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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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COFFERDAM PROJECTS IN WEST AFRICA FINANCED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG in German 27 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] In West Africa large cofferdam projects are currently under way in Senegal, Togo, Mali, Upper Volta, which is now called Burkina Faso, and Nigeria. Others have been planned in the Ivory Coast, Gambia and Guinea. These expensive undertakings, which are intended to serve in the control of rivers, artificial irrigation and the generation of energy, are being financed with the aid of international organizations, rich Arab oil nations and individual industrialized countries, among them the FRG. German engineering consulting, construction and equipment companies have been involved to a large extent in the distribution of contracts.

This applies to the construction of the Diama coffer dam in Senegal, which is being built 30 kms from the coast on the Senegal River. The contract for equipping this multipurpose dam, which is to be completed in 1985, went to a consortium which includes, in addition to Krupp Industrietechnik GmbH and Dusiburg-Rheinhausen, the two French companies of Strasbourg Entreprises (STR) and Neyrpic. The dam will have, as part of its equipment, 7 floodgates with an inside clearance of 20 meters and a damming height of 20 meters, which are operated by chain winches.

The amount of the order also includes the switching and protective installation and the pumping equipment for the entire weir and sluice facility. The order for the actual construction work, valued at 23.7 billion frs CFA (100 francs CFA = approximately DM 0.66) [CFA = Communauté Financière Africaine] went to a Franco-Spanish consortium. With the dam, the penetration of salty seawater into the course of the Senegal can be prevented, and an arable area of about 120,000 hectares can be irrigated. In May 1984, France granted credit to the Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Sénégal (OMVS) [Organization for the Improvement of the Senegal River], which is responsible for the project, of 1.5 billion francs CFA (100 francs CFA = approximately DM 0.65) through the state-operated Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération (CFA) in Paris. The French financial contribution to this undertaking will come to a total of 16.9 billion francs CFA.

In Togo the Communauté Electrique du Bénin (CEB) in Lomé, a company jointly owned by both countries, Togo and the People's Republic of Benin, is carrying out a project which is focussing on the construction of a dam (storage capac-

ity 1.7 billion m<sup>3</sup>) with an attached generating station in Nangbeto on the river Mono, located about 140 kms north-east of Lome, and with a 16-kilovolt long-distance power line (110 kms in length), which will provide access to the existing network linking generating stations from Ghana to the Peoples Republic of Benin. In August 1984, Hochtief AG in Essen received the contract for the construction of the dam (147 ms long, 41 ms high) and the generating station, worth DM 110 million. The generating station will be equipped with two turbine generator groups (each of 31.5 megawatts) and is to receive one more of the same installed output at a later time.

The French firm Sogreah in Grenoble and the Swiss firm Elektrowatt AG in Zurich were brought into the project as engineering consulting companies. They took over the detailed planning and the processing of the bid packages and are also to be responsible for supervising the construction. The project will supply Togo and the People's Republic of Benin with electricity and reduce their dependence on imported energy from the Volta River Authority (VRA) in Accra and its hydroelectric plant at the Akosombo dam in Ghana.

Total costs for the undertaking, completion of which is planned for mid-1987, are estimated at about DM 363 million. The FRG granted capital aid to the People's Republic of Benin in July 1984 amounting to DM 22 million and in August 1984 another DM 22 million to Togo to finance the electrical and electromechanical equipment for the Nangbeto hydroelectric generating station.

Further participants in financing the project are the International Development Association (IDA), with \$ 30 million, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), with \$20 million, the African Development Bank, with \$6.9 million, the Banque Arabe pour le Developpement Economique en Afrique (Badea), with \$10 million, the OPEC Special Fund, with \$8 million, the French state-operated Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE), with \$10.7 million, the French state-operated Fonds d'Aide et de Cooperation (FAC), with \$1.5 million, the Canadian International Development Agency (Cida), with \$9.2 million, and the United Nations Development Program, with \$0.8 million. CEB, the agency in charge of the project, is assuming financing in the amount of \$25.9 million. For this project supervisory control is in the hands of the World Bank.

The most important project of the above-mentioned OMVS, to which Senegal, Mali and Mauretania belong, is presently under way in Mali, where the great Manantali dam (1,433 ms long, 68 ms high) with an attached generating station (144 megawatts) is under construction on the Bafing, one of the three tributaries of the Senegal. Storage volume is quoted as 11.3 billion m<sup>3</sup>. The FRG is participating heavily in this project. In 1982 it granted capital aid of DM 166 million for partial financing of the project, for which total investment costs are estimated at about \$700 million.

A Canadian-German-Swiss consortium, under the supervisory control of MAN Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuernberg AG in Augsburg, received orders in spring 1983 from the OMVS, valued at about DM 100 million, to delivery and assemble the complete hydromechanical equipment. MAN's share will be DM 30 million. The international consortium Entreprise de Construction du Barrage de Manantali (ECBM) had already been entrusted with the construction of the dam and the generating station, with a contract valued at about DM 630 million.

The partners in the consortium are the two German firms, Ed. Zueblin AG Construction in Stuttgart and Dyckerhoff & Widmann AG (Dywidag) in Munich, the Swiss firm of Losinger AG in Bern and the Senegalese Sagecom in Dakar. Advisory assignments were given to Rhein-Ruhr Ingenieur-Gesellschaft mbh (RRI) in Dortmund and Tractionel S.A. in Brussels.

As a result of the dam's construction, the final stage of irrigating an area under cultivation of 375,000 hectares will be made possible later. Following the conclusion of the project, which is set for 1988, the Senegal river will be able to be used year round for inland water shipping over a 948 kilometer-long stretch between St. Louis in Senegal and Kayes in Mali. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirate, the African Development Fund, the United Nations Development Fund and several European countries participated in the financing of the undertaking.

In Burkina Faso (Upper Volta) construction started this year on the Kompienga dam on the White Volta near Pama, about 270 kms south-east of the capital Ouagadougou, with an adjoining generating station with two turbine generator groups (each of 7.5 megawatts). At the end of May 1984 the contracts for the execution of the project, which is supposed to be completed in 1988, were awarded. The French company Campenon Bernard was entrusted with the construction of the 1.5-kilometer-long dam, which has a maximum height of 50 meters. Contracts for the delivery and installation of the transformers and electrical equipment went to the French companies Societe Generale d'Entreprises Electromechaniques (SGEEM) and Clemessy.

Delivery of the turbines was awarded to a German company, and the construction of the power lines was awarded to the Italian firm of Sadelmi Cogepi. Work on the infrastructure will be carried out by the domestic firm Societe Voltaique de Travaux, a subsidiary of the French Societe Anonyme de Travaux d'Outre-Mer (Satom).

The total investment costs for the project of the Societe Voltaique d'Electricite (Voltelec) are given as about DM 243 million. The African Development Bank approved credit in February 1984 for partial financing in the amount of 23.04 million accounting units (1 unit = approximately \$1.07). Additional credits were accorded by the Islamic Development Bank in Jidda (Saudi Arabia), more than \$5.625 million, and Canada (\$5 million Canadian). The FRG approved a contribution to the financing in the amount of DM 42 million in mid-March 1982. France also made additional funds available. The Canadian company of Surveyer, Nenninger et Chenevert Incorporated in Montreal has been acting as the engineering consultants.

In Nigeria in the fall of 1983, Impresit Bakalori Nigeria, Ltd., a participating company of the Italian Fiat concern, received a contract worth about 121 million naira (1 naira = approximately DM 3.60) for the construction of a dam in Jiaba near Sokoto in the northern part of the country. Following the 18-month construction period, an initial area under cultivation of 3,200 hectares is to be irrigated from the dam.

Previously, in 1983, Impresit completed construction of the Bakolori dam on the Sokoto river, whose storage volume is 450 million m<sup>3</sup> of water. The dam is making it possible to irrigate a cultivated area of 23,500 hectares. The project authority for both undertakings is the Sokoto-Rima River Basin Development Authority (SRBDA). Total investment cost for the Bakolori dam project is quoted as about 400 million naira.

Hocon Ltd. in Lagos, a participating company of Philip Holzmann AG in Frankfurt, has completed the Zobi dam in northern Nigeria and turned it over in July 1983. The construction costs involved in this project amounted to DM 195 million. The 2,750-meter long, 18.9-meter high dam is primarily intended for the irrigation of large cultivated areas.

In the Ivory Coast, the important Soubre dam project on the Sassandra river has been postponed indefinitely. The edition of 7 March 1984 ("Serious Shortage of Electricity in the Ivory Coast") brought a detailed report on this subject.

In conjunction with the opening up of a bauxite deposit (Aye Koye) and the construction of an aluminum works (100,000 tons of crude aluminum annually), the construction of a dam with a generating station (375 megawatts) is in the planning stages in Guinea, in Souapiti on the Konkoure river, about 45 kms east of Fria. New studies for this project have been drawn up by the British engineering consulting firm Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners and the American Bechtel Corporation. Two German engineering consultants, Energieplan GmbH in Wiesbaden and Salzgitter Consult in Salzgitter, have been involved in another hydroelectric generating station project, called Tinkisso II. They have undertaken the completion of a comprehensive study.

In the area of the Organization for the Economic Improvement of the Gambia River (OMVG) [Organisation pour La Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Gambia], to which Gambia, Senegal, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau belong, construction of a dam in Gambia and Senegal has begun and in Guinea the layout of two additional ones has been planned.

9581  
CSO: 3420/7

BRIEFS

DROUGHT LIKELY TO BREAK--All the weather signs in Southern Africa point to the drought being broken this rainy season. In Windhoek, the weather bureau has forecast good rains for Namibia and Angola. The September-October period is known as the "kleine reenen" (little rains) season, but isolated showers have already fallen in Namibia's dry south. In Zimbabwe, early scattered showers have raised hopes that the drought will break. Dams around the country are still perilously low, and the Zambezi flow over the Victoria Falls is at its lowest in living memory. Although late rains this year saved the maize crop from total disaster, Zimbabwe's farmers are banking on a good rain-fall this season to pull them out of debt. In Mozambique, people are still dying from starvation in some areas and another famine is possible if the drought is not broken soon. In Botswana, the traditional Okavango Delta floods have started and are running higher, and stronger than they have done in years. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Oct 84 p 4M]

CSO: 3400/181

## BRIEFS

SOVIET MATERIEL--The Angolan armed forces have received Soviet materiel, including five SU-22 bombers. Angola is the first African nation to receive this type of craft. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 50, Oct 84 p 24]

SOVIETS INSTALL STORAGE TANKS--Eleven National Angolan Fuel Company storage tanks with capacity to store 11.6 million litres of different kinds of fuel have been built in Porto Amboim by a Soviet construction company. This project, which is superior to the one in Malanje, has a fire prevention station and two reservoirs with a capacity of 500,000 litres of water, a platform to fill fuel tankers and barrels, a section to supply ships, a complex for heating fuel, another for carbon dioxide foam, and a canteen for the workers. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 50, Oct 84 p 24]

FNLA CLAIMS--The leader of the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA) movement in Angola, Mr Holden Roberto, said that his organisation is conducting operations against government forces in six provinces; Mr Roberto said that although the FNLA was not in control of any of these provinces in northern Angola, its forces were entrenched and were successfully hampering communications between Angolan army units. He claimed to have between 7,000 and 10,000 people fighting under him but admitted that they were poorly armed. Mr Roberto said his forces were becoming increasingly involved in skirmishes with SWAPO terrorists in northern Angola. He said the increase had become evident since the introduction of the Joint South African-Angolan Monitoring Commission in the south of Angola. Mr Roberto said SWAPO terrorists were now trained further north and were being used against his movement. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 50, Oct 84 p 25]

CSO: 3400/141

DROUGHT SITUATION DETERIORATING

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 22 Oct 84 p 1

[Text]

GABORONE, October  
There was an increase of over 42 000 beneficiaries of the drought relief programme between January and March this year, according to the quarterly progress report of the World Food Programme.

According to the report, the drought situation continues to deteriorate, especially in the rural areas where the beneficiaries have increased by eight per cent from 539 082 to 581 808.

The report states that the drought relief programme was scheduled to phase out by June 1984 if harvest yields improved, but there were no signs of improvement because of lack of rainfall.

Temperatures during January and February were so high that the crops planted during November shrivelled, and the seeds planted by farmers later did not germinate.

The report also noted that between January and March there were heavy rains in the North East and along the railway line, and that in Mahalapye farmers lost their crops as a result of the floods.

During this period there were also no changes in the

operation of the drought relief food management throughout the country, and the programme did not encounter any problems regarding the distribution of food stuff to the various centres.

The report further states that the department purchased 10 tarpaulins which were used to cover food stuff outside the warehouses.

The current report also showed an increase in losses but commodities arrived in good condition.

According to statistics in the report, beneficiaries included 21 815 pregnant mothers, 50 411 lactating mothers, 187 962 under-nourished pre-school children, 68 550 under-nourished children between the ages of 6 and 10 and 9 682 TB outpatients.

The total number of destitutes benefitting from the programme was 34 914.

CSO: 3400/170

MOLAPO PROJECT AIMS AT SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 22 Oct 84 p 6

[Text]

MAUN: A pilot project which has been launched here could be the forerunner of the development of a new breadbasket for Botswana, according to most people.

The Government, with the help of the Federal Republic of Germany has embarked on what is called the Molapo Development Project which is aimed at achieving and maintaining self-sufficiency in the production of food and raising the standard of living, particularly of low-income rural families around the Shorobe area in the North West District.

Four experts from Germany are involved in the project.

The group Research Agronomist Mr Axel C. Kiele who is also the Project Manager, said in an interview that the long-term objective is to promote the

improvement of Molapo agriculture in the Ngamiland District.

The Project was started in September, 1983 and its development is in three phases until September, 1986. The immediate aim is to introduce improved water and crop management systems and to popularise such systems and the adoption of the produce to the local communities.

Mr Kiele said for instance 300 hectares had been developed for a pilot unit of the project.

This pilot project is expected to show favourable recommendations and an overall strategy for the development of the main Molapo Development Agricultural scheme.

The Manager went on to say one of the preconditions for a

successful development of Molapo scheme in the long run is to acquire a secure and sufficient water supply for the irrigation of cultivated areas even in years of low floods.

Improved water management is yet another aim in order to protect cultivated areas against flooding and the conveyance of water in the Molapo to more distant farming areas.

More bund share are also being upgraded for flood production.

Bunds which are under construction with labour un-intensive methods are at Xere, Tshonxomo, Gabamochaa, Katamaga and Mazanga, said Mr Kiele.

According to the Manager costs per a meter bund vary between P20 and P50.

On crop management Mr Kiele said measures were being taken to take appropriate crop management in the area in order to step up increase food production that is yield per unit area.

This takes the form of selection of high yielding varieties, determination of optimal plant populations under dry and wet conditions, introduction of implements for row planting and mechanical weeding, application of kraal manure and fertilizer, crop rotation, assesment of different village methods on the efficiency of the draught power and introduction of new crops.

A number of demonstrations and investigations have already been carried out on different fields and the results obtained are encouraging.

CSO: 3400/170

FRG SINGLES OUT NATION AS MOST WORTHY OF DEVELOPMENT AID

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 22 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] GABORONE: Botswana has always been regarded by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany as being most worthy to receive development aid, said the West German Ambassador, Mr Hans Hoffman.

Mr Hoffman was speaking at the handing over of one of the major Central Transport Organisation workshops yesterday, by the consultant, Dr Ing. Walter International (DIWI Botswana).

DIWI Botswana was

commissioned as consulting engineer by CTO to design and supervise the construction of two new CTO outstation workshops at Ghanzi and Francistown, and to extend and alter the existing CTO Workshop in Gaborone.

