremony held at the hockey pitch, Wilberforce. Speaking at the ceremony, President Joseph Saidu Momoh said he was taking leave of the Armed Forces with mixed feelings. He said he was happy that the people of Sierra Leone had reposed much confidence in him by electing him to the exalted office of president of the republic. President Momoh said he felt sad as he was leaving behind very familiar surroundings as well as very close friends and colleagues with whom he had worked for many years. He said he would, however, be part and parcel of the Armed Forces by virtue of his position as commander in chief. Dr Momoh assured the Army that his government would continue to show keen interest in their welfare and that any effort to make things better would not be spared. He said that the government has every right to expect that the Army should be prepared at all times to pour its full weight behind the new administration, adding that eternal vigilance is the price we have to pay for our liberty. President Momoh said he hoped the fraternity and comradeship which has solidly built up and increased over the years would remain as strong as ever. Noting that members of the Armed Forces had served him diligently when he was force commander, President Momoh said he had no doubt that they would give the same degree of dedicated service to his successor, Brigadier Tarawalli. The chief executive described Brigadier Tarawalli as a thoroughly competent and capable officer who will handle the office of force commander with great dexterity and an amazing skill.

In his acceptance speech, Brig M.S. Tarawalli described the post of force commander as a trustworthy position and therefore a source of great pride

for him in having reached the pinnacle of his career. Brigadier Tarawalli thanked President Momoh for the trust and honor bestowed on him and promised that they will never be misplaced.

On behalf of the entire Republic of Sierra Leone military forces, the new force commander warmly congratulated President Momoh, adding that they share his joy and pride: We in the Armed Forces wholeheartedly endorse the nation's wise decision and note with utmost satisfaction that your assumption of the highest office in the republic is not by force of arms but by strict constitutional method as described by the laws of Sierra Leone. As members of a disciplined organization therefore, and as one of the custodians of state security, we accept this constitutional arrangement, he emphasized.

Brigadier Tarawalli pledged their untainted loyalty and support to President Momoh, the government and people of Sierra Leone. He said that they will always consider President Momoh as one of them, adding that old soldiers never die but just fade away.

Brigadier Tarawalli was sworn in yesterday morning as force commander by President Siaka Stevens before he handed over the reins of government to the new head of state.

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CSO: 3400/558

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI SAYS ANC NEEDS ZULU AID

MB301113 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1036 GMT 30 Nov 85

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by: the chief ministers office, Ulundi; for immediate release]

[Text] Ulundi, Saturday--Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today warned ANC external mission leader Oliver Tambo that he would never win anything in South Africa without the involvement of Inkatha and the Zulu nation.

The Kwazulu chief minister, in his presidential address to Inkatha's Central Committee, listed acts of violence aimed specifically at Inkatha members by the exiled ANC and said he could not stand by when ordinary people were violated.

Inkatha would never carry out political vendettas through violence, he said. But history itself was now forcing Inkatha to accept the inevitability of an eye-for-an-eye and a tooth-for-a-tooth philosophy.

It would not be diverted from the main purpose of its struggle into internecine black strife, but it would defend ordinary people, as well as itself, with the last drop of its blood.

Chief Buthelezi said he was immensely proud of the noble struggle for liberation by blacks and of the fact that they had never been broken by the worst apartheid could do to them.

They had not been subdued by the worst police brutality, dehumanised by apartheid with its hideous, draconian laws or demoralised by suffering.

He could not therefore understand how the ANC mission in exile thought it could demoralise blacks by doing even uglier things to them than the police.

There had been victims of terrible police brutality, but the brutality now emerging from the ANC mission in exile quarters was planned and presented with a pseudo morality which was warping people's minds.

Policemen did not hang tyres round people's necks and set them alight.
"Having prevailed against apartheid for generations, do we now stand aside

with folded arms and watch the ANC mission in exile brutalise our children, kill our brothers and sisters?

"Do we stand aside and say that we have struggled to oppose apartheid democratically all our lives but have to succumb to the ANC mission in exile opposition to it?

"Every black organisation worth the name in this country should seek black support through persuasion and through democratic, non-violent tactics and strategies. Even those in the armed struggle have the moral duty to persuade blacks to support them through non-violent means."

Chief Buthelezi said he would have been prepared to talk with Mr Tambo and others for as long as necessary if he had any intention of discussing difficulties.

But Mr Tambo had insulted him by calling him a tribal leader, ordered his assassination and urged children to kill those who disagreed with the exiled ANC's tactics, approved the explosion in Umlazi's executive hotel, which could have destroyed children, and had organised hit squads against Inkatha leaders.

Because of this he had to tell Mr Tambo publicly that he would fail to do what successive governments had failed to do and that he would never win anything without Inkatha or the Zulu nation being involved--"no doubt he will regard the latter as a tribalistic statement."

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha could be called a tribal organisation by the "so-called black press" every day, but it would never cease being a black organisation, appointed by blacks of all ethnic affiliations.

When men slaved by the sweat of their brows in pick and shovel gangs to feed their children and suffered pangs of hunger, they did so as Zulu and non-Zulu alike.

For the ordinary people of this country, "tribalism" was a swearword expected only from the mouths of whites. Blacks knew there was no such thing as a bantustan, except in the minds of white and black traitors to the struggle's cause. They deplored the political boundaries which white politics had tried to draw round places like Kwazulu.

They also knew the extent to which Inkatha had broken through those boundaries despite constant government efforts to stop.

Death stalked the land, Chief Buthelezi said. But Inkatha was the guardian of the people's right to do as they chose--"and we will die to preserve the people's right to reject us."

"We have to defend the ordinary people as well as ourselves," he said. I cannot stand by when ordinary people are maimed, burnt alive and have their houses destroyed. I cannot stand by when communities are demoralised.

"We will rally the people and we will march whenever it is necessary to march."

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI LINKS VIOLENCE WITH REGISTRATION ACT

MB300933 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0833 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Durban, Nov 30, SAPA--Violence would continue to escalate in South Africa until the government scrapped the Population Registration Act, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told a delegation from the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) last night.

There could be no progress towards significant power-sharing while the government legislated for racial distinctions, he told the UCASA delegation, led by its national president, Mr S. Kgame.

Without the Population Registration Act, which legalised distinctions between people of various skin colours, there could be no pass laws, no Group Areas Act, no influx control regulations of the present kind and no legally enforceable racism.

"While the South Africa Government legislates for racial distinctions there can only be escalation of violence. Ultimately, it is the race classification law which is the root cause of conflict in South Africa," he said.

This was why he could not bring himself to attend this week's meeting of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha and chief ministers of the five other "national states," Chief Buthelezi said.

He could not participate in the special cabinet committees deliberations, in the non-statutory negotiating forum or in any development which accepted "the white man's choice of the white tricameral parliamentary system."

Black leaders who did so would find themselves side-lined by future political developments, and there was a real possibility that they would be destroyed by the process which rejected institutionalized political divisions based on race.

The ruling National Party had employed apartheid to try to use first-tier levels of government in black areas as mechanisms of oppression, thus turning black townships into arenas where fierce political battles were now raging.

The chief minister again defied government restrictions on publishing statements by banned persons by distributing to delegates printed transcripts of broadcasts by the African National Congress mission in exile "Radio Freedom."

He asked delegates to read them carefully and ask whether those in first-tier levels of government who were seeking to ingratiate themselves with the exile organisation had "a snowball's hope in hell" of protecting their skins through this course of action.

The delegation, which met the chief minister at Ulundi, the capital of Kwazulu, included officials of the Daveyton, Atteridgeville, Diepsmeadow and Thokoza town councils.

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CSO: 3400/566

SOUTH AFRICA

SLABBERT SAYS ANC, PAC WANT SPECIFIC REFORMS

MB031555 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1539 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 3, SAPA--The ANC, PAC, UDF [United Democratic Front] and other radical movements would dampen their violent activities if the government made positive moves to dismantle apartheid, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], told a South Africa Britain Trade Association (SABRITA) lunch in Cape Town today.

Dismantling apartheid meant giving people a freedom of choice to live, work, and be educated where they wanted to be, he said.

One of the main difficulties he had had when discussing conditions for negotiation with movements like the UDF, ANC, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization], the political leaders in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Britain--countries he has recently visited--was their inability to define the meaning of apartheid.

"South Africa apartheid has become a part of domestic politics overseas. It has now become a part of British electoral politics, for instance.

"And because of this sanctions have developed their own momentum. If you are for sanctions you are against apartheid. If you are against sanctions you are for apartheid," he said. But when it came to determining what should replace apartheid there was no thinking evident.

"Only South Africa can supply that answer. What we need is a workable definition. It is not simply the question of domination. It is not simply a question of racism, although racism is undoubtedly a part. [quotation marks as received]

The government has to be pressurised into playing the crucial role in negotiations by the press and private sector, as well as other forms of pressure, to take the negotiation option and not develop a siege approach.

In his discussions, groups such as Inkatha, ANC, UDF and others had all indicated that once they could see the dismantling of the "apartheid" laws they would be prepared to take part on a political level.

Laws such as the population registration, group areas, influx control and similar acts had to be scrapped.

Asked whether a unitary education system might not be a solution, Dr Slabbert replied that, although it made a lot of sense in isolation, it would just highlight the differences in other laws.

"For instance when the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act were scrapped the question immediately arose where do such people live and where do their children go to school.

"What the ANC, and the PAC need is a general package of reform. Isolated events rescinding specific legislation are counter-productive. It's not simply a case of release Mandela and hold your breath," Dr Slabbert said.

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CSO: 3400/567

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI STRESSES INKATHA'S TIES TO 'OLD ANC'

MB290941 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0715 GMT 29 Nov 85

[SAPA PRE Wire Service; issued by the chief ministers office, Ulundi; for immediate release]

[Text] Ulundi, Friday--Too few journalists perceived the extent of black South Africa's commitment to the old ANC, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said last night.

The depth of that commitment was reflected in the massive support throughout the country for Inkatha, he told American news media executives, including a board member of ASSOCIATED PRESS, Mr J. McGee, at a dinner here.

The Kwazulu chief minister and Inkatha president outlined the strong connection he and members of his cabinet had had with the African National Congress before the nationalist government "smashed" it and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] by banning them and jailing their leaders.

Dr Pixley ka Isaka Seme, "the great founding father of the ANC," was his uncle. He and Inkatha's national chairman, fellow cabinet member Dr F.T. Mdlalose, had been members of the ANC Youth League, and Kwazulu minister of justice, The Rev C.J. Mtetwa, had been an active member of the ANC in Johannesburg.

Inkatha's leadership were products of the struggle for liberation, and he tried always to be mindful of the wisdom of generations of black political experience--having spent long periods in the 1950s, exchanging views with people like Chief Albert Luthuli, Robert Sobukwe and Nelson Mandela.

Chief Buthelezi said that, after the euphoria of the 1950s and early 1960s, black politics had come virtually to a standstill for a decade as people waited, looking over their shoulders for the return of the ANC external mission in a triumphant march.

"Only a few of our brothers and sisters established the external mission of the ANC. Thousands of us who were members of the organisation remained inside to oppose apartheid as we have done all these years."

It was eventually realised that liberation would not come from outside and, in the early seventies, Inkatha arose, "gathered the products of the history of the struggle, and welded them together in a renewed commitment to the traditional ideals of black South Africa."

In the 1976/1977 explosions of anger he had been told that Inkatha was doomed and that the South African Government would be brought to its knees through protest politics and violence.

The subsequent phenomenal growth of Inkatha came about because black South Africa counted the cost of pursuing violent protest for so little gain. It was seen that, although protest had to be vehement, the kind of protest which led to uncontrollable mob behaviour must in the end become self-defeating.

Chief Buthelezi said that every step towards the negotiating table proved those committed to violence to be wrong. It was the centrality of Inkatha's power and its vital role in black mainstream politics which had led the proponents of violence to attack the organisation and his leadership so vehemently.

The media in South Africa and abroad played such a vital role in bringing about change that it was tragic that some local and overseas reporters were so shallow in their portrayal of what really was at stake in South Africa.

Protest politics was spectacular and lent itself to sensation reporting, and vociferous self-appointed and "celebrity" leaders with no constituency backing did things which made good copy.

The real grinding, behind-the-scenes work of organisations like Inkatha was not newsworthy and did not provide the kind of copy which some reporters sought.

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CSO: 3400/567

SOUTH AFRICA

EAST LONDON COUNCIL CALLS FOR END OF APARTHEID

MB020748 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2037 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] East London, Dec 1, SAPA--A meeting in East London today to discuss black grievances called on the government to immediately scrap apartheid and form a new constitution.

The meeting, called by the East London City Council to discuss black grievances which had led to the unrest and the consumer boycott, decided "the East London City Council, provincial council and government be informed that apartheid should be scrapped immediately and a new constitution formulated."

It was also decided that at any future Duncan Village elections, the "younger generation" be given a chance to air their views.

Other resolutions adopted were:

--The East London City Council take control of all areas, black, white, coloured and Indian, in the area.

--The city council abolish all apartheid laws under its control and "stop hiding behind the government's skirts."

--A delegation of eight be appointed to discuss with Transkei and Ciskei the problems of former Robben Island prisoners with regards to their residential status.

--The city council requests that the SADF be removed from Duncan Village and that all detained students be released.

--All halls under the city council's authority be made open to all races.

--The government be requested to open the city's CBD [central business district] to all races as soon as possible.

--The city council deal with the problems of young children being chased and harassed by the city's police.

Chairman of the meeting, Mr Donald Card, said the meeting had been a great success, although he had been disappointed that more whites had not been present.

"I was very disappointed that there were not more whites present, though. This came across very clearly from some of the black speakers who pointed out that the majority of whites present were businessmen," he said.

