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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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/12223

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH CANARY ISLANDS--(Manuel Barreto Acursa), the Canary Islands' economy and trade adviser, said in Luanda yesterday that the autonomous government of the Canary Islands would like to extend a credit line to the People's Republic of Angola. (Manuae Acursa) is currently holding talks with Angolan authorities in Luanda. During a press conference, he stated that the amount of this loan has not yet been fixed, but it only depends on his talks with Angolan officials. According to (Manuel Barreto Acursa), the Canary Islands would like to serve as a bridge for Angola's foreign trade with a number of countries from Europe and America, because of its excellent strategic situation and infrastructure. He said that to this end his talks with Angolan officials from the Ministries of Planning, Foreign Trade, and Energy and Petroleum, as well as from Capotang [expansion unknown] and Angonave [expansion unknown] enterprises, have centered on trade and the use of the Canary Islands' ports and naval docks. During the press conference, (Manuel Acursa) also stated that the Canary Islands intends to create joint import and export enterprises with Angola. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 28 Nov 86 MB] /12232

CLOSER TIES WITH PARLIAMENTARIANS--Luanda, 3 December (ANGOP/PANA)--Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said in Luanda on Monday that his country's admission as a member of the African Parliamentary Union and the IPU gives Angola the possibility of broadcasting its positions and securing greater international solidarity with its struggle. In the presence of the Angolan parliamentarians who met in extraordinary session, the Angolan head of state stressed that the country must strengthen and develop its multilateral relations with other parliamentarians from all over the world as well as European Parliament groups. After recalling the warm welcome given by the European parliamentarians to the traitor Jonas Savimbi, Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that part of our struggle embodies our defense of justice, freedom and the ideals of social progress, with the aim of eliminating the humiliating and aggressive apartheid regime from southern Africa. [Text] [Dakar PANA in French 1039 GMT 3 Dec 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/503

MASIRE CALLS ON BUSINESS TO OVERCOME RSA SANCTIONS

MB281152 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, today called on the private sector to think of more ways of taking advantage of government incentive schemes and credit with commercial banks to embark on industries designed to substitute imports. In a meeting with members of the business community at the Gaborone National Stadium Conference Center, Dr Masire said local production was essentially the answer to the problem of unreasonable threat to disruption of supplies and employment.

The president said it was time the private sector and the government worked more closely for the problems they face were likely to escalate as a result of external factors over which Botswana has very limited control influence. He called upon the business community in Botswana to stand ready to overcome the effects of economic sanction on South Africa. Dr Masire said in this respect Botswana will be more dependent on the resourcefulness of the private sector to ensure that South African problems are not wholly transferred to Botswana.

He said investigations and trial on sources of supplies and routes should be explored now so that Botswana would not be caught unprepared later.

The president called for collective responsibility and expressed hope that both the private sector and the government would work together in harmony to develop a very good climate for service. Dr Masire said the private sector has as much responsibility for social and moreal leadership as government.

/12232

CSO: 3400/503

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

VICE PRESIDENT ATTACKS APARTHEID--Debate on the president's opening address to Parliament ended yesterday with a strong attack on the South African policy of apartheid and destabilization. At the end of it, the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, said continuation of apartheid would also bring (?untold) economic and social harm. He urged the South African Government to listen to the international community and dismantle apartheid instead of (?rushing) its soldiers to attack neighboring countries. Mr Mmusi said architects of apartheid such as Magnus Malan and Hilgard Muller had nothing to fear in black majority rule. The vice president said Botswana and the rest of the world were not interested in reforms, because apartheid could not be reformed. Mr Mmusi warned that South Africa could pass the effects of sanctions imposed on it to her neighbors. He appealed to politicians to make people aware of such likely consequences on Botswana as South Africa closing the border. [Text] [Gaborone domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 3 Dec 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/503

GHANA

BRIEFS

OIL TRANSACTIONS ADDED TO WEEKLY AUCTION--The government is preparing to move crude oil import transactions to the weekly auctions, Accra sources have told AED. The move is likely to be accompanied by the introduction of IMF standby funds to the auction to make oil purchases feasible at the floating auction rate. Without the funds, the shift of oil imports from the first window--where they trade with essential drugs imports, debt service payments and cocoa exports, at the prevailing official rate of \$1 = C90--would put a considerable strain on the auction's resources. Just \$1.29 million was available at the most recent auction on 31 October. So far the auction has been funded by foreign exchange drawn from UK-based Standard Chartered Bank's \$80 million bridging loan and export earnings (AED 25:10:86). Funds from the 17 October SDR 81.8 million (\$98.2 million) IMF standby package should considerably swell auction funds, but the allocations may not satisfy long-term demand. Accra financial analysts are now speculating as to whether the government will also put cocoa export earnings through the second window. Meanwhile, the cedi fell slightly at the 31 October auction to \$1 = C149 from \$1 = C147 the previous week. There were 32 bids ranging from \$1 = C143-157, worth a total \$2.03 million, auction sources told AED. Only 22 bidders scooped the available funds. [Text] [London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 1-14 Nov 86 p 7] /8309