The outstation workshops have been completed and were handed over to CTO at the end of last year.

The German Ambassador, whose government granted P14,5 million towards the overhauling of the CTO facilities, said his government was pleased to see how well the money has been spent on the project that serves the vital role of improving the transport system in Botswana.

Mr Hoffman said identified and sponsored projects in this country were always oriented to the real needs and requirements of the country.

"The transport sector in general in Botswana has for quite some years received special priority in the bi-annual development aid negotiations between the two governments and the amount of money attributed to this sector is considerable," he said.

West Germany considers Botswana of special importance for the region and shares the view of the Botswana government that her impact on Southern Africa depends crucially on her internal hence also economic stability.

He said he was sure that the

buildings will be the centre of new and enhanced industrial and training activities and a further step to complete political and economic independence.

Mr L. Mukokomani, General Manager of CTO, commended the Federal Republic of Germany for its continued support of the transport sector in Botswana.

He said he appreciated this help very much, citing the CTO outstations in Ghanzi and Francistown as examples of German commitment.

Mr K. Hetzer, a representative of DIWI Botswana, said the major works on CTO Gaborone workshop commenced in November last year and will be completed within 18 months. The civil works were done by Multi-Construction Building and Engineering Botswana.

DIWI Botswana is expecting to formalise the contract for the workshop tools with a West German contractor.

Major buildings, such as a new workshop, a reception building, an amenities building and parking areas and internal roads have already been handed over to CTO.

The building of the Central Store, serving as spare parts depot for the country, has been completed.

The other on-going buildings are Gaborone Store, fuel station, In-out Inspection Building, Service Building and a machine shop. BOPA

## BRIEFS

KALAHARI OVERGRAZED--GABORONE--The Kalahari is being steadily denuded by overgrazing, says Botswana Society chairman Mr Alec Campbell. "It may take 40, 60 or 100 years, but it is happening and the slope is downwards," says Mr Campbell, who is regarded as an expert on the country and is the author of "The Guide to Botswana". His warning is supported by a United Nations Environmental Programme report which stated that Botswana's rangelands were suffering rapid and accelerating degradation. The only remedy, the report ventured, was substantial control of the three to four million cattle population. Mr Campbell says the degradation is perpetrated by two classes of cattle-owners: the poor who crowd around the communal boreholes and the rich who have the resources to move into fresh areas. Sixty-five percent of Botswana's cattle graze in the communal areas, said the Programme report. When a borehole's pump breaks down, the herders trek to the next borehole, regardless of how many cattle are feeding there already. "This is where the real degradation is taking place," says Mr Campbell. As the land about their boreholes deteriorates, many farmers, rather than reduce their herds, move to fresh pastures and drill new boreholes. Even more critical than the deterioration of the Kalahari is the future of the small man in Botswana's national industry. Mr Campbell says the poor cattle-owners are being forced out of business and cattle are concentrating in the hands of the rich. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Oct 84 p 24]

CSO: 3400/170

GERMAN FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL AID FOR HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 3 Sep 84 p 2

[Article: "Hydroelectric Projects in Burundi: German Financial and Technical Aid for Several Projects"]

[Text] (W.AN.) Frankfurt--The government of landlocked Burundi, located in the central African highlands, is endeavoring to improve energy supplies through increased utilization of its hydroelectric potential. The projects for the most part involve small dams with ancillary power stations or run-of-river power plants whose installed capacity is nevertheless largely adequate to supply the individual regions of the country with electric power. Almost all of these projects are financed with aid from other countries, including the FRG. German engineering consulting firms, construction companies and equipment suppliers are very much involved in the expansion of the energy supply network in Burundi.

This is especially true for the hydroelectric plant being built at Rwegura on the Kitenge River which is expected to be finished by the end of 1986. The engineering consulting for this project was taken over by a joint working group representing two companies, Lahmeyer International GmbH of Frankfurt and Siemens AG of Munich/Berlin. Strabag Bau AG of Cologne was awarded the contract for construction of the 38 m high embankment dam with clay core and three hydro tunnels, the power house and other facilities. The electrical equipment for the power plant, which will have three turbogenerator sets (with a capacity of 6 megawatts each), is being supplied and installed by a Frankfurt company. Within the scope of financial cooperation the FRG in September 1982 granted funds in the amount of DM 38.3 million for partial financing of this hydroelectric project and provided DM 0.7 million for the financing of ancillary services.

The overall investment for this project of the Regie de Production et Distribution d'Eau et d'Electricite (REGIDESCO) of Bujumbura, which is responsible for energy and water supplies in Burundi, is about DM 200 million. Also contributing to the financing were the European Development Fund, providing a grant-in-aid of 10 million accounting units (one accounting unit = about DM 2.24) in June 1983, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED)

which provided a loan of over 4.25 million Kuwaiti dinars (one Kuwaiti dinar = about DM 9) at the beginning of December 1983, and the African Development Bank which provided a loan of 14 million accounting units (one accounting unit = about \$1.06) in the fall of 1982. Other financing partners include France, which made available a loan of 110 million French francs in the spring of 1983, and the OPEC Fund.

This hydroelectric plant is to supply electric power to the capital city of Bujumbura 120 km away and to towns along the connecting high voltage line. The Rwegura-Kayanza-Ngozi region is also to get electric power. This area is currently supplied with power by diesel generators. Among other things, the construction of a 52 km long, high voltage (30 kV) line to stretch from Rwegura to Ngozi is also planned. The European Development Fund is providing support for this additional project in the amount of 2.15 million accounting units. The financing grant was awarded in September 1983.

In February 1984 the FRG increased its capital aid for another hydroelectric plant by DM 14.5 million from DM 3 million to DM 17.5 million. This project will provide electric power to the provincial capital of Bururi in south-western Burundi, the city of Rumonge on Lake Tanganyika and the small town of Makamba. A run-of-river power plant will be built near the town of Nyemanga on the Sikuvyaye River at a cost of about DM 20.8 million and when completed will have a capacity of 2.8 megawatts. Lahmeyer International GmbH which employs about 1000 people at home and abroad has also been awarded the consulting contract for this project. Recently there was a preliminary call for bids for this project which was limited exclusively to German firms.

Another small hydroelectric power plant (260 kW) is being built in Marangara on the Ndurumu River in order to supply power to Kirundo in northeastern Burundi. The FRG provided a grant-in-aid of DM 3.5 million for this project which also includes the construction of transformer stations, a transmission line and a local power grid. The contract for this project was recently awarded to J.M. Voith GmbH of Heidenheim/Brenz.

In 1982 the FRG increased its financial aid for the Muyinga hydroelectric project by DM 5 million to DM 9.5 million. Decon Deutsche Energie-Consult Ingenieurgesellschaft mbH of Bad Homburg v.d.H. and Hydroplan Ingenieur-Gesellschaft mbH of Herdecke in the Ruhr will be the consultants for this project. Lahmeyer International GmbH won the contract for the preparation of a master plan for the utilization of hydroelectric power throughout Burundi.

In March 1983 the European Development Fund provided a grant-in-aid of 3.3 million accounting units for supplying electric power to the Ijenda-Tora-Mwaro region located about 40 km southeast of Bujumbura. Last year there was also a call for bids for the installation of an 30 kV overland line, of which 27.7 km are to be supported by lattice towers and 60.0 km by wooden poles, and the construction of the corresponding transformer stations and distribution substations.

A new dam with an integral power plant (capacity 8 megawatts) has been built on the Mugere River about 10 km south of Bujumbura with Chinese aid. This plant will supply part of the capital city with electric power. An important hydroelectric project (Ruzizi II), in which Zaire and Rwanda are participating in addition to Burundi, was reported in our August 17 issue ("Zaire Expands Electrical Supply Network").

## BRIEFS

AIRPORT PROJECT--Tenders have been called for a \$14 million scheme to improve facilities at Amilcar Cabral international airport on Sal island. Contracts are expected to be awarded by early 1985. Some funding has already been agreed with the EEC and the Italian government, and co-financing is also being considered by West Germany, the International Civil Aviation Organisation and UN bodies. The civil works will amount to around half the cost and include redesigning and expanding their terminal building and installing water supply and electrical systems. The European Development Fund has made a grant of \$4.8 million for the project. The runway and apron have recently been improved to cope with a doubling in traffic in the past five years. The airport is strategically sited. It serves as a stopover for air cargo between Europe and South America, with cargo lines serving South America providing about 30 percent of total traffic. South African Airways flights still account for most of the passenger traffic, while Cuban troops in transit to Angola are also important. The airport's annual revenue has risen from \$3 million in 1981 to \$5 million last year. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 50, Oct 84 p 11]

CSO: 3400/141

## COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES EPLF ATTACKS

Damascus AL-THAWRAH AL-IRITRIYAH in Arabic Apr-Jun 84 pp 10-11

[Text] O great people!

Throughout the past years the forces of the Eritrean revolution have been struggling to carry out the slogan of national unity as a central goal of the Eritrean struggle, reflecting the true meaning of the dimensions of the Eritrean-Ethiopian struggle and progressive awareness of the need to possess the instrument of strategic superiority over the Ethiopian enemy. These struggles culminated in the signing of the Jiddah agreement between the three parties early in 1983 and the Khartoum agreement on 21 June 1984, which set the time for the session of the National Council [majlis] and took steps to achieve that by forming the Higher Preparatory Committee and subcommittees and a joint action program for the transition period.

Since the first day the statement of the Higher Preparatory Committee was issued the Popular Front began a feverish campaign against unity and the agreement, leveling various charges against the parties concerned. At the same time it threatened to deliver a decisive military blow to the three parties. Thus, the struggle became clear to our people, brothers, and friends. It is a struggle between the forces who believe in unity as a central goal and in dialogue as a means of achieving it (they are represented by the three parties) and the forces who have rejected unity, doubting it and trying to attack and abort it as represented by the Popular Front.

The recent aggression for which the Popular Front mobilized all its power began on 29 July 1984 and continued until 30 July 1984 in the rear positions in our camps using methods reflecting hatred of unity and its partisans. The result was human and material losses in several places.

O heroic revolutionaries!

The Popular Front did not aim at attacking the military forces of the three parties, although this was what it attempted to do.

Rather, the real aim and long-term objectives were to try to undermine the new hope and people's accomplishment in unifying the three parties. In this sense the aggression completely failed to achieve its aim.

Unity is stronger than the reckless attempts and more deeply rooted than the daydreams of the leaders of the Popular Front. The events were confirmed by the consolidation of the fighters in the three parties militarily, politically, and by mass support. The real armor of unity is the broad masses who applauded it in crowded meetings where fear was introduced into the hearts of the enemies and confidence was instilled in our brothers and friends.

Unity has become real, tangible and its achievement is assured. Cohesiveness and solidarity have increased. All are now in the same boat with mutual understanding and they rely on a single popular base as they proceed toward the same goal. By its recent aggression the Popular Front came face to face with the Eritrean masses. The direct result will be evident in the near future.

The political motives and meaning of the Eritrean-Eritrean struggle have now become clearer than ever and the results will directly affect the Eritrean-Ethiopian struggle because the earlier actions of the Popular Front and its recent attack on our positions are all in the interest of the plans of the Ethiopian enemy since the attack coincided with the deployment of Ethiopian troops in some parts of the liberated countryside. The Ethiopian enemy thus found volunteers to carry out what it was unable to do with all its means to weaken and liquidate the Eritrean revolution by keeping it in disarray and divided.

Because we are struggling to implement the tripartite agreement at the scheduled date, we shall at the same time work to affirm the unity of all the Eritrean people with all its parties and factions. We will not allow the Popular Front and its satellites to give false dimensions to the Eritrean-Eritrean struggle. The force of unity will remain capable of resisting the aggression and the feverish plots which the Popular Front directs, of repelling its aggression, and frustrating its plans, which are hostile to unity and democratic dialogue. The tripartite agreement will be the introduction to the united Eritrean national effort which reflects Eritrean aspirations for freedom and national independence.

The three parties will represent the energy of the national forces which combined their fighting tools for the sake of the greater national cause. The Popular Front will be isolated from our people at home and abroad and suspected by our brothers and friends because of its present stand.

History in the end will be made only by those who possess its tools and arm themselves with its strategic weapons. In the vanguard of all this will be the people. Suffice it to note here the reality of the recent mass meetings held after the Khartoum agreement. We find in them the answer to those who try to cast doubt on unity. We also find in them the response to the question of how the Eritrean national future will be shaped.

Long Live the Eritrean revolution!

Glory and immortality to our martyrs!

Higher Preparatory Committee for the meeting of the National Council

9 August 1984

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CSO: 3404/2

ETHIOPIA

DAM, RECREATIONAL GROUND INAUGURATED IN KAFFA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Jimma (ENA)--A dam and recreational ground built five kms north of here at a cost of 245,000 birr through government and mass organisations were inaugurated Sunday.

The dam harnessing the Boye River is 350 metres long, six metres deep and 21 metres wide. Both the dam and the park were inaugurated by Comrade Begashaw Atalay, member of the CC of WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Kaffa region.

Comrade Begashaw on the occasion lauded the exemplary co-operative efforts mounted by government and mass organisations to construct the dam at a cost of 235,000 birr instead of the original estimate of 795,000 birr.

He expressed confidence that the building of such dams will encourage the peasantry to utilize such facilities for irrigation purposes.

The dam will serve the residents of Jimma town and its environs for recreational purposes for fish reproduction, swimming and development activities, Comrade Begashaw noted, adding that it will be extended to serve other purposes as well.

Earlier, Comrade Paulos Teferra, First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Jimma province, spoke on the efforts put into the construction of the dam with the concerted efforts of government agencies and mass organisations through the duration of the work. He also pointed out that the dam has a capacity of 800,000 cubic metres of water and noted that over 64,000 varieties of flower seedlings have been planted on the creation ground.

CSO: 3400/182

COMRADE FIKRE-SELASSIE INAUGURATES NEW CORPORATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Oct 84 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] Comrade Fikre-Sellassie Wogderess, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday inaugurated the headquarters of the Agricultural Equipment and Technical Services Corporation located on the Debre Zeit Road.

The corporation is located on 10 hectares of land with building complex and various service rendering facilities. The building complex alone is worth nine million birr of which 7.3 million birr has already been utilized on the completed buildings. The Central Maintenance Workshop of the Agricultural Equipment and Technical Services Corporation is worth close to 3.5 million birr financed through an assistance secured from the German Democratic Republic.

After opening the building complex, Comrade Fikre-Selassie inspected the offices and various facilities of the corporation. He wrote in the Guest Book that the utilization of modern agricultural methods is crucial to cope with the prevailing food grain problem in the country. He said the establishment of the corporation was a step in the right direction and it should be able to live up to its task.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie was later briefed on the activities of the Ministry of State Farms Development and the corporations operating under it. The briefings were made by Comrade Yosef Muleta, member of the Central Committee of WPE and Minister of State Farms Development, and general managers of the various corporations.

Comrade Yosef explained that the Agricultural Equipment and Technical Services Corporation is one of the seven corporations administered under the Ministry of State Farms Development. He said the corporation provides technical services to other corporations under the Ministry as well as to such governmental institutions as the ministries of Agriculture and Coffee and Tea Development and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and also to some co-operatives.

Comrade Yosef stated that the tasks of the Agricultural Equipment and Technical Services Corporation include selecting suitable agricultural machinery to be imported, requisitioning in time equipment needed for agricultural development and accumulating and distributing such equipment. In addition, he said, it undertakes feasibility studies of farm roads and irrigation canals and carries out studies on Agricultural Development Projects for the Ministry of State Farms Development, the Corporations under the Ministry and other Government agencies.