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CSO: 3400/566

SOUTH AFRICA

SLABBERT SAYS ANC WOULD NEGOTIATE IF APARTHEID REMOVED

MB281956 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1953 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] East London, Nov 28, SAPA--The ANC would be prepared to negotiate and consider compromises once apartheid had been removed, the leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, said in East London today.

Responding to a question at a business luncheon in the city, Dr Slabbert said he had gained this impression on his recent meeting with the ANC in Lusaka.

However, the public should be in a position to judge for itself and be able to form an informed opinion. "Official news" had left many people uninformed about important issues.

A democratic system--without forced association--would have to be devised because "simplistic majoritarianism," with the winner taking all, would not work.

The government would have to take a "big step to get ahead in the game."

"This would make irrational violence unacceptable in the light of clearly stated reform goals."

Dr Slabbert repeated his warning, given in Port Elizabeth yesterday, that South Africa was on the threshold of becoming a sieve society.

"People can survive as they have done in Northern Ireland and Lebanon but the economy cannot operate normally under such conditions."

A further negative factor in a society under siege was that "inconclusive violence" could last for a long time.

One of his aims as leader of the opposition was to seek ways of moving out of siege, to undercut violence and to promote negotiation.

He warned, however, that South Africans should not underestimate the strength of opposition to apartheid outside the country.

On his recent trip abroad, which included visits to Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Britain, it was apparent that apartheid had become a domestic political issue in those countries.

It had also become apparent that the sanctions debate overseas had "its own momentum."

"Businessmen are assessing the situation in South Africa because they don't see their investments as safe any more."

A positive development was that a distinction was being drawn between getting rid of apartheid and what it would be replaced with.

The government had essentially restored freedom of choice of the individual to participate in certain activities by repealing the Mixed Marriages Act, Section 16 of the Immorality Act and the Prohibition of Political Interference Act, but at the same time it had highlighted the absence of choice in other spheres.

The government could scrap unpopular laws--such as the Population Registration Act--without having to commit itself to an alternative political system.

"The government has to say clearly that apartheid will not work and that it wanted to end it. Only then can it say it wants to negotiate. This could have the effect of getting a domestic initiative going."

The heads of the police and Defence Force would have to be told what reform package the government had in mind.

"They have to understand the package and back it," he said.

Dr Slabbert was forced to make his way to East London from Port Elizabeth in a hired car after his flight was grounded owing to poor weather conditions.

The Port Elizabeth airport was closed this morning because of a low cloud ceiling and winds that would have made take-offs and landings dangerous.

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CSO: 3400/568

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC RADIO COMMENTARY CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT FOR ACCUSING ZIMBABWE

EA291329 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT
28 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Hands Off the Republic of Zimbabwe"]

[Text] Compatriots, the recent land mine explosion that rocked the area of Messina and inflicted casualties on the racist army and police has shocked the racist (?regime). These explosions took the racists by surprise just as they are concentrating their attention on the urban areas and townships of the Rand, (Insake) and [name indistinct]. All along, the racists who have farms in the northern Transvaal just like in other areas were living in a fools paradise thinking that they were safe as long as they were away from places like Soweto and other areas which [words indistinct].

Already, as expected, racist South Africa has started blaming Zimbabwe for the escalation of the war inside South Africa. The fascist foreign minister, Roelof Botha, issued threats directed at Zimbabwe saying it must not allow its territory to be used by the freedom fighters. (?But the truth of the matter) is that the land mine explosions in Messina have no connection whatsoever with the Republic of Zimbabwe except that Messina happens to be near the border with Zimbabwe. But the land mines were planted by the people who are engaged in the struggle against the inhuman apartheid regime which is oppressing the people of South Africa. The land mines were an attack against the apartheid (?system).

Botha himself knows that all over in our country, the oppressed masses are up in arms against the hated apartheid system and the people of Messina are no exception, because Messina is part of South Africa and therefore it is part of the whole (?thing). The enemy will be attacked anywhere and everywhere inside South Africa, be it in Cape Town or in Messina.

In 1978 (?armed combatants) of Umkhonto we Sizwe attacked a police patrol in [name indistinct]. At that time they blamed Botswana for the attack. Now because today Zimbabwe is free, therefore, the attack came from Zimbabwe.

What the racists are trying by all means to avoid is to accept that all military activities against the personnel of the racist army and police are as a result of the apartheid (?regime). It is the people oppressed by the

apartheid regime that are not [words indistinct] in their own country. What happened in Messina was not a new thing in our country, in fact they even know that most of these attacks were [words indistinct]. All these attacks were against the enemy (?settler).

Our people will continue attacking the enemy everywhere in our country, be it in the north, east, west or south of the country. There is no place that will remain safe for the racists and their supporters. On the other hand, the land mines against the racist army and police were the continuation of the street battles that our people are engaged in the townships of Soweto, in East Rand, the Eastern Cape, and in the Western Cape. And now in these threats against Zimbabwe, the apartheid authorities are trying to divert the attention from the real state of war that exists in South Africa. Botha and his fascist generals are trying to fool their white supporters into believing that the incidents in Messina were not connected with the street battles that are already spilling over into the white areas, businesses. They wonder why to continue believing that Botha can still guarantee their freedom.

If all along whites are believing that (?military) activities are only confined to black rural areas of our country, it's time we told them that the entire country is a war zone. They must never believe what Botha is telling them. They must not accept the lie that the military activities are planned by (?security) against neighboring and foreign countries. All military activities are as a result of the struggle inside the country.

Even the land mines in Messina were the sign of the intensification of the struggle that is seen inside our country by our people. These [words indistinct] call on our white compatriots to quickly realize the past activities like the Messina land mine will soon become the order of the day, just like petrol bombs and [words indistinct]. Moreover, they must also keep it in mind that such activities will not only intensify but will also spread and engulf the entire country, including their residential areas. Of course, Botha will continue lying to them, trying to make them believe that they are safe, but the time has come now for them to take sides (?immediately). A time will come for them to join the [words indistinct]. To them we say: Renounce Botha, join the majority of the oppressed who are fighting for the democratic and nonracial South Africa. Now is the time to change. To us the embattled people of South Africa [words indistinct].

We have long ago pledged to intensify the struggle on all sides. What we must do now is to ensure that the [words indistinct] decadent racist troops in the northern Transvaal today is extended to engulf the entire country. Wherever we are, let us in our mobile underground cells launch attacks against the enemy settlements. Now that their forces are beginning to be scattered, since they must now go to reinforce the northern Transvaal, let us intensify the war here in the interior. Botha must not have even a single area which can be regarded as safe, including his own parliament (?itself).

Let us attack the enemy in our places of [words indistinct] the whole country must go up in flames. Those among us who have not joined or formed underground cells must start working toward this. [Words indistinct] Hands off the Republic of Zimbabwe.

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE SAID TO HAVE OFFENDED MUSLIMS IN CAPE TOWN

MB281535 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1530 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 28, SAPA--Sheikh Nazeem Mohamed, president of the Muslim Judicial Council, has accused police of violating the sanctity of a Cape Town mosque by defying the Islamic law that no shoes be worn on entering.

It was "an affront to the Muslim people of Cape Town," Sheikh Mohamed said after several policemen entered the Park Road Mosque in Wynberg this morning.

Angry Sheikh Mohamed said: "They just marched in. Not only did they not ask for permission to enter but they also had the audacity to do so without removing their boots, which is a desecration."

The incident followed the detention "for questioning" last night of the co-owner of Wynberg's Luxurama Cinema, Mr Yunus Ismail, who was taken into custody outside the mosque.

Sheikh Mohamed said it was reported to him that when the policemen were asked to remove their boots, a policeman replied he would act the way he did in his own church.

"It seems the police have no respect for a place of worship. It is an affront to the Muslim people of Cape Town," he said, adding he would demand that the police respected others' sacred places by not entering mosques.

Captain Jan Calitz, police liaison officer, declined to comment. He said police were busy with a "prevention of crime operation" in Wynberg.

Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, another liaison officer, confirmed that Mr Ismail had been taken in for questioning.

Mr Ismail's brother Anwar was detained two weeks ago.

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CSO: 3400/568

SOUTH AFRICA

SAP MEMBERS TO WITHDRAW FROM BORDERS; SADF TO TAKE OVER

MB291049 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1045 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 29, SAPA--Policemen doing duty on the South African border are to be withdrawn from next week and would be replaced by members of the SA Defence Force, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today.

Addressing a SA police passing-out parade in Pretoria, Mr Le Grange said that moving the withdrawn police forces to other places in South Africa could help relieve internal pressures on police caused by ongoing township unrest.

Mr Le Grange said that although 6,000 policemen were being deployed country-wide to counter unrest, he added that normal police duties were not being neglected.

Since unrest flared in September last year, 27 policemen had died in the rioting, while 550 police homes had been destroyed, often after petrol bomb and handgrenade attacks, the minister said.

Mr Le Grange said the west was looking to the SAP for guidance in techniques and equipment. The SAP's anti-terror and anti-riot units, its dog detachments and its task force were rated among the best in the world, he added.

It is, however, upsetting to note how certain individuals, groups, organisations and even some newspapers are wilfully or unwittingly playing into the hands of those who wish to disrupt law and order and thereby make South Africa ungovernable, Mr Le Grange added.

Mr Le Grange asked why certain private groups monitoring the unrest had not yet called on the more than 500 family members of policemen who had been left homeless after unrest incidents, or the families of policemen who had been killed during rioting.

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CSO: 3400/568

SOUTH AFRICA

EFFORTS TO SECURE RELEASE OF SOLDIERS CAPTURED BY MOZAMBIQUE

MB030547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1930 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] East London, Dec 2, SAPA--The release of three South African soldiers who were captured by Mozambican authorities in September was being dealt with at diplomatic level, a spokesman for the SADF in Pretoria said today. The three men are Corporal P. Kolenda, Rifleman Laurence van Zuydam, of Bedford, and Rifleman S.L. Toth. According to an earlier defence force statement, the soldiers had gone absent without leave from their unit in the eastern Transvaal. The unit was involved in border control of illegal immigrants from Mozambique and the men had left their base in civilian clothes and were unarmed. The Mozambican authorities had been notified at the time that a ground and air search had been launched for the men through the Nkomati operation centre at the Ressano Garcia Border Post near Komatipoort. The families of the missing men were later notified that the soldiers were being held in Mozambique. The SADF spokesman said today "every effort" was being made to secure the release of the men. "It is a constant process and is receiving attention daily. We would obviously like to have them back, but it is now a waiting game. The matter is being handled at a diplomatic level and it is in the hands of the Mozambique Government: They will decide when the men can be released." When approached for comment, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria, Mr Awie Marais, said the department was "working on the matter." He would be in a better position today to give further details. Rifleman Van Zuydam's mother, Mrs Hettie van Zuydam, said from Bedford she had "heard nothing" from her son since his capture. "It's a very worrying time for us because we haven't been in touch and we do not know what is going on." She said she was in regular contact with the SADF who had given her the assurance everything possible was being done for her son. Rifleman Van Zuydam was due to complete his military service in December and was hoping to find a job in East London, she said.

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CSO: 3400/568

SOUTH AFRICA

NG MISSION CHURCH SUPPORTS STRUGGLE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 31 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Church Affairs reporter: "Statement by 22 Rural Pastors--NGSK (Dutch Reformed Mission Church) Ministers Support Struggle"]

[Text] A group of rural pastors from the NG [Dutch Reformed] Mission Church expressed their solidarity "with all those who are involved in the struggle for liberation and justice."

The group of 22 is from South Capeland, the West Coast and the Karoo. In a statement about the unrest they said: "As rural pastors of the NG Mission Church we want to hereby demonstrate our solidarity with those who are in detention and in the hospital, as well as with the students and all who are involved in the struggle for liberation and justice. We have understanding for the frustration which gives rise to all sorts of forms of violence. However, we want to make a serious appeal to all those involved in the struggle against apartheid to refrain from all forms of violence. The gospel is also a guide for us in this respect. Therefore, we want to further express our profound aversion to the horrible violence and brutality used by the police to oppose peaceful forms of protest. We recognize that it is the task of the police to maintain law and order, but are convinced that their violence is exacerbating the tension and frustration which already exists."

In another statement 24 pastors from the Mission Church criticized the Moderatorship [executive synod council] for not speaking out more strongly about the detention of the Assessor, Dr Allan Boesak.

13084/9435
CSO: 3401/312

SOUTH AFRICA

EFFECT OF UNREST ON COMMUNITY SERVICES MINIMAL SO FAR

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 31 Aug 85 p 5

[Article: "Services not too Badly Disrupted"]

[Text] Sporadic disruptions of delivery services, health services and ordinary municipal services were experienced this week in colored and black riot areas in the Peninsula. As far as could be determined yesterday, little damage was caused.

Emergency services and ambulance personnel were admitted into those neighborhoods unhindered. "It looks like the people realize the ambulance service is there for their own good, for it has not been affected by the riots at all," Mr Basil Warner, head of the Cape Town Ambulance Service, said yesterday. He said where roads are impassable, the ambulances remain outside the areas and sometimes they go into certain areas with police protection.

Mr Jan Brand, city engineer of Cape Town, said his department withdraws services as soon as the riots get too bad. Yesterday a truck from the municipality was burned out in Mitchell's Plain and two others were damaged. Garbage accumulated when his personnel withdrew the day before yesterday. "If the roads are impassable, we simply withdraw our services. But we have again started to clean up most of the roads where rubbish and tires were burned."

Mr Chris Mocke, secretary of the Cape Divisional Council, said certain areas were impassable at times last week and in such cases the services were stopped. Dr L.R. Tibitt, medical health official of the Divisional Council, said the council's health services continued normally except in Kruispad and Nyanga.

Mr Sampie Steenkamp, liaison official of the West Capeland Development Board, said trash and night-soil removal in black areas has so far gone on normally. "Whenever the riots get too bad, we withdraw our vehicles and personnel," he said.