CSO: 3400/182

EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR OF ECONOMY URGED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The industrial sector of the economy should be noticeably strengthened in order to cope up with the drought-engendered food shortage, and to produce raw materials for industry and export.

This was stated by Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, Politbureau member of the CC of the WPE and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, when he visited the Ministry of State Farms Development Friday and the Ministry of Coffee and Tea development yesterday during which he was briefed on action programmes for 1984-85.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie gave directives following visits to the two ministries.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie said at a meeting held in the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development that the achievements made in the agricultural sector since the establishment of the two ministries have been encouraging but noted that farming and work practices have to be changed if the desired objective is to be attained.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie pointed out that the two ministries should henceforth apply planned and coordinated work practices in order to overcome the drawbacks engendered by archaic farm methods and the consequent constraints on the national economy. He said that malpractices observed in the agricultural sector should no longer be repeated and that agricultural activities should be systematic and methodical.

Although drought has long been a familiar phenomenon in Ethiopia, this natural hazard has now affected the northern, central and southern parts of the country, Comrade Fikre-Selassie said, adding that a great deal of exertion and sense of patriotism should be forthcoming from the management and workers of the two ministries in playing their role in the national effort underway to withstand the consequences of the current drought and finding a lasting solution to the problem.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie said that proper care should be taken to agricultural machinery and those that are out of service should be repaired and made operational. He said the government has been compelled to divert financial

allocations slated for various development activities to the programme of combating drought and underlined the need for joining forces in facing up to the challenge.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Yehualashet Girma, WPE Central Committee member and Minister of Coffee and Tea Development, and Comrade Yosef Muleta, WPE Central Committee member and Minister of State Farms Development.

CSO: 3400/182

## ETHIOPIA

### BRIEFS

**FEEDER ROAD SERVICE--Ambo (ENA)--**Some 10,000 members of the Tikur district peasants' youth and women's associations in Jibat Mecha province of Shoa region built a 40-km feeder road during a work campaign undertaken recently. The feeder road will link the district with Ambo and Nono-districts and with Bolona and Toki service cooperatives, according to Comrade Sissay Sahlemariam, the district administrator. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Oct 84 p 6]

**CZECHOSLOVAKIAN DONATION--**The government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic yesterday donated way-bridge scales and a vehicle to the Ethiopian Standards Institution. The scales, which will be used to determine truck-loads of goods or other exceptional weights were handed over to Comrade Akbirom Tedla, General Manager of the Ethiopian Standards Institution, by Comrade Brumer Paval, Commercial Counsellor of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Socialist Ethiopia, at a ceremony held within the institution's compound. In a statement on the occasion, Comrade Akbirom said that the scales would render invaluable services for the promotion of international trade. He noted the expenses incurred as a result of using incorrect balances and thanked the Czechoslovak Government for the donation. Speaking on his part, Comrade Pavel pointed out the benefits of the scales in the activities of Revolutionary Ethiopia in the industrial and commercial fields. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 26 Oct 84 p 1]

**ALEMAYA POLICE STATION--Harar (ENA)--**An office for a police station at Alemaya district built at a cost of 43,428 birr with labour provided by members of the Revolutionary Police of Hararghe region became operational Saturday. The police station was opened by Comrade Col. Tsegaye Azene, Commander of the Revolutionary Police of Hararghe region. Comrade Tsegaye noted on the occasion, that less cost was involved in construction owing to the efforts and creative abilities of the members of the Revolutionary Police. The office has 12 rooms two of which will be used for a library and discussion forum activities. A total of 39,341 birr was saved because of the participation of the members of the Revolutionary Police. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Oct 84 p 3]

**COMBAT TRAINING CENTER--Awash (ENA)--**Various facilities built by members of the Ground Forces in connection with the 10th anniversary celebration of the revolution and the Founding Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia were

inaugurated at the Awash Arba Combat Training Centre last Saturday. The new facilities include an open air theatre with a capacity of 1,200 cinema audience and a reading room. The open air theatre was inaugurated by Comrade Brig-Gen. Hailu Gebre-Michael, member of the CC of WPE, Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff of the Ground Forces, and the reading room by Comrade Major Kassu Taye, Acting Head of the Political Department of the Ground forces. Comrade Brig.Gen. Hailu praised the creativity of the members of the Ground Forces and noted that similar activities should be continued. Comrade Col. Zegeye Kumsa, Commander of the Awash Arba Combat Training Centre earlier said that the centre had trained competent members of the Ground Forces to safeguard the Revolution and the territorial integrity of the Motherland. Comrade Lt. Kebede Mamo, Head of the Political Department of the Training Centre, lauded the participation of the members in various construction work. [Text]  
[Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Oct 84 p 6]

CSO: 3400/182

## FOREIGN AID FOR HYDROELECTRIC, METHANE GAS PROJECTS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 10 Sep 84 p 2

[Article: "Gabon Develops Mineral Resources: Foreign Firms Also Involved in Exploration and Exploitation"]

[Text] (W.An.) Frankfurt--The annual report for 1983 of the Direction Generale des Mines et de la Geologie of the Ministry of Mines in Gabon said that satisfactory results had been achieved last year in crude oil production as well as in the mining of manganese and uranium. Progress was also made in explorations into the development of additional mineral resources (iron ores, barite and gold). The search for further crude oil and uranium deposits also looked encouraging (see also the report on the use of mineral resources in Gabon in the March 17, 1982 issue).

Crude oil production continues to go up, increasing from 7.792 million metric tons in 1982 to 7.810 million metric tons in 1983. In 1983 new deposits were discovered. Elf Gabon of Port Gentil, in which the French Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine (SNEA) of Paris has a 48.5 percent interest, has found oil in the Grand-Anguille, Mwengui, Olende-Dome and Ablette fields, and Shell Gabon also of Port Gentil, a joint venture of the Royal Dutch Shell group (75 percent) and the Gabon government (25 percent), has found oil in the Hourcquia and Lucina-Ouest fields. German firms have also succeeded in becoming involved in oil production there.

Wintershall AG of Kassel with 18.33 percent, Preussag AG of Hanover with 8.085 percent and Deutsche Schachtbau und Tiefbohrergesellschaft mbH of Lingen also with 8.085 percent are members of a consortium which developed the Oguendjo West and Oguendjo East fields and began production there at the end of August 1983. Other partners in the consortium include the American firm Amoco with 49 percent, the British Petroleum Company Ltd. (BP) with 14.5 percent and the Gabon national Societe Nationale des Petroles Gabonais (Petrogab) with 2.0 percent. In 1984 the consortium expects a maximum of 1.7 million metric tons of crude oil to be produced. Reserves in the two fields are estimated at about 22 million metric tons. The consortium's expansion plans involve the drilling of 13 additional production wells.

Another significant oil deposit was discovered recently by the American Tenneco Oil Company of Houston, Texas in an offshore area 50 km from the harbor town of Port Gentil. Trial operation of the first exploratory well produced 2400 bbl per day (1 bbl = 159 liters). In addition to the Tenneco Oil Company in the management role with 50 percent holdings, the consortium includes Conoco Petroleum Company Ltd. and the London & Scottish Marine Oil PLC (Lasmo) of London with 25 percent each.

In Port Gentil the oil refinery of the Societe Gabonaise de Raffinage (Sogara) and that of the Compagnie Gabon Elf de Raffinage (Coger) operate with an annual capacity of one million metric tons each. In 1983 the two refineries together processed 992,246 metric tons of crude oil. Crude oil exports in 1983 were 6.947 million metric tons worth about 550 billion CFA francs (100 CFA francs = about DM 0.65). Major customers were the U.S., France, Brazil, Taiwan and the Antilles.

Gabon's manganese ore mining company is the Compagnie Miniere de l'Ogooue (Comilog) of Moanda which also maintains an office in Paris. Comilog, in which the government has a 28.23 percent interest, was again able to increase exports of manganese ore in 1983 to 1.905 million metric tons from 1.412 million metric tons in 1982 and 1.548 million metric tons in 1981. Manganese exports were worth 36.5 billion CFA francs. Comilog is exploiting the Moanda deposit in southeastern Gabon which with reserves of about 200 million metric tons is among the largest in the world. The Trans Gabon Railway now under construction will help to reduce future transport costs considerably.

The Societe Gabonaise de Ferro-Alliage (Sogaferro) has planned the construction of a ferromanganese complex in Moanda to have an annual capacity of 85,000 metric tons of ferromanganese and 50,000 metric tons of silicomanganese. The expected investment for this project is about 25 billion CFA francs. Shareholders in Sogaferro include the government with 10 percent, Comilog with 15 percent, as well as European, American and Japanese shareholders. The project is also being supported by the French government.

Uranium deposits are also found in southeastern Gabon near Franceville. These deposits are being exploited by the Compagnie des Mines d'Uranium de Franceville (Comuf) of Libreville which like Comilog has an office in Paris (Neuilly-sur-Seine). In 1983 Comuf produced 1358 metric tons of yellow cake containing 1006 metric tons of uranium. Exports amounted to 1250 metric tons (metal content 927 metric tons) worth 23.2 billion CFA francs. These figures also correspond to those of 1981 and 1982.

In June 1982 Comuf started up a new processing plant which cost about 15 billion CFA francs. Thus this company will be in a position to process 450,000 metric tons of uranium ore annually and to expand its production of uranium to 1500 metric tons per year rather than the 1100 metric tons achieved previously. Comuf is continuing its explorations, trying to research and discover further uranium deposits. The government of Gabon has 25 percent of the capital holdings in Comuf, the French firms Compagnie de Mokta 28.1 percent, Cogma 19 percent and Minatome 13 percent. Another shareholder is the Compagnie Francaise de Minerai d'Uranium. A consortium comprising the Gabon

government, Cogema and the South Korean firm Kepco is also involved in uranium exploration in the north Leyou region near Mounana where uranium deposits are indicated.

In the Ovala and Domdo Mobi sectors of the Eteke region of Gabon prospecting for gold deposits has shown promise up to now. The above-mentioned firm Comilog has also determined the existence of gold-bearing quartz rock in the region for which it has prospecting rights.

The Societe des Mines der Fer de Mekambo (Somifer), an international joint venture in which Exploration und Bergbau GmbH of Duesseldorf is a minority shareholder, is continuing its research and utilization of the high-grade iron deposits of Belinga-Mekambo in northeastern Gabon and to this end has also included the French engineering consulting firm Socomine of Paris which submitted its report to the government in June 1983. Socomine was subsequently given the go-ahead for further investigations. Somifer anticipates production and exports of 15 million metric tons of iron ore per year. Exploitation of the iron ore deposits, however, depends on the construction of the Booue-Belinga section (237 km) of the Trans Gabon Railway the construction of which has not yet begun.

Another firm called Codemin has planned the development of the barite deposits of Dourekki in western Gabon. Production was originally to have been 50,000 metric tons per year. This figure was reduced to 30,000 metric tons per year in order to reduce investment costs. Potential export customers would be primarily Cameroon, the People's Republic of the Congo and Angola.

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CSO: 3420/8

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

LIST OF WEAPONS WITHHELD--Lesotho's ambassador to the UK, Mr O.T. Sefako, gave the following details about arms shipments from Europe that have been blocked by South Africa despite a transit process set up in 1981. Here is a list of shipments withheld and the countries of origin: United Kingdom: 7.62mm x 51 light machine guns L7A2 type from the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, and spare parts, held at the San Smuts harbor since February, with Bren L4A1, 7.62mm x 51 automatic rifles from the RSAF, Enfield. Held in Durban since December 83 are 9mm Sterling Mk 4 (L2A3) automatic pistols, while parts for Skyvan 3M Shorts airplanes used by police are held at Jan Smuts since October 1982; Belgium: ammunition for FAL FN rifles and spare parts for MAG FN light machines guns, held at Jan Smuts since February 1984; France: patrol armoured vehicles held at Maputo since December 1982; Italy: two Agusta AB-412 helicopters with spare parts, held at Durban since May 1984 and ordered for the paramilitary unit. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL. in English No 50, Oct 84 p 32]

MINOR CABINET RESHUFFLE--The Minister of Cooperatives and Rural Development, Vincent Montsi Makhele, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. He replaces Evaristus Retselistitsoe Sekhonyana, who retains his portfolio as Minister of Planning, Employment and Economic Affairs. The Minister of Works, Lekhoana Jonathan, has been appointed to act temporarily as Minister of Cooperatives and Rural Development. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 50, Oct 84 p 32]

MUTINY VERDICT--Seven members of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force have been found guilty of mutiny during a court-martial hearing in Maseru. Six of the accused were sentenced to two years imprisonment, with the seventh receiving a one-year sentence. The convictions follow a series of armed robberies in Lesotho in which men dressed in army uniforms are reported to have taken part. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 50, Oct 84 p 32]

CSO: 3400/141

## ORDINARY CITIZENS ATTACKED REGULARLY BY BANDITS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Oct 84 p 5

[Text]

MAPUTO — Mr Jorge Cotane lies in a hospital bed with a bandaged leg and a swollen face. But he seems more concerned about a Press cutting beside him.

It is the "In Memoriam" column of the daily paper *Noticias*, and it announces the funeral of two of his friends, Abdul Ussemame and his son Azfal.

They were in the same car as Mr Cotane on October 11 when it was attacked by Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

Mr Cotane survived. They did not.

Mr Cotane is one of the many MNR victims who pass through the hands of surgeons at Maputo Central Hospital.

They are now depressingly familiar with bullet wounds. Since the hospital is the best equipped in the country, it not only treats victims of the war in the southern provinces, but also those from the rest of Mozambique who require delicate surgery.

It is in the hospital that one sees some of the suffering that the war has brought to ordinary Mozambican citizens.

Last week AIM, the Mozambique news agency, spoke to Mr Cotane and several other victims.

Mr Cotane is a shopkeeper in the Boane district, about 30 km

west of Maputo.

On October 11 Mr Azful Ussumane agreed to drive Mr Cotane to Moamba, about 50 km farther north, to pick up store provisions.

On the return journey, when the car was laden with foodstuffs and was just 5 km from Mr Cotane's shop, a group of about 15 armed men appeared in the road.

"Seven leapt in front of the car and opened fire," said Mr Cotane. "Azfal was driving. He was hit, lost control, and the car swerved off the road into the bush."

Mr Abdul Ussumane and Mr Cotane both tried to flee — but in different directions. Mr Cotane caught two bullets — one in his face and one in his right leg. He staggered to the road and flagged down a car, which took him to hospital.

Mr Mauricio Xavier also has severe facial injuries. His head is swathed in bandages and he speaks with difficulty.

He is a peasant farmer from Vilanculos district in Inhambane province.

On October 4 he was working in his fields when a man with a gun appeared. Mr Xavier did not stop to ask questions — he turned and fled, and the man fired.

Mr Xavier caught a bullet in his jaw, but ran on until he col-

lapsed.

He was found by Mozambican soldiers, who took him to a nearby military post. Then he was transferred by bus to the Inhambane provincial hospital, where doctors referred him to Maputo (another bus journey, of about 500 km). He arrived last week and is awaiting facial surgery.

Mr Castigo Tamela was taken to hospital in June after a rebel attack in the northern province of Nampula.

He works on a cashew plantation between Nampula City and Namatit. On June 5 he was attacked while walking in the plantation.

"The bandits were in hiding," he recalled. "There were about 40 with guns and several more with knives."

They made no attempt to speak to Mr Tamela and his companions they simply opened fire. "Two of my colleagues died," said Mr Tamela. "I was hit twice."

He has a large scar on his right shoulder from one bullet. The second almost killed him — it struck him on one cheek, but passed through his mouth and exited through the other cheek.

He ran on to alert soldiers at the plantation. But the rebels had left by the time the troops arrived at the scene of the attack.

## FOREIGN CAPITAL AIDS IN MINERAL, PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 4 Oct 84 p 2

[Article: "Rwanda Utilizes Hydroelectric Power: International Development Aid; Many German Businesses Involved"]

[Text] (W.AN.) Frankfurt--As in neighboring Burundi (see September 3, 1984 edition of BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT), Rwanda is seeking to ensure its own supplies of energy by utilizing its hydroelectric potential. In order to complete these projects this poor, heavily populated country in the central African highlands must avail itself of foreign aid. Up to now the FRG has been very much involved in the development of energy supplies. The FRG has granted substantial financial aid, and German firms have won important contracts involving the construction of hydroelectric plants, overhead lines and distribution networks. In addition, the exploitation of a methane gas deposit in Lake Kivu on the border with Zaire was planned a long time ago. The state-owned Rwandan company Electrogaz with its headquarters in the capital city of Kigali oversees the country's energy supplies.

The World Bank Group, via the International Development Association (IDA), is also taking part in the financing of Rwandan energy projects. It partially financed a project involving the repair of the Ntaruka hydroelectric plant and modernization of the distribution network, recently supplying an \$8.9 million loan for this purpose. Three turbogenerator sets of 3.75 megawatts each should bring this plant back up to full capacity. Fichtner Beratende Ingenieure GmbH + Co. KG of Stuttgart, which was also involved in drafting the solicitation documents for this project, is the consulting firm. There is currently an international solicitation for the repair of this hydroelectric plant. Suitable proposals must be submitted by October 16, 1984.

Via the KfW (Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau = Credit Institution for Reconstruction) the FRG in 1982 provided a grant-in-aid of DM 28 million to supply electricity to the Gisenyi region. These funds will be used not only to build the Gihira hydroelectric plant but also to construct a 70 km long high voltage line (30 kV) from the plant in Ruhengeri to Gisenyi in the northwestern part of the country. The consulting firm for the construction of this high voltage line was Fichtner Beratende Ingenieure GmbH + Co. KG which had already completed a study on the project.

Lahmeyer International GmbH of Frankfurt was named the consulting firm for the power plant at a dam in Ruhengeri on the Mukungwa River which has an installed capacity of 12 megawatts and which went into service at the beginning of 1982. This firm also acted as consultant for the architecture of the power house and the ancillary buildings. In the spring of 1977 the European Development Fund provided a grant-in-aid of 20 million accounting units (one accounting unit = about DM 2.24) for this project. The overall investment amounted to 29.9 million accounting units.

A small hydroelectric plant (capacity 1200 kW) was built in Gisenyi on the Sebaya River with DM 2.3 million in German development aid which was granted in 1978. In 1973 another DM 3.8 million in capital aid was granted for the construction of a diesel generating station which now operates in the capital of Kigali. Another German company worth mentioning which has become active within Rwanda is Starkstrom-Anlagen-Gesellschaft mbH (SAG) of Frankfurt, an electrical outfitting firm.

The construction of a dam with power plant (40 megawatts when completed) on the Ruzizi River, which is being built jointly by Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire, was already reported in our August 17, 1984 edition ("Zaire Expands Its Electrical Supply Network").

For some time Rwanda and Zaire have made joint efforts to develop a significant methane gas deposit in Lake Kivu whose reserves are estimated at 57 billion cubic meters. In the summer of 1983 there was a preliminary call for bids for the preparation of a comprehensive feasibility study which will be financed by the EC. The study concerns the construction of gas drilling stations (floating and land-based), the laying of gas lines to supply a cement mill, a fertilizer factory and a methanol plant, and the building of compressor and distribution stations. Bralirwa, an associated company of the Dutch firm Heineken which operates a brewery in Gisenyi, has already been using methane gas from Lake Kivu for some time.

During the course of the third five-year plan (1982-1986) power consumption is expected to increase to 136.5 GWh by 1986, 61 percent more than in 1981. The domestic production of electricity should increase by about 101 percent to 95.4 GWh during the same period. The rest of the energy requirements will continue to be met with imports from Zaire where the Mururu hydroelectric plant on the Ruzizi River, with an installed capacity of 20.4 megawatts, also supplies Rwanda with electrical power.

12552

CSO: 3420/8

CONSERVATIVE CIRCLES SEE PERSISTENT MOZAMBICAN ENMITY

No End to Civil War

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The "peace" which has been concluded between the Mozambican government and the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) through the good offices of the South African government is a joke.

Just within a few hours after the so called "Declaration of Pretoria" was announced in the South African capital a leading figure of the MNR in Lisbon said that the war between the Machel regime continues. Evo Fernandes, the secretary general of the MNR stated that the events in Pretoria have apparently been "misunderstood." No agreement and no cease-fire has been reached with the Mozambique government; he added that all that has happened is that talks have been conducted.

The Fernandes statements have been a serious blow to the South African government which has been presenting the "Declaration of Pretoria" as a great diplomatic breakthrough. State President P.W. Botha has gone so far as to say that when historians look back they will no doubt see the year 1984 "stand out as a milestone." Foreign Minister Pik Botha has labeled the talks as "the most important 5 days of my career."

However, in rightwing political circles, this so-called "Declaration of Pretoria" has been treated with a great deal of skepticism from the very beginning. The thing that renders this agreement especially suspect is that the MNR is supposed to have recognized the government of Mozambican President Samora Machel without having received anything in return; while to this moment the MNR has insisted on a coalition government as a condition for the recognition of the FRELIMO-Government.

It is extremely improbable that the MNR would have made such a significant concession without a quid pro quo, because the MNR has nearly all trumps in its hands. The Nkomati Treaty cannot yet go into effect simply because of its armed actions in Mozambique. Thus, for the past 10 months, it has been impossible to get any power from the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric power station as a result of sabotage to the power poles. Moreover, no tourists can visit the country, because it is not safe to travel through it.

The MNR's stipulative strength is furthermore enhanced by the critical situation in which the Machel government now finds itself. As an example the MNR recently claimed that it was already in combat with FRELIMO forces in the suburbs of Maputo.

The thing which is arousing concern more than anything else is the evident willingness on the part of the South African government to send its troops to Mozambique in order to maintain "peace." According to information given by Mr Pik Botha to a Johannesburg newspaper the South African troops will be used for many other tasks and will be aided in restoring the crumbled Mozambican economy back to its feet.

Mr Botha told the newspaper in question that the troops would be used to build roads, rebuild old ones, plow fields and provide dental health services.

#### Nkomati 'Tremendous Embarrassment'

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The Nkomati Treaty concluded between the South African government and Mozambique is about to fail and become a tremendous embarrassment for the government.

After it became apparent that the so-called "Declaration of Pretoria" is almost devoid of any content, Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano launched a poisonous attack on South Africa at the United Nations. In a speech before the General Assembly Chissano accused South Africa of "aggression" and "destabilization" branding the government as a "racist minority government." He reasserted his government's support for the ANC [African National Congress] saying that the United Nations must force South Africa to negotiate with terrorist organizations.

According to Chissano the Nkomati Treaty came into being at the initiative of Mozambique and has created the conditions for economic development and the building of communism. Chissano went on to say that in so doing South Africa has accepted a new approach.

Nothing has yet resulted from Nkomati--except a large scale South African aid. Although, for obvious reasons, figures are not available automobile travelers on the roads of Eastern Transvaal tell of great convoys of trucks carrying food on their way to Maputo.

Chissano's speech at the United Nations has brought to light that the Mozambican government is attaching a totally different interpretation to Nkomati than is being presented to its public by the South African government.

7964  
CSO: 3401/36

POLITICAL AIMS OF NOBEL PEACE PRIZES CRITICIZED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Oct 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Nobel Prize for 'Peace'"]

[Text] The jubilation in leftist circles over the granting of the Nobel Peace Prize to Bishop Desmond Tutu is nothing strange. It has always been granted from the point of view of a certain political prospective which evidently has little to do with peace. It is regrettable, but clear, that this prize has lost some of its value and does not enjoy the high regard of the Nobel Prize for physics, chemistry or medicine.

Last year when the Peace Prize was awarded to Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity in Poland, some misgivings were also expressed in these columns with respect to that choice. Admittedly Mr Walesa's struggle did capture the world's imagination, but that was not a struggle for peace. The impression was that the prize was given mainly for the purpose of dealing a blow to the Soviet Union.

As is now the case for Bishop Tutu, the peace prize in 1961 was given to Chief Albert Luthuli, the erstwhile chairman of the National African Congress, and that was for political reasons--an attempt to get at the South African government for its racial relations policy.

The chief secretary of the South African Council of Churches is known for his highly controversial pronouncements. An example of this is represented by a statement he made in the United States a few years ago to the effect that the South African government had appointed the Eloff Commission to look into the matter of the South African Council of Churches and that by so doing the government gave notice that it was a crime to be a Christian. Among other things the commission discovered fraudulent dealings in the financial affairs of that organization.

Ever since then Bishop Tutu made open threats to Coloreds and Indians who dared to take part in the new constitutional order of things.

He said that the South African soldiers at the Angolan border are the "real terrorists," and so on...

With such wild utterances he has done damage to the cause of peace...and the Nobel Prize for Peace is not going to change his image in South Africa.

ACTION AGAINST UDF HELPS ANC ACCORDING TO NAUDE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Pretoria--Government action against the United Democratic Front (UDF), based on the claim that it is a front organization of the ANC, merely strengtens the image of the ANC for the millions of people who support the UDF, Dr Beyers Naude said yesterday at a meeting of the Pretoria Press Club.

The ANC has the support of 50 percent or more of the blacks in the country. He wouldn't be surprised if South Africa were ultimately faced with a situation similar to that of SWAPO, in which it is generally accepted that SWAPO would have overwhelming support in a free election.

Dr Naude referred to certain "realities and developments" which could help South Africa in approaching the future more realistically and more responsibly than is the case now:

--A policy which does not have the loyalty and voluntary support of the majority of the people in the country will necessarily fail;

--the large majority of black, colored and Indian inhabitants of the country will never support or accept the current constitutional dispensation. The situation can ultimately become so serious that any Blacks, Indians or Coloreds serving in a government body may be in danger of losing their lives because they will be seen as a clear symbol of suppression and domination;

--a new consciousness has grown among workers and students during the past 3 to 4 years, and that is developing into a confrontation between the Government and workers in the area of labor and between the Government and students in the the area of education.

--a majority government, and in that case a black majority government, will ultimately have to arise in South Africa. The important question is not when that will happen, but whether the white community is willing to accept the responsibility for such a realistic development and to prepare itself for that; and

--a relatively peaceful change is still possible if the Afrikaner is prepared to take leadership and bring about fundamental change. If that is not done,

the time might come when those in a position of power will be forced into change too late.

Dr Naude said that in the past he had been branded an enemy or traitor of the people because he had resisted the policy of apartheid. He hopes that the day will come when the Afrikaner will realize that what he has tried to do is in the interest of the Afrikaner and of the future of the country.

8700

CSO: 3401/39

HENDRICKSE VOICES STRONG CRITICISM OF ANDERSON

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Oct 84 p 3

[Report by political editorial staff: "Leave South Africa Alone, Says Hendrickse"]

[Text] Mr Donald Anderson, the British opposition politician who has meddled in South Africa with the three UDF [United Democratic Front] activists who are hiding in the British consulate in Durban, is an "arrogant" person.

He ought to keep out of South Africa's affairs while his own country has so many problems. Those sharp words about Mr Anderson and his most recent action come from the reverend Allan Hendrickse, a member of the South African cabinet and Chairman of the Ministers' Council for Colored Affairs.

The Reverend Hendrickse told DIE BURGER yesterday that he had had a discussion with Mr Anderson in the United Kingdom last March, but that Mr Anderson's attitude toward his views and toward South Africa had offended him so much that he (the Reverend Hendrickse) himself had ended the conversation and left Mr Anderson's office.

"Mr Anderson's actions in South Africa during the past few days have proven to me once again that he is not interested in peaceful solutions. He is in South Africa only for the sake of fomenting political excitement.

"He ought to keep out of our affairs and return to the United Kingdom, to his own Labor Party where things are absolutely not in order--as I discovered during my visit to the United Kingdom," the Reverend Hendrickse said yesterday.

His first unpleasant experience with Mr Anderson, the spokesman on Southern Africa for the British Labor Party, occurred last March and April when he visited the United Kingdom as leader of South Africa's Labor Party.

The Reverend Hendrickse said that in addition to Mr Anderson, he had also talked with Mr Malcolm Riffkind, the British deputy minister of foreign affairs for Africa, and Dr David Owen, the leader of the Social Democratic Party.

"Although I had requested a meeting with Mr Anderson, he was extremely arrogant toward me. He would not listen to me and continually tried to tell me, a South African, what was happening in my own country.

"I realized that that man was not interested in peaceful solutions, and I terminated the conversation before the time agreed upon was over."

The Reverend Hendrickse said that in contrast to Mr Anderson, Mr Riffkind and Dr Owen had received him courteously.

He sees Mr Anderson's visit to South Africa as nothing but political opportunism. Instead of involving himself in South Africa with instigation, he ought to return home and devote attention to the problems of his own country, the Reverend Hendrickske said.

8700

CSO: 3401/39

GUMEDE GETS TOP COMMUNIST 'FRONT' POST

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Nov 84 p 7

[Article by Russel Gault: "Communism and Its SA Links"]

[Text]

Soviet front organisations were established to allow the Soviets to push communism unobtrusively and to allow them a number of different professional-oriented platforms to attack the West. Over the years the fronts have been avoided by most Western left-wing groups because of their lack of credibility but they have picked up members in the Third World.

The fronts trade on ignorance and naivete and control remains strongly in Soviet-dominated hands. They evolved from Lenin's plan to further communism through the manipulation of often well-meaning but generally naive people — "useful idiots" he called them.

One of the three men hiding in the Durban British Consulate, Mr Archie Gumede, has been given a top appointment in a communist international front organisation.

It is the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), established by the Soviets with other front groups after World War 2.

When told about the organisation's background, Mr Yunus Mahommed, of the Natal Indian Congress, said: "I don't believe it. It's rubbish."

But later he said he would examine information he could gather

about the body, its origins and objectives.

Mr Gumede was appointed vice-president at the IADL's world conference in Athens last week.

Its objective was and remains today the accomplishment of precisely defined tasks set by world communism without the communist party or government of a given country having to show its hand.

AVAILABLE

Information about the IADL and other front organisations is readily available from most bookshops.

When told more of the group and its background, Mr Mahommed said he and his colleagues were concerned about human rights and that was what the IADL was about regardless of the country.

He said the main legal body in the West — the International Bar Association — held its last meeting in Vienna and the main topic of discussion was computer law.

"I have colleagues being detained under various laws in South Africa. I have to fight for them. The IADL fights for them. That's why our

legal organisations, the Democratic Lawyers' Association is affiliated to the IADL.

"But we will not be dictated to on political or ideological grounds. To say the IADL is communist is just as easy as saying all western groups have been inspired by the CIA (United States Central Intelligence Agency)."

He agreed there was a danger in people belonging to groups inspired and directed for ideological reasons, when they did not realise it.

The IADL was founded on October 26 1946 in Paris by the communist French Lawyers' Movement. Many non-communists attended but by 1958 the one-sided nature of the body had driven them out.

Professor Mike Hough, head of the Institute of Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, said the nature of the IADL and its sister front organisations was well known although many people were unaware of their true background.

One of his staff, Mr D Booyse, said the Soviet writer and dissenter, Vladimir Bukovsky, who spent years in prisons

and labour camps for his beliefs, was traded in the 1970s for an imprisoned Chilean communist.