13084

CSO: 3401/312

SOUTH AFRICA

LE GRANGE ON GOVERNMENT REPRESSION OF UNREST

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Political Reporter: "Full Power of State Harnessed: Le Grange."]

[Text] The Government is determined to employ the full power of the state's machinery to end the unrest. Therefore all legal powers will be used against people and organizations that continue to foment unrest in a calculated way.

This strong warning was directed at rioters by Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, in an interview yesterday with DIE BURGER. "There must be no misunderstanding that the Government will not allow irresponsible students and stirred-up pupils to dominate the stage and cause damage to property, injuries and deaths. If the police find it necessary, they will not hesitate to take action on any campus in the interest of the country's security."

Mr Le Grange said he and other members of the Government have repeatedly said all efforts will be made to settle the riots in a fair and just way. "Great patience has been shown, but it has become clear to the Government that we are dealing with people and organizations that are making efforts to prolong the riots in spite of loss of life and damage to property. All legal provisions at our disposal will be employed against those who continue to foment the riots in a calculated way. It is not only the violent ones against whom action will be taken, but also the planners. The warning also applies to the United Democratic Front and other organizations which endeavor to prolong the situation of unrest."

Mr Le Grange said he wants to express his thanks to the police and the other security services and to all responsible people who cooperated to see to it that the Cape did not fall into chaos and misery yesterday. "On the other hand, it is shocking what students at higher institutions such as the Hewat training college and the University of Cape Town are capable of."

Normalized

With reference to the decision to ban the black student organization Cosas, Mr Le Grange said the measure followed a recommendation made to him by the

advisory committee which investigated Cosas' activities under the provisions of the Law on Internal Security. "Cosas played an important role especially in organizing the school boycott. It goes without saying that it is of the greatest importance for the school situation to be normalized. Action will be taken against any organization which foments the school boycott."

Mr Le Grange expressed the hope that parents will henceforth take a strong stand against the school boycott. He wants to give the assurance that the state's machinery will be fully employed to protect parents and pupils against intimidation.

Asked where Dr Allan Boesak, chairman of the World Federation of Reformed Churches, has been since his arrest the day before yesterday, Mr Le Grange said Dr Boesak is being held in a jail in Pretoria. He is not allowed to receive any visitors except for those prescribed under the law. The decision to take Dr Boesak into custody was not made on an ad hoc basis. All factors were thoroughly considered after note was made of his behavior, especially in the last few months. It was calculatedly decided that the time has now come to act against him, Mr Le Grange said.

13084

CSO: 3401/312

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL CALL FOR REPEAL OF GROUP AREAS ACT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Nov 85 p 5

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] The call by the President's Council this week for the amendment or repeal of the Group Areas Act on economic grounds is seen in political circles as "another nail in the coffin" of one of apartheid's central measures.

The Group Areas Act now joins influx control and the Pass Laws as condemned on the grounds that the country cannot afford it and that it is inhibiting full employment and economic prosperity.

At present this legislation, with the Separate Amenities Act and other related law, is before the Constitutional Affairs Committee of the President's Council, which is expected to report to the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, some time next year.

It is significant that the Economic Affairs Committee of the President's Council this week repeatedly referred to the Group Areas Act as discriminatory and economically restrictive.

It went further in calling for a policy of "equivalence for all businessmen." Laws which applied different standards to businessmen on the grounds of race should be "identified and appropriately amended." One of its recommendations is that a technical committee comprising members drawn from the private sector and from the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning should be set up to examine such laws.

The committee's report was strongly worded: "To conduct the detailed investigation of the required amendments in respect of this legislation as a matter of urgency"--that is, not to decide whether they should be amended, but the manner in which to make the amendments.

The recommendation lists a number of laws as "specific legislation and topics governed by legislation which should be the subject of immediate investigation with a view to repeal."

The Black Urban Areas Act, Black Administration Act (a measure which dates back to 1927), Group Areas Act, Community Development Act and various other laws are on this short-list.

Included too is influx control, recently condemned by the same Constitutional Affairs Committee which is now examining the Group Areas Act.

The Economic Affairs Committee of the President's Council said influx control should be abolished.

The unanimity reached on the report in an all-party committee is notable. For the repeal or abolition is advocated in spite of a statement that "after deliberation, the committee came to the conclusion that it would not be able to reach consensus on the principle of the Group Areas Act."

"It accepts the aim should be that Section 19 of the Group Areas Act should be applicable to all premises zoned for business premises and equally that section 49A of the Act should apply to all industrial premises." These are the sections which allow premises to be declared open to all races.

Asked at a Press conference whether the word "all" meant what was implied, the committee chairman, Dr Francois Jacobsz, told a Press conference in Cape Town: "That is the ideal."

The report of the committee states that some members of the committee were outspoken in their criticism of the Act "and pointed out that it restricted the opportunities which Asian, Black and Coloured businessmen had to establish businesses in proclaimed or controlled areas."

Other members were of the opinion that the Act had contributed to the economic development of these groups in ways not possible had free market forces been at work.

The report states that written submissions for the Group Areas Act to be "abolished" were received from five members of the committee.

They are Mr J.G. Rennie of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr C.M. Collis and Mr C.J. Pierce of the Labour Party, Mr P.P.M. Chetty of the National People's Party and Mr E. Ismail of the Democratic Workers' Party.

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CSO:3400/502

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC COMMENTARY DISCUSSES UNREALISTIC DEMANDS FOR REFORM

MB030629 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Station commentary: "Realistic Reform Expectations"]

[Text] Demands which are made so freely these days, that South Africa should come up with detailed blueprints for reform and that they visibly be given effect, speak of a serious lack of realism. The visiting Australian rugby coach and news commentator, Alan Jones, put the fact that there is no instant solution which could be implemented to solve South Africa's problems in a nutshell when he said: "Democracy doesn't work like that."

There is a perception at home and abroad that the government is dragging its feet with reform, or making good sounding announcements without any real intention of giving effect to it. Internally it has served as a spur for safaris to Lusaka for talks with the ANC in order, as proponents have put it, "to get reform moving." Overseas it has led, for example, to the appointment by the Commonwealth of a committee to come and do what the South African Government in their view is unable to do--get meaningful negotiations going with what is called "the true leaders of South Africa's blacks."

How unrealistic both approaches are, hardly needs pointing out: The ANC has never shown interest in anything but assuming power through revolution, and the Commonwealth committee, in turn, has a brief to establish a new dispensation within 6 months.

The situation is problematic indeed: The government does not want to present a unilateral and prescriptive blueprint for the future, as this would be in conflict with the whole idea of consensus politics.

It wants to negotiate with black leaders, all black leaders, provided they renounced violence--but no such leaders are forthcoming. Furthermore, there is no agreement among the various black communities and groups about who their leaders are. And leaders who are willing to negotiate openly, are labeled as puppets. They are intimidated, their houses are burned down, or they are murdered.

This has necessitated behind-the-scenes negotiations with leaders from across the political spectrum in the black community. While good progress

is being made, it is largely unseen, and again the impression is that nothing is being done.

This is why the state president has announced that the government is now to place its options for negotiation on the table. The door remains open for negotiation: It is in no way a prescriptive action, but a real attempt to get the process going.

After talks with the leaders of the five self-governing national states President Botha said that consensus had been reached on what he called "future negotiated structures ordering South African society." Another indication of the progress made is his statement that it has now become possible to draft common principles which could form the basis for further constitutional negotiations. In essence, the process entails the broadening of democracy to groups with no experience of it.

Even at the fastest possible tempo, it can only be a time-consuming exercise. The very fact that everyone has to be consulted in working out a system under which they will live, makes it impossible to come up with dramatic announcements on constitutional change, and then to implement them overnight. This could happen only in a dictatorship.

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CSO: 3400/566

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC COMMENTARY DISCUSSES COMMONWEALTH MISSION

MB280820 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Although it is doubtful whether the Commonwealth group of so-called eminent persons will contribute anything toward South Africa's political salvation, they will nevertheless be allowed to visit the country, on condition that they are genuinely interested in apprising themselves of the facts of South and southern Africa.

Making the announcement, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said that the Commonwealth representatives were free to visit the country because South Africa had nothing to hide. But that would not give them the right to interfere in South Africa's domestic affairs.

The appointment of the group, together with limited selective sanctions forms part of the proposals agreed to by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at the recent Commonwealth conference in the Bahamas, aimed at warding off tougher mandatory punitive measures against South Africa.

The group's task is to get negotiations going with what is called the "true leaders of the black people of South Africa" with the aim of dismantling apartheid and establishing a nonracial and representative government. From the British point of view, at least it is regarded as a sincere attempt to be helpful with the constitutional negotiating process.

An absolute refusal to allow the group in South Africa could therefore be seen as the summary dismissal of well intentioned assistance. This would immediately lead to further pressure on Britain to impose stricter mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

South Africa is therefore being realistic in provisionally giving the mission the benefit of the doubt--but when one looks at its composition one cannot expect much in the way of a constructive contribution. The committee comprises a motley collection of personalities from seven countries, most of them without any particular fitness for their task.

This is the reason, it is said, why the original designation "wise men" was changed to "eminent persons."

The co-chairpersons of the committee are the former Australian premier, Mr Malcolm Fraser, and a former head of Nigeria's previous military government, General Olusegun Obasanjo. Mr Fraser is a long-time venomous critic of South Africa, who at one stage compared the government to the wartime Nazi regime in Germany, and has said that blacks in South Africa were virtually slaves because of the color of their skin. General Obasanjo, in turn, came to power in a military coup in 1976 after the assassination of his predecessor.

In the late sixties, as one of Nigeria's military leaders, he was responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people in the Biafran genocide--when armed force suppressed the secession of Nigeria's eastern region. Added to this, Commonwealth leaders blocked the appointment to the committee of British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, fearing that he would continue Mrs Thatcher's moderate approach.

A former chancellor of the exchequer, Mr Anthony Barber, was appointed instead. The other representatives in the group are from Canada, Zambia, Zimbabwe, the Bahamas and India--not one of them having any real insight into South Africa's problems, or specialist knowledge of democratic systems for deeply divided communities expertise, goodwill and impartiality, as well as the ability to win the trust of those involved, are prerequisites for anyone with pretensions to acting as conciliator between opposing factions.

Even without reservations about its good intentions, it is doubtful whether the Commonwealth committee could muster any of these characteristics.

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CSO: 3400/567

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC COMMENTARY DISCUSSES VALUE OF RAND

MB021124 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Station commentary: "Getting the Rand Right"]

[Text] Nothing has more impact on a country's economy than the value of its currency.

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the debate, views and policies that can influence the value of the rand must be well considered.

At present, the currency seems to be trapped in a vice of indecision and vague semantics, and it is time that all of the participants involved re-examine their stance, as well as the consequences of their actions.

On the one hand it has been said quite clearly by the monetary authorities that the rand is undervalued in terms of relative domestic purchasing power.

On the other hand, there are those who say that this means the currency must be controlled and pegged at a rate decided by government and not the markets.

It is accepted that defending the rand at an unrealistic level would wipe out South Africa's foreign currency reserves within a few days as market operators sell rands at what they believe are bargain rates.

On the other hand, there could be room to ensure that unfair advantage is not taken of surrounding uncertainties in the foreign exchange market.

In this respect, more responsibility rests with importers and exporters than simply ensuring that they make maximum profit out of foreign exchange deals, or even possibly with the banks which may be taking positions in these markets without any real backing from genuine foreign exchange deals by clients.

A simple example is an exporter who may be able to bring back dollar earnings from foreign sales immediately, but in collusion with his customer claims that he has given 6 months or more credit.

This means that foreign exchange earnings are actually being held outside the country and the full benefits of the massive current account surplus are not being felt in the foreign exchange markets.

It is small wonder then that the country's financial authorities are now actively investigating these types of activities and it is known that this kind of activity, known as forcing leads and lags in the market, is having a substantial influence on the rand's value at present.

In its own right, this is nothing short of financial fraud and sabotage. In the end, it is true, the foreign exchange market must reflect the best balance in the economy.

The value of the currency has to find a level where it gives enough protection to economically viable and internationally competitive industries, where it keeps those gold mines profitable that should be contributing to the country's wealth, where it helps export sectors that can sell products in highly competitive markets abroad, and where the country does not have to pay too much for essential imports like oil.

But above all, the currency must reach a point where everyone can see that it is firmly and realistically priced by a market that has finally discounted all rumormongering, policy controversies and foreign misconceptions.

This is essential for proper decisionmaking by those who in many different ways can be influenced by this very important price--from the importer and exporter to the simple tourist traveler, and from the prospective car buyer to the motorist filling up with petrol.

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CSO: 3400/578

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO CITES NEED TO CHANGE PERCEPTION OF COUNTRY

MB271000 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Perceptions and Realities of South Africa"]

[Text] It is becoming increasingly clear that overseas perceptions of South Africa, both economically and politically, bear little relation to reality. The impression is created abroad that the country is in flames, which is far from the case.

The ANC, the Moscow-backed terrorist organization which also receives much assistance from Western sources, has not succeeded in its aim of making South Africa ungovernable, and is not likely to at any stage in the future.

The economic situation in the country is vastly different from how it is perceived overseas. South Africa, in fact, has a record annual surplus of 10,000 million rands on the current account of the balance of payments, that is, in its trade with other countries. Interest rates have started coming down, share prices on the stock exchange have reached a new high, and growth is confidently expected to be about 3 percent in the next year. It is clear from this that the country's economic fundamentals are sound. What needs to be changed, therefore, is the false perception of South Africa.

This was the point made last night by the governor of the South African Reserve Bank, Dr Gerard de Kock, at a banquet in honor of the country's top 100 (?companies) and top 5 businessmen. He said that capital would continue to be drained from South Africa harming the economy in the process until the perception was changed that the country was in an Iranian-type pre-revolutionary situation.