Bukovsky wrote in his book "The Peace Movement" and in the Soviet Union of the way in which innocent and well-meaning people were manipulated by activists to carry out the aims of the Soviet Union and become what Lenin called "useful idiots".

The 1983 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs, published by Stamford University in the United States, says evidence shows the front groups to be controlled by the International Department of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

It says in addition to Soviet control of each front through the ID and headquarters personnel, co-ordination of front activity appears to be effected by the WPC. This makes sense because the Soviets consider the "peace movement" the most important joint action by the "anti-imperialist" forces.

The front groups include the World Peace Council (WPC), World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), Women's

International Democratic Federation (WIDF), Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO), International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ), Christian Peace Conference (CPC), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Union of Students (IUS), World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW).

The National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) is affiliated to the IUS.

Mr Booyse said the fronts worked in such a way little if any criticism of the Soviet Union and its allies surfaced and criticism was directed at Western nations.

● In a telex to *The Star* Mr C J Albertyn, secretary of the Democratic Lawyers' Association, has vigorously denied that the international organisation of which his body has been an affiliate for the past six years, is a communist front. However, it is listed as a communist front organisation in the 1983 edition of the authoritative Yearbook on International Communist Affairs, edited by Robert Wesson.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### RESOLVING PROBLEMS OF CAPE SQUATTER CAMPS

#### Permanent Residency for Blacks

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 26 Sep 84 p 16

[Text] The unanimous congressional decision of Cape Province Nationalists to accept the permanence of certain Blacks in Western Cape Province is a courageous recognition that those who are in politics are faced with realities that they cannot avoid, however much they would have it be otherwise.

Such recognition does not mean the world around you is about to collapse. On the contrary, it often puts you in a position to get a more realistic grip on problems which are so perplexing to you.

That the presence of Blacks in Western Cape Province has already given rise to severe perplexity cannot be denied.

The history of the squatter camp Kruispad has, all by itself, become a real headache for all of South Africa. On the international level, the response has been that it has become a symbol of an alleged insensitive, inhuman government which would snatch away peoples' homemade shelters in winter's rainy weather.

The world's loud protest over happenings in Kruispad is not something which can be laughed off.

It is linked to a perception which South Africa cannot change: a worldwide conviction that forced mass relocations are evil.

The perception has evolved out of the atrocities of Lenin, Stalin, and Hitler earlier in the century. A contemporary history author labels it as the "most radical vice" of the twentieth century: social engineering--the idea that human beings can be tossed around at will.

Naturally this perception is strong in western countries which were and are in conflict with Germany and Russia--and these are precisely the countries South Africa cannot loosen ties with, even though it would like to. These nations are its biggest trading partners and the countries which can and must make the greatest investment in order to help South Africa overcome its problems.

This is one side of the issue.

Another side of it is that the old ideal of a Colored priority area in Western Cape Province still appears not to be attainable. Not the least because the people it was presumed to help and protect, the Coloreds, evidently did not share that view!

This is yet another serious warning to those of the far right, whose pipe dreams of a priority territory for Coloreds in Western Cape Province are going to remain suspended.

As time went on it looked as though the idea of a priority territory for Coloreds would be harmful to the economy of Western Cape Province. Meanwhile the influx of Blacks, especially from the Transkei, continued.

The influx was primarily of semi-skilled and unskilled persons. In a country which is already wrestling with a too high percentage of untrained people, it has worsened the attendant problem of poverty in Cape Town. In squatters' camps such as Kruispad, health problems, situations of deprivation and malnutrition are rampant.

The acceptance of the permanent residency of certain Blacks has its initial outcome the granting of a ninety-nine tenure to inhabitants, especially of the new residential area of Khayelitsha.

People from squatters' camps such as Kruispad will then be in a position to build their own huts or houses in Khayelitsha, where the basic cores of residential units are provided, and can be enlarged by a person as he wishes, using relatively inexpensive construction materials placed at his disposal.

Relocation such as this will be much more acceptable, and on an international level as well. In point of fact, among Whites there is considerable mobility of this type; they move from one house in a suburb to another without making a fuss over it. In their case it is just not a matter of compulsory relocation.

A further advantage will possibly be that a more fixed, stable black population can, themselves, help make immigration problems more manageable. It will certainly be in their own interest to help stop squatters' conditions from developing.

Immigration controls will still have to be enforced. Naturally it will be much easier if the new strategy of economic decentralization and deconcentration points succeeds in creating more growth points in depressed areas. Particularly in agricultural regions, small farmers can raise their production much higher in the richer agricultural soil of the eastern parts of the country.

All these things will have to be coupled with an urbanization strategy, to which the Government gives high priority.

Here also the Blacks of Western Cape Province fit in and make the realism of the Cape Province Nationalists part of the new South Africa which is now being enlarged.

#### Restrictions on Blacks Lifted

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 30 Sep 84 p 14

[Text] It was as if some people were waiting for the debate of the NP-Congress of Cape Province on granting rights of quintrent-tenure to Blacks in Western Cape Province and abolishing the labor priority policy for Coloreds to be opposed.

Then the proposals were accepted unanimously! This is an indication of how people's views have changed for the better. In the debate a couple of voices were raised against it, but the reasoned reply of President P. W. Botha to the debate made everyone realize that this policy change is necessary.

If the restrictions on Blacks in western Cape Province were continued it would eventually retard the economic development of the entire region because whites and coloreds cannot provide enough people for labor needs. The large number of Blacks who are already permanently situated there is proof that this is so.

Quite rightly, President Botha showed that the problems of urbanization can only be countered by means of a general strategy. This includes, for example, not only housing in metropolitan areas, but also the development of depressed areas. If Western Cape Province is not included in the plan of action it will eventually become a depressed area.

We have proceeded for too long from the standpoint that the refusal of rights for Blacks which have been forbidden, up to now, was an unchangeable element in NP policy. In reality, it was a decision, based on considerations of long ago, over how people ought to be arranged.

It is now shown to be impracticable. For this reason it is good that the old policy be thrown out the door, as it were.

12494  
CSO: 3401/6

SABRA OPPOSES GOVERNMENT ON TENURE RIGHTS FOR BLACKS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Oct 84 p 16

[Text] The establishment of a 99-year tenure right for blacks in Western Cape province shows that the government is no longer willing to enforce influx control. This is what the South African Bureau of Racial Relations (SABRA) is now saying.

In a statement issued in Pretoria this research body expresses criticism against this resolution adopted during the Cape Province's National Party congress which has just been concluded. By adopting this sort of policy the government has deviated drastically from the policy it followed previously according to which the Western Cape has been regarded as a preferred area for Coloreds.

In its statement SABRA says that it has learned with dismay of the change in the policy with respect to the Western Cape Blacks, a policy that has existed for more than 30 years. This change means a return to the situation that existed before 1948.

Over the years SABRA has campaigned for a policy giving the Coloreds preference in the Western Cape and still regards this as the natural labor region for the growing Colored population. The influx and permanent establishment of Blacks in this region will of necessity cause the dislodgment of Colored workers, forcing them to seek an income elsewhere."

SABRA went on to say that it has advocated its viewpoint since 1953 at the time when Dr Eiselen himself enunciated the policy with respect to the region, south of what later became known as the Eiselen Line, during a congress of SABRA held in Stellenbosch. Mr P.W. Botha was applying this policy when he was minister of Community Development.

SABRA is now saying that this change of policy shows that the government is no longer willing to apply influx control measures, especially when one considers the fact that in 1979 Dr Piet Koornhof had already allowed some 15,000 persons to come to the Cape Peninsula illegally and officials have openly admitted to the press that influx control in the Western Cape has been a failure. This resolution can thus be taken as an inducement for people to come to the Western Cape.

According to SABRA's statement, several months ago officials of the Development Board placed the number of Blacks who are in the peninsula illegally at between 70,000 and 100,000. At times as many as 1,000 arrive daily. The deduction which must be made is that the number of Blacks in the Western Cape will be increasing at a tremendous rate and that the residence of those who came illegally will be legalized as has been the case in the most recent past.

If the white man in South Africa wants to go on existing then he must maintain control over his own area. This will be impossible if citizens of foreign states (Transkei and Ciskei) will be establishing themselves in ever greater majorities in white areas.

"The arguments being advanced in favor of a change in policy are not acceptable."

"The fact that urbanization is a worldwide phenomenon is not being denied by anybody; however, the argument that citizens of an independent state must establish themselves in Capetown bears no logic."

"The claim that the resolution was taken in the interest of the economy of the Western Cape cannot be reasonably maintained if the social and political consequences of this action are taken into consideration."

"The fact that public opinion and the United Nations are sensitive to the shifting around of people, simply for the sake of moving them, does not take into consideration that in this instance it is not a matter of large scale population shifts for the sake of shifting people, but is just a matter of preventing the large scale movement of [colored] people which will lead to chaos."

"The world's demand that permanent residence must also be accompanied by party rights is not taking into account that the world is putting a greater demand on such things as voting rights for all permanent inhabitants."

"Granting permanent residence to Blacks in the Western Cape, so as to enable them to compete in the job market on an equal basis and thereafter promise large scale urbanization elsewhere, would be devoid of any credibility. The pattern being created is to promote growth in the white urban regions and there is not going to be much economic support for the contrary."

"SABRA reaffirms its viewpoint that sovereign existence is the only way that people can live in peace with each other and this renders areas arrangements a matter of decisive importance. However, this requires that the repeal of limitations such as was mentioned above shall not be allowed." That is how the statement reads.

7964

CSO: 3401/36

CHURCH PLEADS FOR BLACKS' RIGHTS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] DIE KERKBODE, the official paper of the NG [Dutch Reformed] Church, has made a plea for prayer for the success of the new constitution.

In a feature article, the paper says that the big task of the church lies in praying for all who are involved in the task to let the new dispensation succeed in the best interest of prosperity, peace and security for all the population groups in our beautiful and blessed fatherland.

DIE KERKBODE states that a new political order, which will determine the future constitutional path of South Africa, has been launched by the constitution. "Blacks living outside of the independent and national states are currently left out of this new dispensation--a fact which, according to various schools of thinking, is a source of worry and dissatisfaction. It is clear that this problem will have to be given attention in the very near future. These are simple realities which cannot be avoided or misinterpreted and which will have to be taken into account by those who govern."

The paper says that the constitution, which has been developing since 1977 and has gone through various phases, must be seen as a democratic development which took its course without a violent revolution, different from elsewhere in the world.

"We must be thankful for that. If we believe in God's resolutions with respect to personal experiences of people and national fates of peoples and countries, then we must also see decisions with respect to the new dispensation as permitted by God. The new dispensation seems to be an irreversible process which is the result of democratic decisions."

The paper says that the new dispensation is based on "consensus politics." This means that the success of the system is made largely dependent on inner dispositions and peoples' willingness for mutual understanding and cooperation. Inner dispositions in turn can be influenced by the Holy Spirit which instills the fruit of love (Galations 5) in people according to DIE KERKBODE.

The KERKBODE's support of the constitution is in agreement with a decision made last year at the West Cape Synod of the NG Church. In that decision

the question is asked whether it is "morally justified" to keep equal citizenship from the Coloreds. This decision is seen in all respects as support of the constitution. The editor of DIE KERKBODE, ds Tappies Moller, also is moderator of the West Cape Synod.

After last year's referendum, the government was congratulated with the result by various leaders in the NG Church. For example, Dr Dirk Fourie, the registrar of the General Synod, told a Sunday paper that he wanted to congratulate the then Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha. It was clear to him that Mr P.W. Botha had the trust of the voters, and therefore he was thankful, Dr Fourie said.

"To me it looks as if the period of rigid apartheid is over now. A shift has occurred among our own people, with the conviction that we should instead walk the path of cooperation and unity.

"I have no doubts that this shift will also make itself felt in our religious relationship. I expect that there will be a greater insistence on more religious cooperation and the elimination of areas of friction," Dr Fourie told the papers concerned.

In the meantime a meeting of NG ministers held in Bloemfontein appealed to ministers to make known in full the General Synod's decision on open churches, joint prayer and church membership, and to precede church councils in carrying out those actions.

8700

CSO: 3401/38

## SOUTH AFRICA

### EFFORTS TO HELP BLACKS BLAMED FOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] The present economic crisis in South Africa has been caused by the government's efforts to try to bind whites and non-whites together in a single economic structure. This leads to a violation of all economic laws.

Such was the opinion of HNP [Reformed National Party] leader Jaap Marais, when he appeared as guest speaker at a dinner in Blinkpan in the Middelburg election district. About 165 people attended the affair.

Mr Marais said that the South African economy is being manipulated to let a small group of people amass wealth while the rest of the population becomes poorer. Thus the earnings of great corporations grow, and takeovers increase, while the living standard of whites continually declines. The result is a far-reaching negative effect on the whites' natural growth. The white birth rate is already under the replacement level.

Mr Marais stated that the doctrine of equalization lies at the root of this problem. Although South Africa is a composite of the First and Third Worlds, the government is trying to bind whites and non-whites together in a single economic system. This leads to a violation of all economic laws.

The notion of equalization, said Mr Marais, may be traced back to the liberal-socialist slogan: "Liberty, equality and brotherhood." The "liberty" that is implied here is not a freedom to do what is right, but a freedom of authority. No community can exist under such circumstances.

The authority that is needed for the continued existence of any community is not only the authority of its legal system, but also the traditions, conventions and prejudices that bind a community together.

If anyone wants to break down a society, he must corrode these binding agents; he must make a mockery of its traditions, disregard its conventions, reject its prescriptions and render its prejudices suspect. Whenever this happens, the society's strong bonds weaken, and it becomes vulnerable to more and more foreign influences.

Besides the freedom of authority, there is also the freedom of history. The present generation is nothing more than the extension of our history. "We are what we are because our past made us what we are. History is so much a part of oneself that one cannot liberate himself from it without alienating himself."

These concepts of liberty, said Mr Marais, attempt to free the individual from his history in the name of "change" and "reform." Ultimately only a fine line remains between these two notions and that of revolution. Revolution is simply change set to an accelerated tempo.

Now there is a movement away from discrimination in the name of "change." This movement, however, is in a direction that is entirely alien to the history of the whites; it is a tendency that was rejected and condemned in the past. True goal-oriented change is change in the views of the white person, who may no longer believe what he had always believed, yet is receptive to this new destiny.

The Afrikaner is now being called upon, in the name of equalization, to overlook all differences, explained Mr Marais. These differences include differences of talent, age and sex, but, and also especially, differences between white and black. The colors represent a transitional phase used to blur this difference.

In the same way that authority is opposed to freedom, the family is opposed to equality. The family is the prototype of inequality: man against woman, adults against children, plus the differences in age. If equality must be fostered, the family will have to be affected by it, which means that a people's roots will also be affected.

Although every people has a racial identity, the word "race" may no longer be used, for then one is a "racist," and "racism" is currently a worse sin than communism. Whites must not let themselves be intimidated by this. Every people has its own identity, and the Afrikaner people is bound to its white origin.

Mr Marais said that the Afrikaner must always adhere closely to the consciousness he has of his racial origin. The policy of apartheid is not being followed to display [white] superiority,

but rather to make each group constantly recall its identity. Separate political structures cannot again be created if the opposition to racial miscegenation breaks down. On the other hand, segregation in all domains must be broken down if a political structure is the ultimate goal.

8117

CSO: 3401/34

APPROACH TO HANDLING BLACK UNREST

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 11 Oct 84 p 20

[Column by Piet Muller: "High Scores for New Style in Black Affairs"]

[Text] High scores to Dr Gerrit Viljoen who indicated twice in one week that from now on he is going to follow a new style of negotiation in black affairs.

At the National Party congress in Alberton he described South Africa's Blacks as an asset for the country. That was clearly a refreshing breeze. In addition, this week he announced a new system of contact between black schools, black pupils and their parents. Amongst others, elected representative pupils' councils will be established.