One of the means of changing that perception is for the government to continue with the reform process. Another is for the private sector to resist supporting proposals for direct control, and measures for turning South Africa into a siege economy. The way would then have been opened, he said, for some of the more important foreign governments, banks and private enterprises to adopt a more reasonable and realistic approach to South Africa. Dr De Kock said that this was not only in their own interests, but also in the interests of the entire area of sub-Saharan Africa, of which South Africa is without doubt the kingpin.

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CSO: 3400/568

SOUTH AFRICA

EDITOR SAYS CAPE TIMES WILL NOT MERGE WITH ARGUS GROUP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The Cape Times had "no intention" of being swallowed up in any merger process with the Argus group, the newspaper's editor, Mr Tony Heard, said yesterday.

Speaking at the Cape Times Businessman of the Year award luncheon, he said that with economic pressure on newspapers as never before, it was necessary for them to pool whatever functions and resources could be pooled, such as production and distribution.

However the "essentially competitive" aspects of newspapers such as editorial, advertising and marketing, should be allowed to continue serving the public "under separate and distinct newspaper titles".

The Cape Times had been in existence for 109 years, the longest unbroken run of any daily paper in this country, and never

in that period had it made a loss.

1985 had been a testing year for the newspaper, but prudent management and "lean and hungry" manning should "take us past the winning post again".

"Negotiations are moving ahead rapidly between South African Associated Newspapers and the Argus company and I see the Argus (newspaper) and the Cape Times printed on the same presses and distributed jointly in the not too distant future, but I should like to venture my powerful view that this permanent fixture, the Cape Times, has no intention of being swallowed up in the process.

"We have a role to play in the affairs of this city and this nation, and we stand sturdily in the market." — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/569

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER: POLICE MORALE STILL HIGH DESPITE LOSSES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Nov 85 p 4

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — At least 14 policemen have been murdered and the homes of about 500 members of the SAP have been burnt down during the unrest of the past 18 months, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Le Grange said the police morale remained high, despite these losses, the fact that hundreds had been injured or sometimes had to work unusually long hours and the refusal of shopowners to serve them because they feared their shops would be burnt down.

He referred to the presence of Zulus in the security forces in unrest areas in the Cape Peninsula and said he wished to emphasise that the police force consisted of members of all population groups.

Meanwhile the charred body of a Black male,

who had been burned to death under a pile of burning tyres, was found by police in the Black residential area of Stutterheim, police said yesterday.

A policeman was slightly injured when dispersing a stone-throwing mob in Tinus near Fort Beaufort.

A Westonaria policeman is in a serious condition in hospital after he was attacked on Thursday by six men who robbed him of his shotgun and ammunition.

A police spokesman said the policeman was accompanying a delivery vehicle in the Cape Peninsula from Mowbray to Langa and was attacked with a knife outside a shopping complex.

Police arrested a 21-year-old man yesterday in connection with the incident and recovered the shotgun and ammunition.

In Katlehong, near Germiston, police arrested four Black males following an incident in

which police vehicles were stoned by mobs.

In the Black residential area of Soshanguve, police arrested 11 males following an incident in which a mob had stoned a passenger bus.

In Khayalitsha, police arrested a Black male, following the petrol-bombing of a private vehicle by a mob of youths.

Extensive damage was caused to private motor vehicles, passenger buses and private homes by mobs of Blacks with petrol bombs in Soweto, Soshanguve, Khayalitsha and in the Black residential area of Stutterheim.

Incidents of unrest continued overnight in areas of the Western Province, Eastern Cape, the East Rand, the Boland, the

Northern Transvaal and Soweto on the Witwatersrand.

At present there are 1 420 people in detention under the emergency regulations, it added. — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/502

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP URGES GROUP FOR COMPLAINTS AGAINST SECURITY FORCES

MB021129 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1125 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 2, SAPA--The federal council of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] has called on the government to establish a permanent judicial commission to hear complaints about security force actions in black townships.

In a statement issued today by its chairman, Dr Alex Boraine, after its all-day meeting in Johannesburg yesterday, the council also calls for the immediate sacking of Mr Carter Ebrahim, the minister of education and culture in the house of representatives, and for the government to take "urgent" steps to end the crisis in coloured and black education.

The council says the emergency regulations and the way in which they are implemented have not restored law and order in the republic, but have instead further radicalised communities, and have increased the polarisation in South African society.

It calls on the government to lift the state of emergency, to release all detainees, and to "urgently address the underlying causes of the unrest."

In addition to the permanent commission, special judicial commissions should be appointed to investigate the "tragic incidents" at Mamelodi on November 21 and at Queenstown on November 17.

The council says the army should be withdrawn from the townships and the police restricted to "normal policing duties" in those areas.

"Furthermore, it is vital that a clear distinction must be drawn between peaceful protest meetings and those held with criminal intent, and the federal council calls on the minister of law and order to withdraw proclamation 705 of 22.3.85 and the regulations which prohibit lawful gatherings and which have destroyed the freedom of association."

In the field of education, the council calls for the removal of Mr Ebrahim from his post because of his "highly provocative" actions, and for the government to:

--Allow all scholars who have not written their end of year exams to be allowed to write these exams in the new year;

--Immediately release all teachers and scholars in detention, reinstate all teachers who have been suspended and restore any salaries which have been frozen;

--Immediately start consultations with democratically elected student, parent and teacher bodies about those factors preventing a return to "normality" in coloured and black education.

The council also said it urged PFP members and supporters and all concerned South Africans to join and support the national convention movement.

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CSO: 3400/567

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP MP ASKS INVESTIGATION OF 'POLICE EXCESSES'

MB301027 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0906 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 30, SAPA--The government was today called on to appoint a permanent judicial commission to investigate the "frequent allegations" of police excesses in unrest areas.

The call was made by the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] MP for Johannesburg North, Mr Peter Soal, at a meeting in Pretoria at which affidavits made by Mamelodi residents on police action earlier this month in the Pretoria township were distributed.

At least 13 people died and an as yet unestablished number injured in Mamelodi in November 21 after police opened fire on a crowd estimated at 50,000 which had gathered to present demands to the township's mayor.

Mr Soal also called for a judicial commission to investigate the Mamelodi incident.

His report on the shootings--the MP visited the township on November 22 and spoke to residents--and the affidavits he had collected had not been tested by any "competent judicial process," he said.

"No cameramen were present that day to record events. It is important that conflicting claims be examined and the truth of what happened...be determined."

The mass funeral planned for December 3 for the Mamelodi dead should be allowed to go ahead, Mr Soal added.

Referring to the finding by Mr Justice Donald Kannemeyer--who investigated the Langa, Eastern Cape, shooting incident earlier this year--that the attitude of police towards funerals for unrest dead should be urgently reviewed, Mr Soal added he hoped police would be instructed to keep a low profile at the mass funeral.

Neither the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, nor any member of the government had responded in any way to the Mamelodi events, Mr Soal said.

The reports by some Mamelodi residents of what took place on November 21 conflicted with those published by the police, Mr Soal added.

He had had no communication from Mr Le Grange or his office other than a statement from an unnamed police source that the MP's remarks about the Mamelodi affair were "untrue, unfair and malicious."

Mr Soal said that after visiting the township on November 22, he had telephoned Mr Le Grange's office and as the minister was not available, he had spoken to the secretary.

He had told the secretary of the visit and that he was of the opinion that a judicial inquiry was necessary.

His views were confirmed in a telex to Mr Le Grange's office on November 26 but Mr Soal said he had had no other communication from Mr Le Grange or his office other than the unnamed spokesman's remarks.

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CSO: 3400/566

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP MP SAYS POLICE INADEQUATELY EQUIPPED

MB301035 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0910 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 20, SAPA--An opposition politician said today he was convinced police had not been adequately equipped to deal with the huge crowd that gathered in Mamelodi on November 21, and called on the police minister to announce what equipment his men had been issued with that day.

Mr Peter Soal, Progressive Federal Party MP for Johannesburg North, called a news conference in Pretoria to release affidavits made by Mamelodi residents and his own report on police action on November 21.

At least 13 people died and an unknown number were injured after police opened fire on a crowd estimated at 50,000 which had gathered to present demands to the township's mayor.

Mr Soal has compiled a report and collected affidavits on the incident after a visit to the township on November 22.

Referring to findings made by Mr Justice Donald Kannemeyer, whose one-man judicial commission earlier this year investigated the Langa shootings, Mr Soal said it was "obvious" the judges concern about being "fully and properly equipped" to deal with unrest situations had been ignored.

The findings Mr Soal referred to concerned Mr Justice Kannemeyer's remarks about Section 49 of the Internal Security Act which provides that, subject to certain conditions, "firearms or other weapons likely to cause serious bodily harm or death shall not, by virtue of the powers conferred by Section 48, be used to disperse a gathering until weapons less likely to cause such injury or death have been used and the gathering has not been dispersed..."

Mr Justice Kannemeyer, quoted by Mr Soal, had concluded that "had proper equipment been available (in Langa) the gathering may well have been dispersed with little or no harm to the persons involved."

Mr Soal said Law and Order Minister Mr Louis le Grange should respond to his requests, "made through interviews with the press," to announce the equipment issued to his men in Mamelodi on November 21.

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CSO: 3400/566

SOUTH AFRICA

PORT ELIZABETH JOURNALISTS CHARGED UNDER POLICE ACT

MB030819 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1937 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Dec 2, SAPA--The editor of the EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, Mr J.C. Viviers, and a reporter from the newspaper, Miss Juliette Saunders, appeared in the Port Elizabeth Magistrates Court today on a charge of contravening Section 27b of the police act.

The charges stem from the HERALD's coverage of a funeral in Grahamstown on November 9 last year of a black man who died as a result of police action.

The state alleges they published statements about police actions without having reasonable grounds for believing them to be true.

Giving evidence before Mr J.D. Moony, Lieutenant G.P.I. Laubscher of the SAP, who was based in Grahamstown in November last year, said he had gone on duty on the evening of November 8 and worked through the night until the next afternoon.

On the day of the funeral, he went on patrol in Grahamstown's black townships in a personnel carrier with about 10 men.

At about 11 am, he saw a cloud of smoke in Fingo Village and the patrol discovered that a school which had been set alight the night before was again on fire. He said he received a report that the fire had been started by smouldering from the previous night's blaze.

Lt Laubscher said a group of youths in the area started yelling and throwing a few stones at the police. Tear smoke and rubber bullets were fired.

He said the police later went to Joza township, where they parked their truck and observed the funeral from a ridge. There was also a casspir in the area.

He noticed after midday that the funeral was moving in the direction of the graveyard.

He also saw the sneeze machine move from V Street to a point south of M Street.

He said when the procession moved past the patrol some mourners were singing and giving black power salutes. A few stones were thrown at them from the procession and the patrol retreated to a point further up the ridge.

After 1 pm, small peaceful groups of mourners began to leave the cemetery. A larger body stayed behind, singing.

The larger crowd then also left the graveyard and started running. His men also left their position and moved towards Tanti and Raglan Road. There were many onlookers and he could not say whether all the people who were running were from the original procession.

As they drove to Raglan Road, Lt Laubscher said, they saw hordes of youths running across the road. Police were stoned and tear smoke and rubber bullets were fired.

Earlier a police witness who gave his evidence-in-chief at the last hearing in September was cross-examined at length by defence counsel Mr Mike Hannon, SC [senior counsel].

Captain J.H. Bosch, a Grahamstown detective, said he had not taken notes while observing the funeral from a vantage point because reports went through to the control office where notes were taken.

He could not deny, he said, that the police action alleged in the HERALD report to have taken place had been conveyed to the newspaper by so-called eye-witnesses. He said it was clear from the report that the police had been given an opportunity to comment.

The trial continues tomorrow.

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CSO: 3400/567

SOUTH AFRICA

WOMEN PROTEST ARRESTS OF CROSSROADS MEN

MB040517 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2058 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 3, SAPA--A crowd of about 200 Crossroads women, many with babies on their backs, marched on the Guguletu Police Station today after 1,000 troops and police detained more than 140 people in Crossroads, most of them men.

After "screening," all but 33 of the 140 were released, police said late today.

Police described the operation as a "crime prevention" exercise.

Once the security forces had withdrawn, the women held a prayer service and then marched three km from Crossroads to the police station "to demand the release of our men."

The divisional commissioner of police for the Western Province, Brigadier C.A. Swart, tonight barred the CAPE TIMES newspaper from using pictures of the women marching and of them sitting under a tree waiting for police to address them.

A police liaison officer for the Western Province, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, said Brigadier Swart, after having the pictures described to him, ruled that "these black women were taking part in an illegal protest and there could be charges laid.

"It was an unrest-related incident."

"The CAPE TIMES was earlier told permission would not be granted for the use of pictures taken by a staff member during the security force operation in Crossroads and which showed police and troops lining up on the outskirts of the shanty town. [quotation marks as received]

Lt Laubscher said this afternoon that, after screening, 33 of the 140 detained police were placed under arrest and the others released.

He said one person was arrested for alleged possession of an unlicensed firearm, three for alleged dealing in dagga, eight for alleged possession

of dagga, one for allegedly dealing in liquor, six for being in possession of alleged stolen property and 14 for allegedly attending an illegal gathering.

The operation, in which 1,000 men took part, was completed without incident in about five hours.

After the operation, the women gathered in Crossroads and after a prayer service, marched to the police station.

A spokesman for the group said: "They told the women they were going from door to door, and that they would not arrest anybody, but then they took all the men they found, they took away more than a hundred of our men."

The singing women then marched the three km back to the Nyanga bush squatter camp, where they waited for the police to return.

They were told at about 4 pm most of the men were being released after questioning.