Frustrations

It looks as if the Department of Education and Training will make a serious effort from now on to get to the heart of the problem in black schools. All those new plans will not yield immediate results, however, for the school problem is an ulcer which has existed for a long time.

School unrest is the foremost area in which young blacks voice their frustrations. Due to the impoverished environment most of the pupils come from, they often start their school career with a lack of proper school maturity. This creates problems which only get worse as they get closer to matriculation.

Pressure

The success rate of black schools is wretched, most black teachers have inadequate training, and the schools are overcrowded. Those are all things for which no instant solutions are possible. It takes time to train teachers properly, and astronomical amounts of money are needed to build more schools and to provide teaching equipment.

The problem is made worse by an enormous population increase among Blacks.

Therefore it is not surprising that so many black pupils are frustrated. They struggle to get through their matriculation because there simply are

not enough good teachers. Many of the students are already much older than the average white student at the university, and to make space for new students, there is pressure on the older students either to pass or to leave school.

So many dyufrnyd in their early twenties must create a terrible problem for any education authority. On the other hand, it is not surprising that they demand representative students' councils and rebel against corporal punishment at school.

#### Components

One can only wish Minister Viljoen success with the road his department has taken. It shows a willingness to listen to black complaints.

It is clear that he has decided that if one does not want to be overwhelmed by the scope and complexity of a problem, it must be converted into as many components as possible. These smaller problems must then each be treated on an individual basis.

South Africa will very badly need this type of pragmatic approach in the future. One's instincts predict that in the future there will be more school unrest and unrest in black neighborhoods.

Experience in other parts of the world have taught that frustrations in a community are related to its peoples' self-confidence and increasing standard of living. Thus one may expect the frustrations of the growing black middle class to increase more severely than the rate at which their expectations can be met through reforms.

#### Answer

The more sophisticated a community becomes, the less effective "violence" becomes as an answer to civil unrest.

The unrest experienced by Soweto in 1976 was basically different from the riots which regularly broke out in Alexandra in the fifties. The colored school unrest which took place in the Cape province in 1980, in its turn was much more sophisticated than the Soweto disturbances.

One might wonder how a prosperous community such as Sebokeng, where black homeownership was already well established, could explode in the manner in which it exploded.

Europe and the United States realized with a shock during their student riots of the sixties that more violence would only elicit more violence--to the point where something which started as a disturbance could start to take on the dimensions of a civil war, and then the sparks fly far outside the area where the disturbance broke out.

Refined

We ought to have learned in time from the experience of the United States and Europe and search for more refined ways of settling conflicts.

Especially needed are ways of recognizing frustrations in time and of solving the problem before arsonists start moving from store to store.

Damages

If one thinks of situations in the past when it was necessary to call in the armed forces to keep disturbances under control, one realizes that the presence of soldiers can only be justified when a country is at the point of chaos.

Just think of 1922 or even 1961, and of how long it took the country to recover from its damages afterward.

The summoning of troops has an intimidating symbolic significance: it announces in an unambiguous manner that the government is not interested in listening to complaints and grievances and that it is ready to shoot. History is full of examples in which the use of troops did not mean the end of disturbances, but the beginning of revolutions.

Coincidentally?

The recent announcement that from now on troops would perhaps be used in a supportive role during disturbances (which meanwhile has been revoked) was probably interpreted in many places abroad as a confirmation of the fact that the long-awaited South African "revolution" was now entering its "hard" phase and that the police could no longer control it.

That cannot contribute to faith in our economy.

Or might it be coincidence that this week the rand decreased to a low of 57.38 American cents?

8700

CSO: 3401/11

SOCIOLOGIST ADVOCATES MORE LIBERAL MOBILITY FOR BLACKS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Oct 84 p 11

[Article by the Political Editorial Staff: "A National Strategy Needed in South Africa"]

[Text] A national strategy for urban growth and urbanization must take the place of the existing system of control over the movement and settlement of people. This is what Professor S.P. Cilliers, professor of sociology at the University of Stellenbosch, said in Capetown this weekend.

Professor Cilliers was addressing the Cape Province congress of the New Republic Party on the subject of influx control and urbanization. He said that such a strategy must be a part of a national development plan directed at realizing the reasonable aspirations of South Africa's people.

Professor Cilliers mentioned the following things as a guideline for developing such a strategy:

The creation of deconcentrated growth points within urban areas alongside the existing system of decentralized points outside the cities;

Control

The creation of spaces for informal economic activities;

A comprehensive housing program entailing controlled informal settlement and maximum participation on the part of the entire private sector;

The systematic dismantling and ultimate abolition of the Group Areas Act so that the intra and inter-urban migration and circulation of the growing developing sector can become a possibility;

Rural and agricultural reform which would include the restoration land rights for Blacks in "white rural districts" and

The granting of fullfledged citizenship rights to Blacks, on the basis of residence, including complete freedom of movement for them, things which would necessitate a systematic phasing out of influx control.

Professor C lliers said that with regard to the political aspect of citizenship for Blacks it will be necessary to renegotiate this matter with independent and national states.

#### Principle

The system would have to provide political rights to Balcks who are established in South Africa and on the other hand there would have to be greater freedom of movement between South Africa and the other regions.

The principle of residence must also serve as a basis for the inclusion of Blacks in local and intermediary managements. This is what Professor Cilliers said.

7964

CSO: 3401/37

BROEDERBOND RECOMMENDATIONS ON FINANCIAL POLICY

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Oct 84 p 16

[Text] Loan debts of local governments of Coloreds and Indians should be written off entirely or in part as a "dowry", according to the Afrikaner Broederbond [AB--Afrikaner Brothers League]. The AB also proposes an increase in the AVB [General Sales Tax] in order to finance new non-white local governments.

The secret organization makes these controversial recommendations in a recent circular dealing with the finances of local governments in the new government system.

The Broederbond further recommends that the deficit appearing on the accounts of colored and indian areas at the time of their becoming independent also be subsidized by white municipalities over a period of 10 years on a diminishing basis and by way of an annual cash gift.

"The white municipality," reads the circular, "can also supply the private services which it currently supplies to the colored and indian area, at cost for a period of 10 years. Where practical, nearby industrial areas can possibly be incorporated in the new colored and indian municipalities after appropriate consultation with all parties involved.

"Further, primary local authorities must be allowed to make trade profits on the small-scale distribution of water, electricity, etc. It is accepted and strongly recommended that profits from the sorghum beer industry be used to finance black local authorities. Further, we are of the opinion that the sorghum beer industry should not be made private until the other sources of income have been fully put into practice and apportioned."

The AB recommends that the general sales tax be increased in order to make non-white local governments financially viable.

"The principle of independent governments for the various population groups is supported, and there are strong feelings as to the principles which must be applied if these municipal authorities are to have a reasonable chance of being financially viable and independent within the framework of the new dispensation. In order to make, especially new local governments financially

viable, a source of income must be made available to them with a built-in growth. Thus it is proposed that the general sales tax payable to the central government be increased with specifically this objective in mind. Distribution among such municipalities can be set by the government itself. As an alternative, the proposed new sources of income, namely an establishment levy, regional services levy and investment levy, are accepted in principle," states the Broedertond.

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CSO: 3401/38

INTEGRATION IN BUSINESS DISTRICTS OPPOSED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] The two rightist parties in the Pretoria city council have put up a strong opposition to the possible opening up of the municipal business district [to non-whites], as well as to the increasing integration at the level of local government.

In a marathon debate of more than eight hours--the longest in the history of the city council--among the other predictions made was one that the ruling Federation of Taxpayers' Unions (FBV) will be beaten in the next election.

The leader of the HNP in the council and the MP for Ward 29, Dr Piet Barnard, said that the group districting law is one of the pillars of the policy of separate development. At great cost the central business district has been segregated for the whites. "It is illogical to terminate that system and once again to place it in reverse gear," explained Dr Barnard.

According to Mr Paul Fouche (Cape Province, Ward 10), the law in question ignores the right of an individual to claim that business-zoned property should be accessible only to whites. Besides, the bill not only refers to central business districts but also makes provision for free trade districts in the suburbs.

Mr Fouche said that the bill is a free ticket for integration in business districts even before it officially appears in the code of law. In several locations Pretoria is already filled with non-whites.

Mr Piet Rudolph (HNP, Ward Two) said that the group districting law stands in the cross fire now. The whites of Pretoria are never consulted about the establishment of integrated business districts--the pressure comes from the coloreds and the Indians.

The government shied away from by-elections in Transvaal at the time of the recent appointments to the president's council because it is afraid of the verdict that white voters would give, explained Mr Rudolph.

He plans to ask members of the FBV whether they are trying to make a black business district out of downtown Pretoria. Is this the mandate that they have received from their constituents?

Mr Joseph Chirole (HNP, Ward Five) said that the tempo of integration is rapidly increasing. The NP is presently giving ground on all sides, which means that white people will see their expectations continue to diminish henceforth. Thus there is a negative growth in the white birth rate.

Voters in downtown Pretoria are not being allowed a referendum to express their point of view about the matter of open business districts, said Mr Chirole. What has in fact happened is that in the Ward Five election, 63 percent of all the voters voted against it. Open business districts were the most important matter of contention in the election.

If business districts are opened up, explained Mr Chirole, then blacks will also press for a greater say in municipal affairs. He would like to predict that non-whites will consequently get the right to vote, said Mr Chirole.

The chairman of the steering committee, Dr Gerhard Davidtsz, said that free trade districts will not automatically be set up. Local governments, other authorities, or even the responsible minister will be able to present a proposal to that end. When such a proposal is received, it will be looked into, and all interested parties will have the opportunity to state their case.

He cannot understand why the city council is now being asked to give its viewpoint. In the past the city council often ignored the facts. "However loudly the city council may shout, procedures already mandated by the government will have to be carried out by the council," said Dr Davidtsz.

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CSO: 3401/34

PIK BOTHA CRITICIZES SLABBERT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Oct 84 p 9

[Report by political editorial staff: "Slabbert Narrow-Minded Colonial"]

[Text] The leader of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] is revealing a "narrow-minded colonial mentality," which is not expected of a politician in South Africa in the year 1984.

That was Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha's reaction last night to the remarks made by Dr Slabbert at the Natal congress of the PFP in Pietermaritzburg last weekend. Amongst other things, Dr Slabbert criticized the Government's retaliatory action against the British Government by not returning the four South Africans to the United Kingdom so that they can be tried on charges of illegal arms trading.

Mr Botha said that Dr Slabbert evidently does not understand that South Africa is no longer a colony of the United Kingdom and that the honor of South Africa has remained intact through that retaliatory action rather than be placed in jeopardy.

Dr Slabbert apparently believes that the self-respect of a country is preserved by allowing itself to be stepped on by another government.

Uninformed

Mr Botha accused Dr Slabbert of not saying one word about the United Kingdom's having violated international law and said that the British Government has made itself guilty of obstructing the law in South Africa through its action.

"It amazes me that the leader of the opposition in parliament is so uninformed and does not attach any value to the sovereignty of his own country," said Mr Botha.

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CSO: 3401/39

SAVIMBI'S PRESENCE IN CAPETOWN HINDERS ANGOLAN PEACE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by the Foreign Correspondent: "Peace in Angola Possibly Hindered"]

[Text] The presence of UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi at the inauguration of President P.W. Botha in Capetown has probably done damage to the possibility of reconciliation between South Africa and the MPLA government in Luanda.

This was the opinion expressed yesterday evening by Prof John Marcum before a meeting of the Institute of International Affairs in Capetown. Professor Marcum is vice chancellor of the University of California and an expert on Angola.

He said that Angola feels threatened by UNITA which, according to public statements by the MPLA government is still being supported by South Africa with weapons and the training of soldiers. Moreover, the MPLA still remembers the mass murders committed by UNITA in 1976 on retreating and south bound followers of the MPLA. This too is hindering a reconciliation between the two movements.

Dr Savimbi's presence at President Botha's inauguration must have strengthened this suspicion.

Professor Marcum said that if South Africa terminates its support to UNITA this would not mean the end of this movement. The late Shah of Iran gave so much money to UNITA in the seventies that the movement has not yet spent all of it. The movement is also getting help from Saudi Arabia and other countries around the Persian Gulf and this is being channeled through Zaire.

He warned that the Soviet Union would not lightly accept the demise of the MPLA regime. The set-back which the country suffered with the conclusion of the Nkomati Treaty was a diplomatic one and it accepted that unwillingly.

However, a set-back in Angola will be of a military nature and it will not resign itself to that. Professor Marcum said that he thinks that a resolution of the Angolan question is therefore impossible without the involvement of the Soviet Union.

7964

CSO: 3401/37

AFRIKANER IDENTITY, UNITY

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 18 Oct 84 p 22

[Editorial: "Our Unity"]

[Text] There must have been some Afrikaners who choked on their breakfast yesterday morning while reading this headline in BEELD: /"Afrikaner Unity Not So Important"/--a report on the article of Dr Lourens du Plessis in the magazine WORD AND DEED.

The essence of Professor du Plessis' message is, amongst other things, that the Afrikaner must not protect himself and his culture against discord to such an extent that he becomes powerless and, also, that a divided nationhood is not the strongest bond to tie people together.

Professor Du Plessis could have added that complete Afrikaner unity has never existed. Even during the Great Trek into the wilderness, when Afrikaners needed each other more than ever, they quarreled and some of them went their own way.

Perhaps the Afrikaner is too much an individual. Perhaps his best quality--not bowing his head for anyone on earth--is also his weakest, and this might often lead to the situation that when he starts fighting with his own Afrikaner brother, he "takes his hat and runs." in many cases farther than he initially planned to run.

It is not always wrong, however, as in the case of the recent political division. If Afrikaner unity were to mean in this case that South Africa should remain bogged down in its unimaginative political thinking, it would not only have been a mistake, but a disaster for the country.

But Professur Du Plessis still makes another point we want to stress: the Afrikaner should abandon his childishness and learn--in spite of deep political differences--to continue to talk politics together.

And also: the struggle for the soul of South Africa will be decided on the age-old battlefield of light and darkness, and not at Afrikaner cultural congresses where the far right and the not so far right egg each other on.

RUITERWAG CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 23 Oct 84 p 14

[Editorial]

[Text] The Afrikaner will destroy anything as long as he benefits politically by it. Those were the apt words of the South African statesman John X. Merriman, who himself was not an Afrikaner-hater, but he knew the people of his country.

The far-right members of the Conservative Party who tried to take over the Ruiterswag, a private cultural organization of young Afrikaners, today--in examining their consciousness sincerely--cannot feel very happy and satisfied with the damage they caused to this organization.

The putting aside of the suspension of the president of the Ruiterswag by the Rand High Court leaves them feeling like fools and rather disappointed. But the damage has been done, and the division in Ruiterswag ranks will not be easy to repair.

For that is what the far-right pirates have tried to do. To gain political advantage, a campaign was pursued against supporters of a yes-vote in the 1983 referendum. Those people had to be identified so that one could get rid of them. The president of the organization was even (illegally) suspended in advance.

It is unfortunate that the organization was not able to solve the dispute amicably among its own members, but that instead it ended up in the court. The hostile English-language press subsequently made public many confidential matters of the Ruiterswag. The Ruiterswag and its confidential manner of working stood naked before all those who wanted to throw stones.

What lies ahead? It will be difficult to heal the wounds and exorcise distrust. But political division among Afrikaners does not mean that cultural division should also arise or continue in organizations.

If one looks at what still binds the Afrikaners together in spite of political division, a world of cooperation and striving for ideals still lies open.