/6091

CSO: 3400/567

SOUTH AFRICA

INTERVIEW WITH END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN LEADER

MB271646 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 27 Nov 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Since the state of emergency was declared in South Africa's black townships earlier this year, there has been growing resentment to an increased use of army troops to back up security police. Up to three-quarters of the army is made up of conscripts. Every white adult male in South Africa is liable to be called up for active service, but there is opposition. The End Conscription campaign, for example, opposes the call-up, and also the use of troops in the black townships. The national organizer of End Conscription, (Laurie Nathan), is in London. Elizabeth Blunt asked him if there was any difference in the roles of the army and the police in the townships.

[Begin recording] [(Nathan)] There is no real distinction any longer between the different roles that are played. In some regions, the police are regarded by township residents as more vicious than the army, in other regions it would be different, the other way around. Effectively, the role is the same. Officially, the army is subject to the discipline and authority of the police in the area, although effectively what happens on the ground, it doesn't really matter.

[Blunt] The people you've been talking to are in the army now. Are they finding some of the things they are asked to do unacceptable?

[(Nathan)] The first thing to say, I suppose, is that the majority of them don't find what they're asked to do unacceptable, and that's understandable because young white men are brought up on about 15, 16 years of apartheid education, and they are brought up to believe that black people are inferior, less than human, and one sees the results of that in the townships. Soldiers express a keenness, and a desire to go kaffir-bashing, which is the way they would put it. But there are many young men that are absolutely appalled and horrified at what the soldiers are doing, what they are expected to do themselves, and are completely traumatized by that. There is very little option for them, though.

[Blunt] The worst brutalities that we're seeing now happening in the townships at the hands of the army: Do you get the impression that it's the result of what you were describing as a keenness for kaffir-bashing on the part of individual soldiers, or do you think it's actually the orders they are given, and it's coming from above?

[(Nathan)] I don't think that soldiers will be given orders to assault people indiscriminately, or to rape women, which is happening on a wide-spread basis now, or to loot from houses. They are not getting orders to do that. So that's happening on that ground, at a certain level, among the soldiers, and their immediate superiors: sergeants, corporals, lieutenants, etc. And they are probably giving vent to their...[changes thought] the way they've been brought up to those racist tendencies. So for example a friend of mine went into [change of thought] to do a camp, which is a 30-day period, in the East Rand in the Transvaal, and he was doing township duty. He was briefed at the start of that camp by a sergeant who said that now, under the indemnity clause (?that could have been) extended throughout the country, those soldiers basically have a license to kill, and that they could take advantage of that if they wanted, and this was coming from a sergeant. And he then boasted of how he had shot two African men with a bicycle with one shot to improve his target practice.

[Blunt] Now, if every white man is called up, and conscripts make up the larger part of the army, the army must be getting in people of all political opinions, or at least all the political opinions that are represented in the white community. Do they worry about getting people in the army that are going to stir up trouble?

[(Nathan)] They are very worried about that. They are worried, I should say, more about the lack of morale among the troops, then about individual soldiers making or causing trouble within the army because it's far too dangerous to do that. I think they are very worried about the lack of morale, because there are large, large numbers of men that don't want to be in the army, and that would include many Afrikaans-speaking young men. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/567

SOUTH AFRICA

NEL SAYS IMPACT OF REFORM 'WATERED DOWN'

MB291538 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1513 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 29, SAPA--The major impediment to successful overseas marketing of the great strides made in the reform process in South Africa over the last decade was that the government's reform programme had of necessity to be executed step by step, the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said today.

"If we could have announced the reforms made over the last ten years in one blow, then people overseas would be saying that South Africa is really changing now," he told a meeting of the Pretoria branch of the Institute of Public Relations.

Recently, Mr Nel was appointed head of the new Bureau of Information.

He said today the organisation's structure was still being finalised and that it should swing into operation early next year.

In its approach to marketing the reform process the department would concentrate its activity on South Africa itself because, he felt, 90 percent of the overseas opinion on the republic was generated from within the country itself through the foreign press, businessmen, the church and politicians themselves.

On the bureau's task, Mr Nel said the major problem was convincing people who had already made up their minds that South Africa had really advanced a long way along the road of reform.

Overseas critics were not interested in the reform achievements made over the last ten years--"when there was so much more apartheid than now"--but instead wanted to know what the government was going to do in the immediate future.

The problem here was that the government's reform programme had to be executed step by step with the result that its impact was very much watered down.

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CSO: 3400/567

SOUTH AFRICA

EFFECT OF CONSUMER BOYCOTT IN WESTERN CAPE REPORTED

MB021844 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1834 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 2, SAPA--Major chain stores operating in the Western Cape today reported mixed effects from the consumer boycott of white-owned shops, with losses ranging from "negligible" to 30 percent.

Mr Raymond Ackerman, managing director of Pick n Pay, said today that at four of the group's supermarkets turnovers were down by between 25 and 30 percent.

He declined to name the supermarkets involved, but it is believed they are the ones in Mitchells Plain, Kenilworth, Woodstock and Wynberg, which mainly cater for shoppers from the black and coloured communities.

Mr Ackerman said, however, that the boycott seemed to be weakening with the advent of Christmas and as a result of fierce competition between the major stores--most of which have been involved in sharp price-cutting.

Mr Jack Goldin, executive chairman of Clicks, said: "The boycott has definitely had an effect on certain shops, although I don't think we have been affected as badly as the chain stores selling food."

Clicks' Kenilworth branch had shown a drop in sales of between 26 and 28 percent in September--immediately after the boycott was launched--but had now recovered, with sales down by between seven and eight percent on 1984.

Sales at the Wynberg and Mitchells Plain branches were down by nine and 10 percent respectively, while at Elsies River, they were down 10 percent in September and up 10 percent in October, Mr Goldin said.

Checkers divisional director, Mr Len Clench, said he believed "the boycott is definitely petering out."

Although sales in the Mitchells Plain and Hanover Park branches had been down by 10 and five percent respectively between August and November, "since last week we have had a dramatic turnaround, our sales are up by 20 percent compared to the same week last year."

He said sales at Checkers' Atlantis branch were up by 10 percent on the same period last year. For the past few months, Checkers have been running a weekly soup kitchen and providing free bread for school children in the area.

The supermarket chain also donated about R5000 towards payment of electricity and water bills for unemployed residents, and observers believe this has contributed to improved sales in Atlantis.

Mr Aubrey Coppin, Southern Provinces operations manager for OK Bazaars, said: "When they originally started boycotting we felt it a bit, but now we are not feeling it much."

He said overall turnover for November had been about 20 percent up on 1984, while the chain's Mitchells Plain branch had shown a "16.2 percent upturn from the same time last year."

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CSO: 3400/567

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSUMER BOYCOTT LIFTED TEMPORARILY IN REEF AREA

MB291132 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1125 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 29, SAPA--The boycott of white businesses, which has been in force in Soweto and other Reef townships for the past three months, has been called off with immediate effect.

But this is only a temporary measure. Consumers have been given eight days--up to December 7--to make their purchases in white business areas.

In Pretoria, the boycott comes into effect on Sunday, after being suspended for some days.

Mr Jabu Ngwenya, a spokesman for the Consumer Boycott Committee, announced last night that the boycott had been temporarily called off "to sort out the confusion of the past three months" and give the campaign a new direction.

But he added that on December 8 it would once more be enforced.

He said his committee had decided the boycott was not effective enough in the Reef areas because, unlike in townships elsewhere, Soweto and East Rand townships had numerous routes which people took to white shopping areas.

That made monitoring the ban very difficult.

"But we must stress that even though the boycott is being temporarily lifted, this does not mean the people must go on wild buying sprees."

"Rather, we want them to buy essentials which they cannot obtain from the township stores.

"We also warn youngsters who beat up people ignoring the boycott call, that violence is not our policy.

"Instead of violence, the youths must go around educating people on the reasons behind the boycott," he said.

He said township shopkeepers who had been accused of taking advantage of the boycott by raising their prices, should not do so when the ban on white shops was reimposed.

The suspension of the boycott did not mean the demands which had prompted it were being abandoned, he added.

The demands are:

--An end to the state of emergency.

--Withdrawal of army units from the townships.

--The release of all detainees.

A fourth demand asking the government to halt all fare increases had been added, he said.

The areas where the boycott had been called off from today include townships in Johannesburg, the East Rand, West Rand and Potchefstroom.

Because people had often said those behind the boycott call were faceless, the Consumer Boycott Committee had decided smaller committees should be set up in the various communities to answer any queries.

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CSO: 3400/566

SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI APPROVES BILL ON INTERNAL DISORDERS DAMAGES

MB270715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2111 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Bisho, Nov 26, SAPA--The Ciskeian National Assembly today passed a bill indemnifying the homeland against claims for damage caused during the prevention of internal disorder.

The assembly also debated another measure aimed at prohibiting the release on bail of people accused of security offences and approved a bill amending the explosives act to include petrol bombs and similar devices under the definition of explosives.

Introducing the national security second amendment bill at a special sitting of the assembly, the minister of justice, Mr Macebo Takane, said it empowered the attorney-general to order that people arrested on charges of having committed acts of terrorism, subversion, sabotage, sedition or of taking part in the activities of an unlawful organisation should not be released on bail.

Such an order could be made only if the attorney-general considered that the release would not be in the interests of the safety of the state or of the maintenance of public order.

The attorney-general would be entitled to prohibit release on bail without having to give notice of his intention to do so or being obliged to receive deputations from the accused.

In terms of the indemnity amendment bill, the Ciskeian Government, its officers and all other persons acting under its authority will be indemnified against claims for damage caused while they are acting in good faith for the prevention of internal disorder.

Introducing the bill, Mr Takane said that, since the declaration of the state of emergency in South Africa, Ciskeian security forces had been obliged to deal with unrest without appropriate powers or protection.

The state could not be expected to foot the bill for "the excesses deliberately perpetrated and engineered by persons plotting its downfall" and the bill accordingly sought to indemnify the state and its security forces against claims for damages based on any action taken since July 21 this year.

Mr Takane said in introducing the explosives amendment bill that it sought to remove anomalies and uncertainties surrounding the prosecution of people who manufactured, possessed or used petrol bombs.

In the past, petrol bombs had not been included in the act and it had been costly and difficult to prove in court that such weapons were in fact explosives, Mr Takane said.

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CSO: 3400/578

SOUTH AFRICA

WEST CAPE GROUPS BLAME GOVERNMENT FOR SCHOOL 'CRISIS'

MB282017 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2015 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 28, SAPA--More than 150 Western Cape organisations have signed a document blaming the government and the "harsh action of the police and army" for the education crisis in the area.

A similar document, signed on November 18 by 20 anti-apartheid organisations, was supported last week in a separate statement by 11 peninsula trade unions.

The 155 organisations include AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization], youth, student and civic associations, education, trading and professional groups and numerous sports clubs, ranging from football to darts and chess bodies.

The document condemned the suspension and dismissal of teachers who have refused to administer examinations and demanded the removal of security forces from townships, the postponement of examinations and that all students be allowed to return to school next year.

The signatories said that if the government refused to meet their demands, "we see no end to the crisis in education."

They said it was an "education fraud" to insist on examinations continuing when "virtually no formal schooling has taken place since July, when the state of emergency was declared."

The deafness of the authorities to the legitimate demands of the students and the harsh police and army action taken against students and teachers is the cause of the current crisis in education.

"This crisis is now being further deepened by the unjustified action of the authorities against teachers and principals. We condemn the action taken to suspend and dismiss teachers who have refused to administer these fraudulent exams."

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CSO: 3400/566

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER ON JOBS FOR BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 85 p 11

[Text] THE Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen last night told South African Industrialists that the question no longer was whether Blacks should be used or not — but rather how many and where and how they could be used.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Alberton Industrial Association, Dr Viljoen sketched educational plans for the future — stressing that the underlying aim of the State was to create equal opportunities for the people.

Industrialists would have to look to an ever greater extent to Black labour to satisfy their requirements.

Research indicated that by the year 1990 about 60 percent of all labour being utilised in South Africa would be Black. Only about 24 percent would be White, 16 percent

Coloured and Indian.

The country was on the verge of tremendous and dynamic development in education he said.

The goal of equality in education for all population groups to be attained as soon as possible within the country's economic means had been formally embedded in legislation.

The new pattern was being evolved and pilot projects would be launched at 75 schools next year at each level to ensure that the new approach

- Identify pupils with interest in and aptitude for particular careers; and

- Provide pupils who chose particular career directions for the senior secondary phase with accredited training.

The plan was aimed at getting 21 percent of all pupils in the senior secondary phase into a technical education direction.

Where under one percent of the pupils were at present receiving secondary level technical education and only 5,8 percent primary level, this target of 21 percent was unattainable under the present dispensation.

was viable and met the requirements.

Dr Viljoen summed up the main aims of the new approach and said they were to:

- Promote the scientific, mathematical and technical moulding of the pupil;

- Cultivate and establish those skills and forms of knowledge that were demanded by modern society;

- Give pupils the opportunity to explore the various career directions to enable them to make a responsible career choice;

- Give pupils vocational guidance;

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CSO: 3400/569

SOUTH AFRICA

MORE GO HUNGRY AS UNEMPLOYMENT RISES IN NATAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 85 p 20

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. — Hunger is increasing among all races in Natal as the unemployment figures for the Province increase rapidly.

Figures released by the Department of Manpower show that about 1 000 more Indians in the Durban area registered as unemployed last month compared to the September total.

The Department's figures show that last month 10 973 Indians in the Durban and North and South Coast areas registered as unemployed, compared with 9 836 in September.

The situation among the Whites, although no exact figures could be obtained yesterday, is almost similar, according to a spokesman for the Department. He estimated that the unemployment situation among Whites in the Durban areas, North and South Coast areas, was up about 800 last month in comparison with September.

He said the Department was doing all in its power to place people in jobs, but the fact of the matter was that there was

very little employment at the moment.

The situation in Northern Natal, particularly in the industrial area of Newcastle was also said to be "chronic" by a number of industrialists who The Citizen spoke to this week.

According to a leading Newcastle businessman at least five businesses, including three construction companies, have closed in the past month. He said he also knew of two retail shops that had gone out of business.

The unemployment situation overall appears to be slightly better in the Pietermaritzburg district, particularly after Blacks called off their boycott of White owned shops about six weeks ago.

However, a spokesman for the Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce estimated this week that at least 8 000 Blacks in the area were unemployed and at least 1 000 Indians looking for work.

He said the Chamber had also received many calls from Whites seeking employment, but were unable to assist.

The Chamber had even referred highly qualified men to the special department set up by the Gov-

ernment to provide work for the unemployed where people were only receiving between four and six rand a day.

A "Feed the Hungry" community project has been started south of Durban to provide food for the unemployed and their families at Amanzimtoti, Kingsburgh, Umbogintwini, Isipingo and the KwaMakutuh areas.

According to a spokesman for the Department of Social Welfare in Durban many families, of all race groups, have requested assistance in the past month in trying to obtain food and clothing.

She said it was "pitiful" the number of breadwinners, men with big families, who came to the Department seeking relief.

The Department had been able to offer some relief, but it was very limited because the Department only received limited assistance from the Government, she said.

The industries which appear to be the hardest hit by the recession in the Province are the clothing and the building and allied industries.

In the past four months at least five clothing factories have shut their doors in the Province.

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CSO: 3400/501

SOUTH AFRICA

CUSA OFFICIAL CRITICIZES WHITE ROLE IN UNION FEDERATION

MB271832 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Durban, Nov 27, SAPA--The new "super federation" of trade unions to be launched in Durban this weekend could not adequately serve black worker interests because whites were taking a leading part in it, Mr Norman Middleton, Natal co-ordinator of the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA), said today.

"That is why we in CUSA will have nothing to do with it," he told SAPA.

Mr Middleton said CUSA and the Azanian Council for Trade Unions (AZACTU) believed that any new worker federation must be able to unite black workers "and not merely accommodate aspirations of a minority leadership."

They also believed that such a federation had to identify itself and participate "in the national liberation struggle."

He said whites "including intellectuals and university dropouts," were "privileged people" and would not be able to unite, let alone lead, the majority black worker groups.

"We believe only blacks who feel the weight of apartheid can resolve their problems," he said.

The choice of "white venues"--the University of Natal and Durban's Kings Park Stadium--for the launching of the "super federation" underlined CUSA's fears and objections, Mr Middleton said.

The "super union" aims at representing more than 400,000 union members, mostly black, and its voice would have to be taken "very seriously" by employers, the government, the outside world and by conventional black political groups, Mr Gavin Brown, an industrial relations consultant associated with the new move, has been reported as saying.

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CSO: 3400/568

SOUTH AFRICA

BUILDING INDUSTRY URGED TO LOOK AT BLACK HOUSING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 85 p 4

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's Black housing market represented a real resource to a building industry beleaguered by both recession and instability, Mr Justice J H Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundation, told the SA Institute of Housing yesterday.

Prospects for the building industry seemed daunting in view of the fact no economic upturn could be expected within the next 12 months, Mr Justice Steyn said.

But the "largely untapped" Black construction market — bearing in mind that townships were historically kept from full development as they were constructed merely as dormitory areas — was now ready to reap the full benefit the industry had gained in "White construction," he told institute members.

"In a nutshell, the building industry in South Africa is sitting on a potential goldmine of opportunity" now that the permanence of Black townships in White cities had been acknowledged, Mr Justice Steyn said.

Black home ownership was being encouraged, restrictions on Blacks trading in townships had largely been lifted, and the State — previously the sole provider of housing, services and infrastructures in townships — was now seeking the active participation of the private sector in this process, he said.

But private sector involvement was hampered by a number of factors, Mr Justice Steyn said. These included:

- Limited availability of land for Black residential and commercial development;
- difficulty of access to affordable finance;
- present restrictions on security of tenure;
- complex bureaucratic procedures;
- the absence of a Black housing market;
- the less developed aspects of Black local government; and,
- the imposition of inappropriate standards.

These constraints were not, however, insuperable.

Normal price escalation because of increased de-

mand had been complicated by other factors — rooted in the policy of separatism — but townships had now been "unfrozen," and a "new pragmatism" had seen the President's Council stress that the provision of land for township development would have to be treated as a matter of urgency.

To this end, in addition to the normal yearly allocation of about R100-million, an extra R200-million would be made available over the next five years to upgrade Black towns in general.

Previously-owned Development Board land was being transferred to Black local authorities and opportunities for private sector participation in the provision of land would also have to be developed, Mr Justice Steyn said.

With regard to finance, the problem was not the absence of money — notwithstanding the recession — but rather that money was ill-directed.

Subsidisation, necessary because of the Government policy of provid-

ing mass housing of a minimum standard, had taken an ever-increasing toll of the revenue allocated to Black housing and eroded the capacity for dynamic provision of new housing.

The State recognised that resources must be made available for new development and thus the President's Council report on urbanisation emphasised that all future housing provision — except for the indigent — must be effected on an economic basis.

The imbalance of past investments in regional development based on ideological rather than economic considerations would also have to be corrected with regard to the State's decentralisation policy, Mr Justice Steyn said.

"The existing metropolitan areas where population expansion has been most rapid and gross under-investment has oc-

curred requires a major fillip by way of resource allocation.

"It is my belief that our endemic instability is at least in part attributable to the persistent, but mistaken belief that the more we invest in our urban areas, the more rapid the rate of Black urbanisation will occur," Mr Justice Steyn told the institute.

The State would have to be convinced of the need to base decentralisation primarily on objective, economic factors.

Mr Justice Steyn attacked the heavy State housing subsidy available to public servants. Perceptions dangerous to future stability were generated by channelling a substantial percentage of State housing revenue towards the privileged sector of the community — including middle class Blacks — "impugning the integrity of our purpose and impacting negatively

on Black views of free enterprise practices".

Mr Justice Steyn paid tribute to building societies dynamically involved in the financing of Black housing, but said rules in determining household income and the imposition of the 25 percent limit and linear payment schedules remained too rigid.

He criticised life offices and pension funds whose enormous resources — derived in some measure from the Black community — were channelled primarily to prestige White CBD (Central Business District) developments and other appropriate investments. Investment in Black areas had long-term benefits through job creation, increased prosperity and social stability, he said.

Both the public and private sectors had failed to direct their resources to an adequate extent to Black construction.

/9317

CSO: 3400/501

SOUTH AFRICA

TECHNIKON NORTHERN TRANSVAAL SERVES GROWING NEED IN REGION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 85 p 33

[Text]

TECHNIKON NORTHERN TRANSVAAL came into existence due to the growing need in Southern Africa for technicians, managers, paramedical staff and trained staff in allied fields.

During the four years of its existence the student enrolment grew from 200 to 1 200. A further rise to 1 500—1 800 is expected in the next two years. It must be borne in mind, however, that the present economic climate has an influence on positive growth.

ACADEMIC

All diploma and certificate courses offered by the Technikon are examined by the Department of Education and Culture.

Special efforts are made to bridge any gap which may exist between secondary education and Technikon teaching levels by introductory courses consisting of courses in languages, mathematics, the sciences and technology.

Students can enrol for any of the following courses:

SPORTS AND CULTURE

Management, secretarial training, health sciences, physical sciences, chemical sciences, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, building science, training, mining and civil engineering, teacher training.

All sports, cultural and religious activities are co-ordinated by the Bureau for Student Affairs. The Bureau is assisted by student committees consisting of representatives from the various schools.

Student guidance is available to help students with problems concerning academic affairs or their personal lives.

Students are recruited from high schools (matriculants), but there is also scope for students who have already entered employment in the private and Government sectors. Such students can apply to study at the Technikon with bursaries from their employers.

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CSO: 3400/501

SOUTH AFRICA

VAAL FARMERS FACING FINANCIAL DISASTER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 29 Nov 85 p 11

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] THE Transvaal will have to have a year's rain within the next four to five months—a possibility described as "remote" — if hundreds of farmers are to avoid financial disaster.

Senior officials of the Transvaal Agricultural Union and of the Department of Water Affairs were pessimistic about prospects in interviews yesterday. They said that falls of rain so far throughout the province, although welcome, had not broken the ongoing drought.

A spokesman for the TAU said that the drought position in the Western Transvaal was "more than critical" while in the Northern and Eastern Transvaal it was, generally, serious.

"Some areas in the Northern and Eastern

Province have had reasonable falls and plantings have been made. Followup rains are now vital to prevent the loss of crops," he said.

In the Western Transvaal disaster faced many farmers who had held on desperately for the past four years, but saw little chance now of surviving

another drought year — despite earlier rains which encouraged many farmers to start planting.

In parts of the Western Transvaal farmers had not even been able to prepare their ground for maize and sorghum plantings, the spokesman said.

"Those who managed to plant have sustained a terrible beating. For many of them it is the last straw."

Summing up, he said: "The position in agriculture generally in the province is critical — and is threatening to become disastrous."

A senior State official, Mr Anton Steyn, said: "The water supply position is grim, to say the very least."

He added that it was "early days" to be totally pessimistic and there was hope of rains before the end of the rainy season in April.

"But if things do not improve — if there aren't good falls — we will be knee-deep in the mines-trone," he said.

At present the Vaal system was at 22 percent of capacity, and the Vaal Dam stood at 18 percent.

The vitally important Sterkfontein Dam now stood at a critically low level of 24 percent.

"The combined contents at present of the Sterkfontein and Vaal dams would not even bring the Vaal up to half of its capacity," he said.

At present there were 616-million cubic metres of water in the Sterkfontein and 399 in the Vaal. The Sterkfontein's capacity was 2 617-m and the Vaal's 2 191-million cubic metres, he said.

To get the Vaal Dam up to only 50 percent full would require a total fall within the next four months of 600 mm — or about the same or more required normally for the year as a whole.

"If we don't get good downpours we are going to be in very serious trouble.

"With careful husbanding of sources we should still see it through to next year's summer rainy season.

"But the trouble is that the farmer needs it now. If he doesn't get it he will be down the drain.

"Townsfolk are lucky. They can still wait and pray," said Mr Steyn.

SOUTH AFRICA

COURSES DESCRIBED AT TECHNIKON WITWATERSRAND'S MINING SCHOOL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 85 p 36

[Text]

THE school had its beginnings at the end of the previous century when the need for technical training arose following the establishment of the mining industry.

This early training in mining engineering and metallurgy later became centralised in Johannesburg at what was known as the Transvaal Technical Institute.

The University of the Witwatersrand, Pretoria University and the Witwatersrand Technical College (now Technikon) all grew out of this institute.

The Technical College was founded in 1925 and its Department of Mining was one of the first established and has developed over the years into the present School.

The mining industry has been the backbone of the Republic's economy since the early days and as the only School of Mining and Metallurgy at Technikon level its role involves offering

courses on a co-operative basis with the industry in the following:

Mining (Metal and Coal)
Extraction Metallurgy
Assaying
Mine Surveying
Economic Geology.

The National Higher Diploma courses provide students with a partial exemption of the Government Certificate of Competency for Mine Managers. Such certificates are essential for progress towards managerial and consultative positions in the large mining groups of the Republic.

The Higher Diploma course in Mine Surveying provides the necessary training to pass the Government Certificate of Competency in Mine Surveying. An ambitious man may progress via the position of Chief Surveyor to Group Surveyor.

The Higher Diploma course in Extraction Metallurgy equips one with the technical know-how required for well-paid positions in the metallurgical

plants of the various mines.

The mining industry will employ and undertake the training of suitable candidates for various courses. Application should be made in the first instance to:

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JOHANNESBURG
2000

A survey has indicated that National Higher Diploma Mining holders progress to the position of Section Manager in only five years on average.

In the metals industry there are very attractive careers for well-trained technical men. Since South Africa is the only western country that has deposits of all the important steel alloying materials and is therefore on the threshold of considerable development in this field, the long-term prospects in metals is good and holders of the National Higher Diploma in Metallurgical Engineering are much sought after.