We believe that the men of the Ruitewag are strong enough to forget the unfortunate past months, and to join hands and together struggle ahead in the interest of the Afrikaner and South Africa. It can be done.

The condition is that the members of the Ruitewag accept each other's good faith within a cultural context and are worthy of that good faith. In that manner the organization can serve young men in whatever line of work and equip them for their cultural task--to the advantage of the country also.

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CSO: 3401/9

FOOD AID VITAL IN BUSHMANLAND

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Oct 84 p 3M

[Text]

**CAPE TOWN** — Increasing numbers of hungry Bushmanland families need daily food aid through Operation Hunger to keep their children alive, according to a Red Cross spokesman in Cape Town.

Last winter about 5 000 children were fed daily hot meals at schools in the O'Kiep, Nababiep and Springbok areas through the Operation Hunger feeding scheme, but over the past two months the demand has increased dramatically.

More than 8 000 children now receive daily portions of milk and bread — often their only meal — and requests for

The children of Bushmanland, which is now in its seventh year of drought, are suffering from serious malnourishment. The Red Cross is at present feeding 8 000 of them daily, with food supplied through Operation Hunger, but numbers are increasing.

help from other schools in the area are pouring into the Red Cross's Western Cape office every day.

**DISTRIBUTION**

Mrs Hazel Morris of the Red Cross said they distributed food supplied through Operation Hunger and the situation, especially in the Bushmanland area, was worsening rapidly.

Bushmanland is in its seventh year of drought and farmers have been forced to seek employment in the cities, leaving farm workers' families without employment.

"These families have traditionally worked on those farms for generations but most are now wandering about, looking for work elsewhere or simply waiting for better times to come, without

any other source of income," Mrs Morris said.

"The only other possibility for employment might be the copper mines, which unfortunately also laid off a large number of people because of the poor economic situation.

**SUFFERING**

"As there are no other resources these people can turn to, the children are suffering from increasing malnourishment and face starvation unless they are helped," she said.

Mrs Morris urged the public to help where they could. They can contact Operation Hunger at PO Box 97, Johannesburg 2 000.

CSO: 3400/181

ACADEMICS TO BOYCOTT RSA CONFERENCE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Nov 84 p 3

[Text]

LONDON — Nearly 300 academics have pledged to boycott the University of Natal's three-day conference organised by the Department of Religious Studies because of apartheid.

The academics made their opinions known after *The Guardian's* religious affairs correspondent, Frances Young, wrote a column announcing her intention to turn down an invitation to attend.

Young's decision was reached after discussing the matter with a number of South African expatriates. They said her visit would achieve nothing and would be ex-

ploited by officials there.

South African universities were "a battleground because they make liberal noises but do nothing effective".

Young had been invited to deliver a paper of her choice related to the conference theme of "Salvation, secularism and the place of religion in South Africa and the world".

She said it took her three weeks of soul-searching to make the decision.

After the publication of the lengthy column, nine Cambridge academics wrote to support the decision. They said 275 of their colleagues had pledged their support of the boycott.

"We believe that academics should add the weight of their authority to those who hope that if enough pressure can be brought to bear on the powers that rule South Africa, something may be salvaged from the impending disaster, even at this late hour," their letter said.

One of the signatories, Professor F Hahn said he had already refused the invitation and would support a boycott of South Africa as a whole.

He said: "I cannot speak for the others, but my support can be considered as support for a boycott of South Africa as a whole. I was approached to visit just a few weeks ago and, of course, refused."

CSO: 3400/181

## SOUTH AFRICA

### RETIREMENT URGED FOR UNSUCCESSFUL FARMERS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 3 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] In the case of 16 percent of South African farmers, opportunities for economic survival are minimal, and they must be aided in their retirement plans so that they may be replaced by new entrepreneurs, says Mr Johan Willemse, chief economist for the South African Agricultural Union.

Mr Willemse, who gave a lecture in Pietermaritzburg, said that for this group of farmers, the ratio of liabilities to assets was more than 40 percent. In addition, 46.8 percent of the farmers have a debt liability ratio of less than 10 percent, while for another 17.5 percent the figure stands between 10 and 20 percent.

Mr Willemse said that the implication of the white paper on agricultural policy is that each farmer will have to review his situation, and if everything is not shipshape on his farm, he will have to make room for farmers and tenant-farmers who are just starting out, and for part-time farmers as well.

"Thus we can easily achieve the maximum number of financially solvent farm-owners without the intervention of social measures and subsidies, provided there are programs for financing new farmers, for providing tenant-farmers with production credit and for giving adequate recognition to part-time farmers.

"The day has also dawned when we must realize that farmers, like other entrepreneurs, run legal and investment risks, and that from the macroeconomic point of view, there is no reason why ineffective farmers should not be replaced by newcomers.

"And the time has also possibly arrived when we have to recognize the fact that those farmers (that 16 percent) who have a debt liability ratio of more than 40 percent have only a minimal chance of economic survival; thus we must help them to retire and replace them with new entrepreneurs," said Mr Willemse.

A spokesman for the Agricultural Union said that Mr Willemse had made these statements in his own name and that his point of view was not necessarily that of the Union. The aid that must be given to farmers to help them with retirement plans is not a negative concept. In America, for example, financial aid is supplied to some farmers to enable them to make a new beginning elsewhere.

8117

CSO: 3401/34

PROSPECTS OF FARMERS UNION

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 26 Oct 84 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text] Our farmers are no longer merely a bunch of complainers. Advances and arrears, rebates and subsidies, increasing operation costs and a ceaseless plea for state aid were no longer priority matters at this week's congress of the South African Agricultural Union here in Pretoria. Most of it was aimed at searching for solutions which pertain to agriculture, and the view was toward the future.

Some of the many rational views at the congress were that our farmers, besides having a hard time, also have learned certain lessons from the draught of the past few years.

Matters such as the optimal utilization of land, the withdrawal of farming where the soil potential is undesirable, and the high debt after the draught received a lot of attention. So did the possible creation of a fund which will enable agriculture in times of need to look after itself instead of counting on state aid.

The state, of course, cannot separate itself completely from farming. For that the industry has become much too important in a country which is increasingly dependent on itself for food production. The SA Agricultural Union and its local associations are precisely the administrative tools of the farming community which must serve as links between the industry and the state. In this respect, the national agricultural organization has generally acted commendably in its 80-year existence. At times there were tensions, but those were pushed into the background by all the positive cooperation between the state and the farmer.

Privately there were also disputes at times which hurt the unity of the industry. The retiring president, Mr Jaap Wilkens, referred to those just this week. He said, with understandable regret, that that mutual conflict has not yet been eliminated everywhere.

We believe that we speak on behalf of the entire agricultural industry when we say that Mr Wilkens was a worthy and highly skilled president, a true

gentleman of the soil. He never hesitated to fight hard for the affairs of the farmer. But he was never willing either to cover up shortcomings in the industry.

The new president, Mr Kobus Jooste van Upington, and his deputy Mr Nico Kotze of the Transvaal Agricultural Union likewise are leaders of stature. We wish them prosperity.

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CSO: 3401/9

ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS ASSESSED

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 2 Oct 84 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text] Trade Unions are one of the natural targets of political activists, for control over organized labor is an important key in creating economic and social unrest. Even more so in South Africa with its heterogeneous makeup, where workers' ignorance and color differences can very easily be exploited.

On the other hand, the trade union can also be an instrument toward labor peace if it is an effective channel of communication with employers, contributes toward improving working conditions, and puts the interests of its members first. It can be an important relief valve for increasing frustration.

The conference on trade unions given by the Rand Afrikaans University is very timely, for it draws attention to an area which can increasingly become the battle arena of South African population relations, especially if those are abused by Marxists. That that is a real danger is obvious from the words of the Commissioner of Police that it is an established fact that there is a conspiracy through which the ANC and the Communist Party want to use the trade unions as a front organization.

The power of unions will inevitably grow, especially that of black unions. By the end of the century only 7 percent of the people in South Africa who enter the job market will be white. Add to that the deficient level of education of a large part of the black workers who will offer their services, the unsatisfactory economic rate of growth of the country, as well as the predictable lack of work opportunity, and the explosiveness of the situation is clear.

In such circumstances trade unions can play a positive role by looking after the interests of their members and striving for employment and the creation of new opportunities. But in the wrong hands they can become destructive weapons which disadvantage primarily their own members.

The country should take notice of the radical spirit among black youths, such as that portrayed by the dyed-in-the-wool trade union leader Dr Lucy Mvubelo. Only through the creation of a reasonably satisfied corps of workers with an interest in peace, as well as a strong black middle class, can one prevent union leaders from choosing the path to chaos.

ASBESTOS CURBS SEEN AS 'UNSCIENTIFIC'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Oct 84 p 13M

[Text]

The most important aspect of the asbestos health issue was the establishment of a scientifically determined threshold for the safe use of the mineral, Mr Luther Jooste, chairman of the South African Asbestos Producers' Advisory Committee, said yesterday.

Addressing the fifth colloquium of the Asbestos International Association in Johannesburg, Mr Jooste said it was essential to the survival of the asbestos industry that permissible safety limits should be based on the "threshold concept" and not on the notion that "the only safe limit is zero".

The three-day colloquium is being attended by more than 100 delegates from 17 countries. It will focus on the latest developments in asbestos dust measurement techniques as well as the biological results of the latest experiments on asbestos dust exposure.

Mr Jooste said there were indications that a reasonable threshold limit for asbestos would be established in the near future.

"All the limit values being applied today are based on health problems stemming from exposures many years ago, when exposure levels either were not, or could not be, recorded, or where techniques used were unscientific and therefore completely unreliable," he said.

"The result of this lack of precision is evident today in the uncertainty and variations in limit values proposed or already in force throughout the world.

"The approach of 'when in doubt, play safe' has had a marked effect on regulations.

"While we fully support this approach as a temporary necessity, it would be a sad loss to mankind if the benefits arising from the use of asbestos were to be denied to millions of people .. because there is no solid scientific basis for limit setting." — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/181

RSA'S ROLE IN WEATHER FORECAST PROJECT DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Oct 84 p 4M

[Article by Zenaide Vendeiro]

[Text] Meteorologists involved in an international weather data collection project hope to be able to forecast large-scale climatological events--such as droughts and floods--in the near future.

The project, code-named Toga, will also improve daily weather forecasting. It is being co-ordinated by Mr Ray Partridge of the American National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Mr Piet le Roux, weather buoy project leader with the Weather Bureau in Pretoria, said yesterday that the project would focus on the Southern Hemisphere because "the oceans of the Southern hemisphere drive global weather.

"The Weather Bureau has been deploying four or five buoys a year since 1979. The US has now asked us to deploy a further 10 buoys a year specifically for the project."

Sensors on the buoys measure air pressure, air and water temperature and wind speed and direction.

Every 50 seconds the buoys transmit data to two NOAA satellites which pass the information to three reception stations in Washington. The information is then sent to France for processing.

Mr le Roux said the South African ship Agulhas would have deployed 11 buoys by the middle of next month and a further six by December.

Toga, a 10-year project, will begin in January.

Aircraft

Computers have been installed at the CSIR's satellite tracking station at Hartbeeshoek to receive images from the orbiting satellites.

Three South African Airways Boeings have been equipped with aircraft satellite direct access readouts (Asdar) which measure wind speed and direction and transmit the data to the satellites.

"The interaction between ocean and atmosphere is believed to cause droughts and floods," Mr le Roux said.

"By studying the seasonal and annual changes in weather, meteorologists hope to reach the stage where they are able to forecast these events."

CSO: 3400/181

## BRIEFS

NUCLEAR ENGINEER TRAINING--Pretoria--The training of nuclear engineers in South Africa is going to get a shot in the arm with the establishment of a chair in Nuclear Engineering--the first in the country--at the University of Pretoria. The chair will be established in January 1985. Dr W.A. Schuman, senior manager at the Uranium Enrichment Corporation of South Africa (UKOR), was appointed as the first occupant of the chair, amongst other reasons due to his especially broad experience in power generation from nuclear energy. During the past two decades the nuclear industry has developed into one of the largest industries in South Africa. In spite of this fact, that development has had little effect on the training of nuclear engineers. [Text] [Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 5 Oct 84 p 5] 8700 .

DIE PATRIOT REVIVAL PLAN--Pretoria--The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has written a letter to all the registered members of the KP [Conservative Party] paper, DIE PATRIOT, in which money is asked for expansion of the paper. In the letter, which was signed by Dr Treurnicht personally, all the members of the KP are asked to send money so that DIE PATRIOT can be expanded into a weekly paper and later into a daily paper. The letter signed by Dr Treurnicht apparently forms part of an extensive campaign by the KP to expand the paper. During its annual national congress in Kimberley last weekend, the KP unanimously decided to start a campaign to collect 1 million rands for expansion of DIE PATRIOT as the KP organ. Electoral divisions were charged with acquiring money and subscribers for DIE PATRIOT. A proposal to change the name of the paper because of the "stigma of bankruptcy and failure" attached to the paper was rejected during the weekend congress. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 29 Oct 84 p 5] 8700

SUNFLOWER SEED OIL FUEL--Johannesburg--It won't be electric motors which will enable South Africans in a few years' time to remove the fuel tiger from the tank. Everything is going very well with the project of putting flower power in tractor tanks of the country's farmers. All that is needed--and wanted by no one--is an emergency fuel situation. The technology to develop sunflower oil and other vegetable oils in such a manner that they can be used as substitutes for diesel oil has already been "sorted out" and has given South Africa an international break-through. An agricultural engineering spokesman in Pretoria told DIE VOLKSBLAD that the work still in process now is only refinement work in the manufacturing process with respect

to, for example, the price of the oil and safety aspects in connection with its use. The system was developed with a possible emergency situation in mind and it won't be put into operation while South Africa can get diesel oil. Thus there are no tractors yet which are roaring through the country on flower power. In an emergency situation it will not be necessary to make any changes to tractor engines for the switch from diesel to sunflower oil. The manufacturers of Atlantis diesel engines decided after extensive tests that they will furnish the normal engine guarantee on engines in which the ester of sunflower oil is used, while the manufacturers of Deutsch engines also give that guarantee for pure sunflower oil. According to the spokesman, both pure and esterified (chemically changed) sunflower oil are good fuel substitutes. In the case of pure oil, however, engines might be damaged due to a deposit of carbon if they are not regularly cleaned. [Text] [Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 28 Oct 84 p 7] 8700

DEPUTY INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER--The appointment of Mr Ron Miller, until recently the leader of the New Republic Party in Natal, as adjunct minister of internal affairs, must not be seen as a gesture toward English-speaking supporters of the National Party. Neither is it a "reward" for his having joined the NP [National Party]. Mr Miller's skills as member of parliament for North Durban, as positive debater, as rational thinker on the country's affairs and problems, and as experienced business psychologist speak for themselves. Mr Miller does believe, however, that his appointment will help give momentum to the shift of political loyalties of English-speaking people to the NP and that that will help create trust in the English-speaking that they are welcome in the NP. May he prove to be right. It is indeed true that the support of the English-speaking for the NP is not yet reflected in government appointments. And this while the massive English-speaking support, especially from Natal, brought the Yes vote in the referendum on the new constitution to a resounding two-thirds majority--an impressive demonstration of national unity. It may be expected that more English-speaking South Africans will be put in important government positions from now on, as it is becoming clearer that this population group unconditionally and sincerely wants to do its part in helping to build a new South Africa. DIE VOLKSBLAD wishes to congratulate Mr Miller, a Free Stater by birth, on his appointment and wishes him all the best for his career. [Text] [Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 25 Oct 84 p 18] 8700