/9317
CSO: 3400/501

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FIRST JEWISH ANTIAPARTHEID GROUP LAUNCHED--South Africa's first Jewish anti-apartheid group has been launched in Johannesburg. The group, calling itself Jews for Social Justice, has adopted a manifesto that urges the dismantling of the present system of racial separation and its replacement by a nonracial democratic and just society. About 500 people attended the group's first meeting last night which was addressed by NIC [Natal Indian Congress] official, Zac Yacoob, Rabbi Norman Bernard of the Oxford School in Johannesburg, Audrey Coleman of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee and Marion Crawford, a Johannesburg housewife who recently took a stand on principle and went to jail for refusing to pay a fine for illegally employing an African woman. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 28 Nov 85 MB] /6091

SACTU WELCOMES FEDERATION OF UNIONS--The South African Congress of Trade Unions, SACTU, has come out in full support of the new super federation of unions being formed in Durban this weekend. Howard Barrell reports from Harare. [Begin recording] [Barrell] A senior SACTU official in Lusaka said there was no antagonism whatsoever between the new federation, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], and SACTU. The opposite was the case. [Unidentified SACTU official] Well, SACTU has always had a very positive attitude toward the new federation. I think it is primarily because of the work of SACTU that such a federation is being formed inside the country, because SACTU believes--I mean, it is one of the founding principles of SACTU--that a federation has to exist in order to unite all the trade unions, to unite the working classes inside South Africa. [Barrell] SACTU was disappointed that some unions in the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions, or AZACTU, and the Council of Unions of South Africa, or CUSA, had not joined. All antiapartheid unions, said the SACTU spokesman, should overcome minor ideological differences and join the new federation. [end recording] [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 30 Nov 85 MB] /6091

259 DETAINED IN TRANSKEI SINCE AUGUST--East London, Dec 2, SAPA--Altogether 259 people had been detained under Transkei's security laws since August, the chief of the homelands security police, General Leonard Kawe, said today. At least three quarters of these had been subsequently released, he said. Asked to comment on a report in a Cape Town newspaper that more than 1,000 people had been detained during September and October, he said there was "no truth in that." "According to my records it is an exaggeration." Gen Kawe said Transkei had "nothing to hide" with respect to the number of people

detained because most of them had been released. "For example, there is only one student being held at the moment." The Cape Town report said the number of detentions was disclosed in the second bulletin of detention without trial in Transkei, which was recently published. The bulletin said 880 people were held during September and many more after the death of a health care trust worker, Mr Batwanda Ndondo. Its records shows that at least 1,846 had been detained between May and October this year. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1923 GMT 2 Dec 85 MB] /6091

ARGUS JOURNALIST APPEARS IN COURT--Cape Town, Dec 3, SAPA--ARGUS reporter Pippa Green appeared briefly in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court today following her arrest on November 17 while picketing outside the ARGUS building in a journalists demonstration for press freedom. No formal charges were put and Miss Green was not asked to plead. Today the charge sheet showed the original charge under a provincial traffic ordinance, which in part prohibits holding an exhibition without a permit, had been dropped and Miss Green is to be tried under the Gatherings and Demonstrations Act. The case was postponed to December 19. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1220 GMT 3 Dec 85 MB] /6091

REACTION TO REPORTS ON POLICE MERGER--The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has reacted to reports that the railways police are to be incorporated in the South African Police. His liaison officer, Colonel (Leon Mellet), says it is a confidential matter that is being discussed at cabinet level. He says the minister would prefer not to comment on it at this stage. The head of the police public relations division, Colonel Jaap Venter, has issued a similar statement. A Sunday newspaper speculated about the amalgamation of the two forces over the weekend. It claimed that the merger could take place as early as 1 April next year. During the parliamentary debate on his budget vote earlier this year, Mr Le Grange said the present police force of 45,000 men would be enlarged in 10 years to a force of 65,000. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Dec 85 MB] /6091

CISKEIAN STUDENTS ACQUITTED--Zwelitsha, Nov 28, SAPA--Applause filled the Zwelitsha Magistrate's Court today when 421 Ciskeian pupils, ranging from 10 to 20 years of age, were acquitted on charges of attending an illegal gathering. The magistrate, Mr Bongani Tali, said the state had failed to prove the pupils had unlawful intentions when they gathered outside a Dutch Reformed Church on October 1 to discuss the school boycott issue with the minister. In his argument, Mr Louis Skwekyiya, the defence advocate, had said the Ciskei constitution provided for freedom of speech and the right of assembly. He asked the court to consider the nature of the gathering. Police evidence made it clear the pupils were surprised when told their gathering was unlawful, he argued. A letter they were taking to the minister indicated they wanted to discuss going back to school. "No evidence has led to suggest that something else was discussed at that meeting," Mr Skwekyiya said. The onus was on the state to prove the pupils' "evil intentions." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1741 GMT 28 Nov 85 MB] /6091

IMMIGRATION RACE CLAUSE TO GO--Cape Town--All immigrants, irrespective of race or colour, would in future be able to apply for permanent residence in the Republic while South African Indians would be allowed to enter the Free State and the northern parts of Natal. In terms of a proposed Bill published in Cape Town, differentiation on the grounds of colour or race is being removed. Indians who have thus far been denied permanent residence can now apply to the immigration selection board for this privilege. The proposed Bill also provides that immigrants no longer have to "identify" themselves with Whites "in a reasonable time" after arrival. The "matters concerning admission to and residence in the Republic Amendment Bill" repeals Chapter 33 of the Free State Act and the 1927 Act on Asians in the northern parts of Natal. This means that the movement of Indians in these areas would no longer be "arranged."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Nov 85 p 13] /9317

BUTHELEZI ON HOME LOANS FOR BLACKS--Ulundi--The stabilisation of Black communities rested heavily on the incentive of home ownership, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Ulundi yesterday. At a meeting with the managing director of the SA Permanent Building Society, Mr Bob Tucker and its Natal chairman, Mr Bill Hamilton the KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha President said he was deeply concerned by the fact that building societies were reluctant to lend Blacks money for home building. He said they would know the extent to which Whites' homes were being financed through funds placed with building societies by Blacks. Chief Buthelezi pointed out that "the stabilisation of Black communities and their vertical social mobility rested heavily on the incentive of home ownership," and said he hoped that the discussions would lead to renewed attempts to solve these problems.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 85 p 9] /9317

PILOTS TRAINING GERMANS--South African pilots are teaching Germans to fly their own aircraft. Four Lufthansa pilots are being trained by South African Airways pilots to fly the German-designed Junkers JU 52 which dates back to the 1920's and which were used in the Second World War. There are only about nine Junkers 52s still flying in the world and South Africa is the only country that has a Junkers 52 with the same engine as the one Lufthansa has just bought for their 60th anniversary celebration next year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Nov 85 p 13] /9317

EXAM TO BE HELD -- The arrangements for the September examination at colored schools are proceeding according to plan, although there is only about a month left before the end of the quarter, Mr A.J.E. Jordaan, press liaison official of the Department of Education and Culture in the Administration of the Council of Representatives, said yesterday. "At this stage there is no question of the examination being called off or possibly postponed." Mr Jordaan said that activities at colored high schools in the Peninsula yesterday reached the lowest level since the start of this year. "Because of unfavorable circumstances it was necessary to dismiss all high schools and some primary schools in Mitchell's Plain early in the morning. The average school attendance in Athlone and Bellville was 41 percent, but few schools followed the normal school program. No data have been obtained from the Wynberg district and the colleges." Mr J. Jansen, press liaison official of the Department of Education and Training, said no class is yet being attended at black high schools in the Peninsula. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 31 Aug 85 p 5/ 13084

NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS EXCEEDS IMMIGRANTS--The net result of immigration and emigration in August was a loss for South Africa of 322 people, according to a Central Statistical Services release in Pretoria yesterday. The number of immigrants totalled 1 118, of which 597 were people who arrived as visitors at one time or another and had since become approved immigrants, while the number of emigrants totalled 1 450 people. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 85 p 13] /13104

BOOST FOR KWAZULU HOUSING--A major building society is to invest R20-million in housing in KwaZulu without any form of Government guarantee. Announcing this in Ulundi yesterday the Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said the decision by the SA Permanent Building Society to finance home building in KwaZulu was an historic development which would have far-reaching consequences. He disclosed that the Perm's managing director, Mr Bob Tucker, had told him that his building society would make up to R20-million available immediately for lending in KwaZulu and would probably be able to carry on a lending programme at a level of two to three million rands a month. "I have been greatly encouraged by Mr Tucker's statement, Chief Buthelezi said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 85 p 11] /13104

CSO: 3400/569

JPRS-SSA-85-127
26 December 1985

SWAZILAND

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL URGES FORMER OFFICIALS' RELEASE

MB021450 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1343 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Embargoed until 0001 GMT 3 December]

[Text] Cape Town, Dec 3, SAPA--Amnesty International said today (Tuesday, December 3) it had appealed to the prime minister of Swaziland, Prince Bhhekimpi, for the immediate release of a former cabinet minister and four former senior army and police officers who are being held without trial.

In a statement released in Cape Town the organisation said the men were all held by the repeated imposition of 60-day detention orders from which there was no right of appeal.

"The authorities accuse them of treason but have produced no specific charges and have not brought them to trial."

The former finance minister, Dr Sishayi Nxumalo, had been held continuously since November 1984. His arrest came shortly after his dismissal for alleging top-level involvement in customs fraud.

Colonel Mangomeni Ndzimande and Major Abednego Dlamini have also spent a year in detention without trial. Former Commissioner of Police Titus Msibi and his deputy, Mr Edgar Hillary, will have been held for more than a year by the time the present orders lapse.

Amnesty International said it believed all five detainees were prisoners of conscience.

/6091

CSO: 3400/561

SWAZILAND

POLICE HEAD DENIES ANC MEMBERS ARRESTED

MB021102 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 2 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] The Commissioner of Police, Mr Sandile Mdziniso, has denied reports carried in a South African Press that 16 alleged members of the African National Congress were arrested in Swaziland last week.

It was further reported that five ANC had been arrested in the Nhlanguano area in south-western Swaziland and 11 in the Lubulini area in northern-eastern Swaziland and that they will be charged with entering Swaziland illegally.

A top-ranking South African police officer told the South African press that the Secunda attack of oil-from-coal complex incident could not be interpreted as meaning the ANC was now once again using Swaziland as an infiltration route.

"There have hardly been any incidents along the Swazi border," he said.

"It would be presumptuous and unfair to say that Swaziland is the infiltration route for the ANC."

But an ANC spokesman from Lusaka said this week's operations in the northern and eastern Transvaal, no neighbouring countries had been used as an infiltration route. [sentence as published]

"The ANC does not use neighbouring states to carry attacks on South Africa. Our fighters are inside South Africa. The unit which attacked SASOL in Secunda was trying to get away. They did not infiltrate from Swaziland," the spokesman said.

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CSO: 3400/561

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

16 ANC MEMBERS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED--Reports from Swaziland say at least 16 suspected ANC members have been taken into police custody in the past few days. According to informed sources in Mbabane, the 16 are being held pending a court appearance on charges of alleged illegal entry into Swaziland. All those arrested are reported to have admitted to Swazi authorities that they are members of the ANC in transit from South Africa through Swaziland to other African states. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 28 Nov 85 MB] /6091

CSO: 3400/561

TOGO

BRIEFS

1986 BUDGET ANNOUNCED--The cabinet met this morning at the Presidential Palace under the chairmanship of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding-chairman of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] and president of the republic. During this meeting, the cabinet examined, in a third reading, the estimates of the general budget for the 1986 fiscal year. The minister of finance and economy, first of all, presented a report on developments in the world economic situation marked by a slight recovery particularly in the industrialized countries and later stressed the prospects of the Togolese economy which will improve in 1986. The minister of finance and economy reminded the cabinet of the RPT founding-chairman's directives for the drawing of this budget, namely, the observance of the austerity and belt-tightening measures in execution since 1983 which aim at cleaning up public finances and redressing our country's economic situation. He finally presented the 1986 fiscal year budget balanced at 87,282.784 million CFA francs in comparison to 81,890.014 million CFA francs for the 1985 fiscal year. The cabinet adopted this 1986 budget which is 5,392.770 million CFA francs higher than the 1985 estimates. It must be recalled that according to estimates, the 1985 budget is said to have been executed with over a 2 billion CFA franc increase. [Text] [Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 27 Nov 85 AB] /6091

CSO: 3400/578

UGANDA

MUSEVENI CHARGES FOREIGN MERCENARIES RECRUITED BY GOVERNMENT

Egypt, Libya Supplying Arms

EA281326 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 28 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by Chris Musyoka: "Okello Using Alien Troops, Says NRA"]

[Text] Mr Yoweri Museveni yesterday charged that Uganda had been "invaded by mercenaries from Canada, Ethiopia, and the British Special Air Services (SAS)" and that the Egyptian Government had despatched up to 30 troops "to fight alongside" the government Army. Addressing a press conference in Nairobi, the National Resistance Army [NRA] leader said the "presence of foreign mercenaries" in war-torn Uganda had brought a completely new dimension to the conflict.

Egypt, he said, had been supplying arms to the ruling Military Council, led by the head of state Gen Tito Okello, to fight the NRA. The decision to send in military personnel to Uganda was "inexcusable", and the Egyptian Government was "making a big mistake".

The guerrilla leader said foreign mercenaries had not been sent by their governments but had joined the conflict "to make money on the dead bodies of Africans". Somebody is paying the bill and will in future be exposed by the people of Uganda, Mr Museveni remarked.

He said the Canadian mercenaries were being led by a Mr Bod Waldheim while those from Ethiopia belonged to "the fallen regime of the late Emperor Haile Selassie". The SAS men had originally gone to fight the NRA along with Gen Okello's troops but were now training the Uganda National Liberation Army [UNLA].

"I would like to tell the world of the presence of an international mercenary brigade in Uganda. I only hope we get our hands on these bastards. They won't like it".

Mr Museveni was flanked by high-ranking members of his movement now attending the peace talks. They included Dr S.B.M. Kisekka.

Mr Museveni said the NRA had the means to wipe out the mercenaries just as it could "overrun all strongholds of UNLA". The NRA, he said, had fought the North Korean troops invited to Uganda by deposed President Milton Obote.

According to Mr Museveni, even when the peace talks were making "very good progress", Gen Okello's troops were advancing westward to storm the besieged Masaka and Mbarara Barracks "in complete violation of the present truce". The offensive, he claimed, was the sixth by the UNLA during the peace talks and any other would draw the wrath of the NRA.

"We will be duty-bound to put an end to this treachery by the Okello group. We will assault the Mbarara and Masaka Barracks and wipe them out completely and nobody can blame me", Mr Museveni added. "I will be forced to withdraw from the talks and go to the war-front, leaving my delegation here".

The NRA chief said soldiers, women and children in the surrounded barracks were "in very bad shape, some dying" and he had proposed that they be fed "on a humanitarian basis" or that the women and children be evacuated by the Red Cross. The suggestion was allegedly ignored.

Mr Museveni claimed that some African countries were trying to take advantage of the present weakness in Uganda to interfere with the country.

Asked if he had taken any diplomatic initiative to talk the Egyptian Government out of supplying the Kampala regime with arms and personnel, Mr Museveni said he had asked the Egyptian ambassador in Nairobi not to sell arms "and he said Egypt will not repeat it but his government is not honouring the promise".

On reports that he had got his weapons from Libya, the NRA chief said he "would like to" but did not need help from outside. He said NRA weapons had been taken from UNLA soldiers and barracks. He wouldn't say where he bought new arms.