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MILITARY SERVICE--Johannesburg--Four influential opponents of apartheid signed a statement against the military service in South Africa and started a campaign to put pressure on the Government to reconsider its regulations on conscientious objections. The statement was signed by Dr Beyers Naude, former director of the Christian Institute, whose banning order was recently lifted; Miss Kate Phillips, chair person of the National Union of South African Students; Dr Dave Webster, lecturer in anthropology at the University of Witwatersrand; and Mrs Helen Joseph, a long-time opponent to the tightening of apartheid. Compulsory service violates the right of the individual to choose whether he wants to join the South African Armed Forces or not, the statement reads. (Sapa) [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 19 Oct 84 p 9] 8700

DAMS' LEVELS DROP--So far the recent good rains have had little effect on major dam levels, many of which continued their steady decline. A spokesman for the Department of Water Affairs, Mr Anton Steyn, said this morning that most catchment areas were still dry and between 200 mm and 300 mm of rain would have to fall within a month to stabilise the soil's moisture content before runoff could begin. In the Western Transvaal, for example, the earth was so parched that 100 mm of rain could disappear without trace, he said. Mr Steyn warned that the water table was very low in many areas and even more rain would be needed in those areas to make any difference. He said the situation would not improve until there had been heavy storms. "We still need a lot of rain," he added. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Oct 84 p 1]

BORDER FIGHTING--The tiny Buffelshoek village near Acornhoek in the Northern Transvaal was quiet but tense this morning after a running battle between "nationals" of Lebowa and Gazankulu. The unusual border dispute, which has claimed at least six lives, began two weeks ago. The trouble stems from a move by villagers from Cottondale in Gazankulu across the old border--a railway line--into Lebowa. The problem was exacerbated when an electrification project was started three years ago. This forced workmen to divert the railway line. In the belief that their territory's borders had been redrawn, Lebowa villagers tried to expel the Gazankulu "nationals". In the resulting dispute, several people were stoned to death. A spokesman for the South African Police, which has set up camps in the Buffelshoek area, said all was quiet this morning. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Oct 84 p 1]

APPLIED COMPUTER SCIENCE--ICL SA, one of the country's top three computer suppliers, is to sponsor a chair in applied computer science at the University of Durban-Westville. From 1985 the chair will be guaranteed for a minimum of three years. It will be the first in South Africa to be created for this purpose, and will be known as the ICL Research Chair in Applied Computer Science. The incumbent will be employed on research projects and other academic activities at the discretion of the university. ICL will have first right to buy any resultant research papers. Professor M C C Laidlaw, head of the department of Computer Science, welcomed the award as few doctorates had been awarded in computer science at SA universities. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Nov 84 p 14]

CSO: 3400/181

## SWAZILAND

### BRIEFS

SECURITY AGREEMENT--Swaziland and Mozambique have signed a security accord to prevent border clashes: the Swazi Commissioner of Police, Mr Simelane, said the pact signed at the common border town of Lomahasha, but he gave no details. The accord comes after violent clashes in April between Swazi security forces and ANC terrorists. The clashes occurred when the terrorists fled to Swaziland after the signing of the Incomati accord by Mozambique and South Africa. The accord stipulates that neither country may harbour or supports dissidents. Swaziland has a similar accord with South Africa, and in July it expelled more than 80 ANC members to Tanzania. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 50, Oct 84 pp 32-33]

SECURITY INCIDENTS--A Swazi soldier has been wounded in a shooting incident between a Defence Force patrol and an unidentified group of armed men in northeastern Swaziland close to the border with Mozambique; the armed group fled across the border into Mozambique. Meanwhile, police and army patrols have been conducting a search in dense bush in northwestern Swaziland, members of the ANC are believed to be hiding out in the area. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 50, Oct 84 p 33]

STUDENTS HELD--Two Mozambican students from Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo were arrested and held at Lomahasha police station for further investigation after having crossed into Swaziland illegally. The students, who were caught along the Lomashasha border, had in their possession a pistol, which they say they found lying with the dead body of a Mozambican soldier on the other side of the border. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 50, Oct 84 p 33]

MOZAMBICAN REFUGEES' ARRIVAL--Nearly 400 Mozambican nationals who fled their country and crossed the border into Swaziland illegally said they had no desire to return to their motherland for fear of their lives. The refugees said that MNR rebels were attacking them in their homesteads. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English No 50, Oct 84 p 33]

CSO: 3400/141

KAUNDA CRITICIZES COSTLY FIRMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIA must avoid international and local investors whose industries depend on heavy imports of raw materials to produce goods, President Kaunda said yesterday.

He was officially opening the Zambia Ceramics Factory (ZCF) in Kitwe.

"We must avoid the type of investor who knocks down a fully assembled car overseas in order to come and reassemble it here. We must avoid the investor who sets up steel re-rolling mills here which are dependent totally on the imports of scrap as a feedstock.

"When this is the case we must look hard at the possibility of other and possibly sinister motives."

There were too many companies which have become notorious for making huge profits out of the sale of worthless equipment to unsuspecting but trusting developing countries.

"Let us substitute the import with the export, but in doing so, let us have patience only for genuine restructuring."

He took a swipe at people who criticised parastatal organisations for every economic problem encountered in commerce and industry. The companies should be praised where praise was due and criticised only when they were in the wrong.

On Zambia Ceramics, Dr Kaunda said the company was an example of what was meant by the restructuring of the economy in that it had not only embarked on production of various goods that were in the past imported, but that the finished goods would be made from mostly local raw materials.

The company was a "wonderful lesson in cooperation" in that it was established because of co-operation between a large number of companies, semi-Government organisations and the State.

The achievement made by the company was testimony that the nation can succeed in setting up a wholly Zambian company not dependent on large amounts of foreign exchange.

Other firms and organisations should emulate ZCF and establish similar ventures.

"So as I commission this plant, I call upon all people in Zambia and business and technology in particular to innovate, to find new ways of ending this dependence on foreign exchange."

Declined

Dr Kaunda praised parastatal companies which, he said, had become the backbone of all business and commercial undertakings in the country who depend on their services or products.

At the same ceremony, Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa said consumption of ceramics products had declined because of shortage of foreign exchange which would not be the case now that ZCF had gone into production.

He said 90 per cent of ZCF products would consist of local raw materials. Availability of foreign exchange would therefore not be a major constraint.

Indeco chairman, Mr James Mapoma told the President that the 16 years that have elapsed since the introduction of economic reforms had vindicated the bold decision to introduce the reforms.

Indeco was carrying out more research to ensure the use of local raw materials in industry through cooperation with established scientific research bodies such as the NCSR.

The financing of ZCF, whose cost was K10 million was met through Indeco equity contribution of K2.4 million and Zimco preference shares of K1.4 million.

ZCF general manager Mr Akashambatwa Mobikusita Lewanika explained various points to the President who was accompanied by Chairman of Women's Affairs Committee Mrs Chibesa Kankasa and other Party and Government leaders.

CSO: 3400/171

ZAMBIA

SWEDISH AGRICULTURE AID

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 20 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] SWEDEN is to give Zambia over K20 million next year to help the country attain self-sufficiency in agriculture.

Announcing this at a signing ceremony at the Cooperative College yesterday, Director of Planning and Coordination in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Francis Mbewe said the money will be released through the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

Mr Mbewe said the Swedish government has agreed to give Zambia K23,260,000 for the 1985 agricultural programme.

The money will be shared among the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, the Ministry of Cooperatives, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and the Prices and Incomes Commission.

Mr Mbewe said Zambia's small-scale farmers have been under-utilised and the Party and its Government was thankful to the Swedish government for coming to Zambia's most urgent needs in agriculture.

With the help from Sweden, he said even the country's marketing policies which have been threatened by hitches in transporting agricultural products will improve.

The signing ceremony was attended by Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, Mr George Pelekamoyo, Cooperatives Permanent Secretary, Mr Yuyi Libakeni, acting Permanent Secretary of the National Commission for Development Planning, Mr Wasamu Lufafa, and the Swedish Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Jan Olander.

Speaking at the same occasion, head of SIDA office in Zambia, Mrs Brita Osberg said her government was considering increasing aid because Zambia was putting a lot of emphasis on agriculture.

CSO: 3400/171

NDOLA FIRM BEGINS PRODUCTION OF CHEMICALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] A NDOLA firm has begun producing two chemicals essential for the manufacture of dry cells using local raw materials thereby saving Zambia more than K250,000 in foreign exchange annually.

Commercial Industrial Trades (CIT) started producing zinc chloride and ammonium chloride last month, managing director Mr Kingsley Lungu said.

CIT is already producing two tonnes of zinc chloride a day but full production of ammonium chloride would be reached at the end of next month, Mr Lungu said.

Imports

The chemicals, which are being imported by several firms, use zinc from the mining industry and ammonia from Nitrogen Chemicals but hydrochloric acid still has to be imported.

"The cost in terms of foreign exchange to import the hydrochloric acid is minimal since the chemical is fairly cheap on the overseas market," Mr Lungu said.

Zinc chloride is used largely in the manufacture of dry cells and batteries and manufacturers of these import about 70 per cent of the raw materials.

Dying

It is used in the timber industry while ammonium chloride is used in galvanising, soldering and fabric dying.

CIT is considering exporting the chemicals but it is restrained by the shortage of containers.

The problem of containers is not too serious now with the local market because we recycle them. Customers return empty containers when they get chemicals," Mr Lungu said.

CSO: 3400/171

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

TANKER SINKS--A ZAMBIA Army petrol tanker on Wednesday sank into the Zambezi river at Liyoyelo pontoon in Mongu district. The tanker was carrying 15,000 litres of regular petrol from the Government fuel depot in Mongu to the new one which has just opened in Kalabo district. It was on its second trip to Kalabo when it sank. Confirming the accident, Western Province under-secretary Mr Leslie Mbula said the driver of the tanker managed to swim to the bank safely. Efforts were being made by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) who used the pontoon to ferry building materials to Kalabo to retrieve the tanker. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 84 p 2]

CSO: 3400/171

BULAWAYO FIRM TO EARN \$1.9 MILLION FROM EXPORT NEXT YEAR

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English Oct 84 p 6

[Text] A Bulawayo firm of exhaust systems manufacturers, Bosal Central Africa (Pvt) Ltd., has made a major breakthrough in exports to Canada, Belgium and South Africa.

"We expect our earnings to increase from the present figure of \$750,000 to \$1.9 million next year, with South Africa being our main export market," says managing director Mr Theo Nel.

The export potential showed a great deal of promise, with contacts already established in Nigeria, the Gulf states and the United States.

The company had begun focusing its efforts on Malawi and Zambia, he said.

"After only three years of entering the export market. I think we have done very well for our products which are manufactured to world standards.

"I am very optimistic about the future," said Mr Nel.

The company had suspended a major expansion programme to give Zimbabwe its only precision tubing plant. When it was brought into production, the proposed tubing plant would, in the initial stage, increase turnover at home by at least \$1.5 million, he said.

"We are, however, spending \$500,000 to construct a warehouse for raw materials in January."

While business at home had been hit by the economic depression forcing production down to 70 percent of capacity, 50 percent of the total production bill went to exports.

"We are not a stagnant organisation, and we are always looking for a chance to expand and diversify," said Mr Nel.

Only three years ago a major export drive had been launched, and during the current year had been expected to yield no more than \$120,000.

Mr Nel said two factors assisted the company's export effort. "Being labour intensive, we can handle the smaller production grants and this makes us competitive on the export markets."

The other factor was that the company manufactured its products to world specification and standards, with the quality of product readily accepted, he said.

The company, whose range of products includes all types of exhaust pipes and motor vehicle accessories, set up a plant in Bulawayo in 1967 with a capital outlay of \$25,000 and a labour force of only nine.

Mr Nel said the company was now worth between \$4 million and \$5 million and employed 128.

The turnover was growing and currently exceeded \$3 million per year.

CSO: 3400/154

ROAD PROJECTS FOR RURAL DISTRICTS

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 7 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] A Dm17 million road programme covering 14 rural districts in Zimbabwe and funded by the Federal Republic of Germany starts early next year (1985).

A rural road specialist from the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr Erfried Neubauer who is a regional economist and consulting engineer from the FRG organisation. Gitec visited Murewa Kubatana District Council last month where he said that the money would go on constructing and improving communal roads in rural areas.

The 14 rural districts will have their new roads constructed and existing ones improved by the end of next year, according to the MUREWA NEWS. The programme is a joint effort by the governments of Zimbabwe and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Mr Neubauer said that one-third of the total amount of the funds needed for the project would be provided by the Zimbabwe Government and Murewa Kubatana District Council will benefit from five new roads and eight bridges which will be constructed under the programme.

The specialist said that his organisation had been asked to develop a method of economically evaluating the programme for the new roads and for improving existing ones.

Mr Neubauer, who was accompanied by other specialists from his country also met council works committees from Mutoko and Goromonzi to assess areas which needed immediate attention.

The old Harare-Mutoko strip road has been a source of major problems. The road serves people from communal small-scale and resettlement farming areas as well as linking the Chitowa Uzumba-Maramba Pfunge, and Murewa areas to Nyadire market centres and grain depots at Murewa.

Transporters and bus operators have discontinued using the old road and this move had placed many communal people in a difficult position as they did not have any regular form of transport to rely on. It is hoped that the discussions that were held between the specialists and his team, the Murewa district administrator, Cde Bernard Chahuruva, the Murewa Kubatana District Council officials, officials from Agritex and the District Development Fund will result in the old road being upgraded.

CSO: 3400/154

## BRIEFS

PEASANTS IN DAIRY PROJECT--The British government has given \$7.7 million towards the Rusitu resettlement project near Chimanimani--the largest amount approved for Zimbabwe under the British resettlement aid scheme. Mr Andy Bearpark, head of the aid section at the British High Commission in Harare, said that the donation had come in response to a "specific request" from the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. It will be used to purchase 6 900 hectares of land on which 647 peasant farmers will be resettled. "The whole project is dairy," explained Mr Bearpark, "and milk from the area will supply the Chipinge dairy. Each of the farmers will have about seven dairy cows for milking, on a small plot of land. The milk will be collected regularly by a Dairy Marketing Board tanker and taken to Chipinge. The money will cover the whole project--the purchase of the land and the basic infrastructure, for example roads, water supplies schools, clinics and cattle dips. This will be the thirty-fifth resettlement project being financed with British aid in Zimbabwe, Mr Bearpark said, and he confirmed that it is the largest, and the first dairy project. The agreement was scheduled to be signed in Harare yesterday. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Oct 84 p 3]

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES MISSED--Great potential for business with importers in Mozambique is being ignored by Zimbabwean companies, says Harare businessman, Mr Roger de Sa, whose company, RHB Import and Export, has in the last eight months been involved in exports to that country amounting to about \$7 million--all of which were promptly paid for by the Mozambicans. "Too many local companies do not see business with Mozambique as being permanent," said Mr de Sa. "But our relationship with them is immaculate. They are eager to push as much business as possible through Zimbabwe and there have been absolutely no problems with payment. Unfortunately, this enthusiasm is not shared by Zimbabwean businessmen. It is time that we started taking Mozambique seriously as a trading partner and look for opportunities to replace imports from elsewhere with those from that country." RHB was directly involved in exports to Mozambique totalling \$2 million over the last eight months. The remaining \$5 million was exported by "several large Zimbabwean companies," he continued, with RHB as their consultant and representative. The bulk of the goods exported were steel products and consumer goods. RHB plans to open an office in Maputo next year because of the potential for Zimbabwe to import such items as fish and timber from Mozambique. The company is currently negotiating for another \$2 million of exports to that country. Regarding his company's consultancy work, Mr de Sa said that RHB advises on documentation, export formalities and payment procedures. It is also doing business with Angola and with Portugal. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 19 Oct 84 p 11]