Contacted, the Egyptian ambassador, Mr Ahmed Haggag, told THE NATION that the allegations were "simply not true". "The policy of Egypt is not to send soldiers out of its borders. We have no soldier in Uganda and don't know where Museveni has derived his knowledge from".

Mr Haggag admitted he had met representatives of Mr Museveni but not Museveni himself, but declined to say what had been discussed during the meeting.

NATION: Did you promise Mr Museveni that you would not supply any more arms to the UNLA?

Ambassador: All I can say is that I met Mr Museveni's representatives, and whatever Egypt promises it honours. I can't divulge what we said during the meeting.

Mr Haggag said what Egypt had in Uganda was teachers, doctors and water engineers "in the framework of technical assistance between Egypt and other African countries".

Government Denies Allegations

EA281855 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The government has categorically denied an allegation made by the leader of the National Resistance Army, NRA, Mr Yoweri Museveni, that the Military Council has recruited mercenaries from certain countries to fight the NRA. It described the allegation as a malicious and contemptible lie aimed at confusing the people of Uganda and international public opinion.

In a press release issued today, the government stressed that it has never recruited any mercenary or foreign troops of any kind whatsoever. The government, the statement added, has always taken the view that the present situation in Uganda is an internal matter which must be resolved by Ugandans themselves, without any outside interference.

The statement said that, to the contrary, it is the NRA which has got deeply involved with a foreign interest. It pointed out that the NRA are being sponsored, trained, financed and armed by foreign interests. In return the NRA have not hesitated to make promises which amount to mortgaging the future of Uganda and the natural resources of the country to foreign interests. The government is especially concerned that some foreign interests, especially the Government of Libya, have continued to supply massive arms and funds to the NRA. These funds and arms are being used to cause bloodshed in Uganda and destabilize the country.

The press release noted that for 4 months now, the Government of Uganda has concentrated all its efforts to bring about lasting peace through a negotiated settlement. In pursuance of this goal the government made an extraordinary gesture and concession to the NRA. Instead of responding positively to these gestures and concessions, the statement said, the NRA have continued to make more and new demands at every stage of the negotiations.

On instructions from Yoweri Museveni, the NRA have taken advantage of the goodwill and the restraint of the government during the peace talks to attack government positions and spread hostile activities to new areas. And recently as the peace talks were drawing to a conclusion in Nairobi, the NRA stepped up hostilities by attacking government positions at Kayunga in Bugerere, Buloba, Mpigi and Wakiso. Those attacks were repulsed by government forces.

The NRA have also continued the constant shelling of government troops at Mbarara and Masaka barracks. In one such attack on Masaka barracks the brigade commander, western, Lieutenant Colonel James Tibamuleke, and other soldiers were killed, and prior to the change of the government on 27th July 1985, the NRA had already retreated to the foothills of Mt Ruwenzori and

their leader, Mr Yoweri Museveni, had fled to Europe. The NRA took advantage of this opportunity to launch a massive recruitment drive and to attack police stations and government positions.

In retrospect these activities turned out to be serious preparations by the NRA for war. During the present round of talks in Nairobi, at a time when agreement appeared very close, Museveni chose to declare a sort of interim administration in western Uganda. The government stressed that this action by Museveni was an attempt to divide Uganda into two parts.

In this connection the government reiterated its position that it will never compromise on the position of the unity of the country. The government, the statement declared, is committed to a policy of a united country under one government. The statement further condemned the recent hijack of the Uganda Airlines plane to Kasese by the NRA when excellent progress was being made at the Nairobi talks.

The government noted that throughout the 4 months of the peace process Museveni has demonstrated by his pronouncements and actions that he is not interested in achieving genuine peace in Uganda. It charged that his chief objective remains to impose himself on the people of Uganda by force of arms. For this reason of the personal ambition for power, Museveni has turned a deaf ear to the yearning of the people of Uganda for peace. This is matter of deep regret to the Government of Uganda which has done everything possible to bring peace to Uganda.

The government once again reaffirmed its commitment to achieve peace through a negotiated settlement. It stressed that it will spare no effort to realize this goal. However, the statement added that the government will not allow Museveni to use government commitment to peace to hold the entire country to ransom. Finally the government expressed its sincere and deep appreciation to President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya for his untiring efforts to bring peace to Uganda. It reaffirmed its readiness to continue to cooperate fully with President Moi in these peace efforts.

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CSO: 3400/564

ZAMBIA

RSA COMMENTARY WEIGHS EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS ON ZAMBIA

MB040722 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Station commentary: "Sanctions and Zambia"]

[Text] Zambia is one of the nine member states of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, which came out strongly in favor of international economic sanctions against South Africa, even though, like other landlocked member states in particular, it depends heavily on South Africa's railways and harbors.

We summarize here an assessment by the monthly magazine AFRICAN BUSINESS of how Zambia will be affected by the implementation of the sanctions against South Africa.

In terms of trade, the magazine points out, South Africa overtook the United Kingdom in 1982 as Zambia's main source of imports. Trade with South Africa increased in 1980, following the reopening of the border between Zambia and the then Rhodesia, which had been closed in 1973. Like other countries in the region, Zambia has found that the greatest obstacle to reducing the trade with South Africa has been the inadequacy of trade facilities and transport links between the other states in the subcontinent. Importers also argue that South African goods are cheaper than those from other countries in the region.

Zambia's difficulties in trading with other southern African countries and the rest of the world center on transport problems. The Benguela rail route to Angola has been paralyzed for years by UNITA forces in Angola, while the rail link to Mozambique has suffered the same fate at the hands of RENAMO in Mozambique. The TAZARA [Tanzania-Zambia Railway] rail link to Dar es Salaam suffers from low capacity as a result of the shortage of locomotives and rolling stock. The rail link through South Africa remains the most reliable. In addition, Zambia Airways' most lucrative African or regional route is the service between Lusaka and Johannesburg.

Hard-hit as transport and trade links would be by the implementation of international sanctions against South Africa, AFRICAN BUSINESS points out that the most serious repercussions would flow from Zambia's mining connections to South Africa being cut off. The mining industry is the main focus

of South Africa's capital investment in Zambia. This industry earns 95 percent of Zambia's foreign exchange. The South African connection is through Anglo-American Corporation, which has a substantial shareholding in Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines.

The fact also that many Zambian firms retain their pre-independence ties with South Africa as the source of their raw materials, spare parts, and equipment, shows to what extent it is impossible for Zambia to do without South Africa.

/6091

CSO: 3400/575

ZIMBABWE

MINISTER SAYS SOUTH AFRICA SANCTIONS WILL SLOW ZIMBABWE'S ECONOMY

HK290230 Hong Kong AFP in English 0113 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Harare, Nov 29 (AFP)--Sanctions against South Africa will not make the Zimbabwe economy collapse, but they will slow it down, causing shortages in commodities, increased unemployment and "general hardship", according to Zimbabwe's minister of finance, economic planning and development, Bernard Chidzero.

He told a conference here this week that contingency planning to deal with any repercussions from sanctions was "of the essence", especially in the critical area of transport for the region.

In a speech only released Thursday, he said the extent of the repercussions of sanctions would depend on the reaction of the world "and the support we would get, and the mobilisation of our own domestic and regional resources."

An outlet to the sea would be top priority if South Africa retaliated by closing its own routes or intensifying or sustaining disruption of rail links from Zimbabwe through neighbouring Mozambique to the sea, he said.

But, he added, "it is clear that South Africa benefits more from Zimbabwe because of large investments here, and, of course, the utilisation of the South African transport system as well as constitutional obligations on the part of Zimbabwe in regard to pensions"--a reference to whites from Rhodesia who emigrated to South Africa after independence in 1980.

Mr. Chidzero said that last year South Africa had received some 100 million U.S. dollars (165 million Zimbabwe dollars) from Zimbabwe in services, pensions and profit, dividend and interest remittances. Inflows from South Africa to Zimbabwe amounted to slightly more than 13.8 million dollars (23 million Zimdollars).

Mr. Chidzero suggested that "skillful handling of this matter" and South African business interests here "could provide us with some muscle."

He noted Zimbabwe still owed South Africa 200 million Zimdollars, a debt inherited from the Rhodesian Government.

Meanwhile, a shipping company here has broken long-standing ties with South Africa to join seven European lines wanting to help transport development in the region.

Zimbabwe Marine will now be known as Zimbabwe Shipping Services, whose owners are companies in France, Belgium, West Germany, the Netherlands, Britain and Sweden.

The company's chief executive, Peter Lamport-Stokes, said this week the lines were keen to help increase the amount of container traffic passing through Mozambican ports to make the route economic.

Several of the companies have already been involved in the maintenance of harbour facilities and port development in Mozambique.

/6091

CSO: 3400/573

ZIMBABWE

RIVER TUNNEL DUG ON SCHEDULE

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 85 p 2

[Text]

THE tunnel to divert the Mukwadzi River while the \$30 million Mazwikadel Dam north of Banket is being built, has been completed on schedule.

Work started on July 12 and the holding-through of the outlet tunnel, which will first be used for diversion of the river flow during the dry season of the next two years, was done last week.

The total length of the diversion tunnel is 361 m, of which 260 m is a circular tunnel 2,1 m in diameter and 101 m is the large D-shaped tunnel, which will house the outlet pipes from the dam. The average advance was 3,4 m a day with a maximum daily length of 9,2 m.

On his first visit to the dam yesterday, the Minister of Energy and Water Resources and Development, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, said the construction of the tunnel had been completed in record time and congratulated all the workers involved for the achievement.

"Not only was this work executed in record time for Zimbabwe, but it is to an excellent standard," he said.

Mazwikadel Dam, which is to be Zimbabwe's third largest internal dam with its capacity of 360 million cubic metres, is being funded by a soft loan from the Italian government under a contract signed last month.

The sub-contractors for hard excavation, including mining of the outlet tunnel and the spillway tunnel had been given to K. W. Blasting Specialists (Pvt) Ltd. The company had had a share in several of the country's recent water projects.

/13104

CSO: 3400/571

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

EDUCATED WOMEN URGED TO JOIN PARTY--The Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Cde Eddison Zvobgo, recently criticised educated women for their reluctance to join Zanu (PF) and play a meaningful role in it. Addressing hundreds of women at the Masvingo Provincial Women's League Show, the minister said educated and professional women did not want to join the party because they felt it was for uneducated and old women. He urged the party to look into the problem and see how it could be overcome. Glen View MP, who is also Women's League chairwoman for Harare Province Cde Idah Mashonganyika, praised women in Masvingo for developing their province and displaying many items at the show. She urged the women to form co-operatives and said that although many women found it easy to participate in co-operatives, they lacked technical know how. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 85 p 5] /13104

AID TO TRAIN ENGINEERS--The University of Zimbabwe's faculty of engineering is to benefit from a \$4 million technical aid package under a British-Zimbabwe manpower scheme project. The deal was signed by the Secretary for Finance, Economic Planning and Development Cde Elisha Mushayakarara, and the British High Commissioner, Mr Ramsay Melhuish, in Harare yesterday. Mr Melhuish commended the quality of Zimbabwean engineers and the esteem with which they were held throughout the world. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 85 p 3] /13104

FINNISH TEAM IN TRADE PROMOTION--Zimbabwean and Finnish industrialists yesterday began five days of talks in Harare to promote business between the two countries. The seminar, organized by the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries and the Finnish Fund for Industrial Development, will examine local investment opportunities for Finnish businessmen so Zimbabweans can benefit from Finnish technology. The talks were opened by the CZI president, Mr John Kmushi, who said economic development in Zimbabwe could only take place with substantial investment in technology transfer, technology co-operation and equity participation through joint ventures. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 85 p 2] /13104

PLO DONATES TO SOCIALIST SOCIETY--The Palestine Liberation Organisation yesterday donated \$10,000 to the African Association of Political Science. The money was presented to the president of the association, Prof. Dani Wadada Nabudere, by the PLO Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Cde Ali Halimeh. Speaking at the

presentation ceremony, Cde Halimeh said: "The donation has been made in order to promote the already existing relations with the association and we hope that we will work with the AAPS for the Afro-Arab cause." Cde Nabudere thanked the PLO for their kind gesture. He said the association and the PLO had long - standing relations dating back 10 years to its formation. "AAPS has always supported the Palestinian struggle," he said. The money would be used for promoting the association's activities. Also present was the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications Cde Nathan Shamuyarira, who commended the work being done by the AAPS. "We in Zimbabwe are very happy with the work being done by the association in promoting socialism," he said. The organisation was doing very well in advancing the policy of socialism. The secretary-general of the association Prof. Adel Jinadu, and the vice-president of the association, Southern African region, Cde Ibbo Mandaza, were also present. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Nov 85 p 5] /13104

DUTCH TO AID RURAL PROJECTS--Zimbabwe and the Hivos Foundation of the Netherlands yesterday signed a co-operation agreement that will benefit rural incoming-generating programmes and help provide jobs for school leavers and ex-combatants. The agreement was signed by the Minister of Education, Cde Dzingai Mutumbuka, and the Dutch Ambassador, Mr Abraham Schneiders. He cited Rusunguko School for ex-combatants in Bromley as a shining example of co-operation between Hivos and Zimbabwe. Job creation was the biggest problem the country was facing. He hoped that Hivos and the Zimbabwe Foundation for Education with Production would co-operate in the further training of ex-combatants. He looked forward to the setting up of training facilities at the Mufure Zimfep project outside Chegutu. Mr Schneiders said the agreement was another expression of the excellent relations between the two countries illustrated by Dutch financial assistance to Zimbabwe since 1980 totalling nearly \$100 million. Mr Schneiders said Hivos's main counterpart in Zimbabwe was Zimfep. Thw two had been co-operating since, 1981, mainly in education for refugee children and recently in vocation training for adults. Hivos had supplied books to Zimbabwe for teachers' training colleges and university worth \$80,000. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Nov 85 p 0] /13104

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