MISTREATMENT OF NATIONALS IN TOGO--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has expressed grave concern about reports of maltreatment of Ghanaians visiting or resident in Togo. In a statement, the ministry said it is well known that of late, Ghanaians in Togo have received anything but good treatment from the Togolese authorities. In contrast to the humane treatment that Ghana has traditionally extended to Togolese nationals in the country, Ghanaians in Togo have often been subjected to harassment, arrest, detention without trial, and deportations in violation of international law. Such actions also go against the spirit of ECOWAS. For this reason, Ghanaians have been warned not to go to Togo in their interest. According to the statement, agents of the Togolese Government have even gone to the extent of violating with impunity the diplomatic immunity of Ghanaian diplomats in Lome. The statement cited an instance on 13 October this year when three young Ghanaians were abducted by the Togolese police and are still being held in detention, despite representations made by Ghana. Again, 33 Ghanaians were arrested and deported by Togo on 24th of last month, without any valid reason. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Dec 86 AB] /6662

FOOD AID AGREEMENT WITH CANADA--Ghana and Canada today signed a 6.5 million Canadian dollar food aid agreement. Under the instruments, Ghana can take advantage of Canadian grant facility to purchase 10,000 tons of wheat, 2,700 tons of vegetable oil, and 700 tons of skimmed milk powder from Canada. The revenue generated by the sale of these food items will be used to support CIDA's [Canadian International Development Agency] sponsored government development projects in Ghana. [Excerpts] [Accra Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 26 Nov 86 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/501

NEW COCOA PRODUCTION RECORD ESTABLISHED

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 1-7 Nov 86 p 8

[Text] Cocoa production for the 1985/86 season — which closed on 30 September — reached a new record of 580,000 tonnes, Agriculture Minister Denis Bra Kanon told a 28 October meeting of local buyers and officials in Abidjan.

This is 5.1 per cent up on 1984/85's record 552,000 tonnes and confirms cocoa analysts and traders' forecasts of a higher crop for this year. Previous official comments on the 1985/86 crop predicted a shortfall of between 50,000-75,000 tonnes on 1984/85 (AED 4:10:86; 30:8:86). However, Bra Kanon reiterated that because of low rainfall, the 1986/87 crop is likely to total about 500,000 tonnes.

The 1985/86 season has also seen record palm oil output of 190,000 tonnes, up 32 per cent on the previous season's 144,000 tonnes, Bra Kanon announced.

During a recent tour of the main coffee-growing regions, Bra Kanon said the government plans to produce an additional 150,000 tonnes a year of the country's second most valuable export commodity by 2000. Trade sources put the 1985/86 crop at around 280,000 tonnes, slightly up on the previous year's 275,000 tonnes but below the 300,000-tonne target. As with cocoa, the present inadequate rains are likely to result in a smaller crop next year.

The government is launching a CFA 20,000 million (\$61.4 million) coffee expansion scheme for which it hopes to secure funding from the World Bank and France's Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE), Bra Kanon

disclosed. The government will provide subsidies to enable some 10,000 hectares of coffee to be planted each year and will open nurseries capable of producing 36.5 million coffee cuttings annually, he added. In addition, the present pruning rate of 11,000 hectares of ageing coffee bushes will be raised to 15,000 hectares a year.

A crucial element of the programme will be improving coffee quality, according to Bra Kanon, who revealed that a record amount of some 50,000 tonnes of unmarketable black beans were produced in 1984/85, resulting in a loss in export earnings of around CFA 10,000 million (\$30.7 million).

He attributed the decline in quality largely to buyer pressure on farmers to deliver coffee cherries, which encouraged the harvesting of unripe coffee. He warned that factories taking delivery of poor quality beans might be closed. In an initial move to boost quality, the 1986/87 coffee season opened on 1 November — one month later than previously. Cocoa retains the earlier date.

/8309

CSO: 3400/521

ADB, OPEC FUND COOPERATE IN RICE VENTURES

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 8-14 Nov 86 p 4

[Text] The African Development Bank board is expected to approve a \$17.7 million African Development Fund (ADF) loan by the end of November for a five-year rainfed rice development project.

Total cost is estimated at about \$26.7 million, with the remainder coming from a \$4.6 million OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) loan approved at the end of October, and the government.

The project aims to treble rice output — most of which is grown in Nyanza and Western provinces as a minority crop — to 64,800 tonnes, from the present 21,600 tonnes, improving Kenya's prospects of food self-sufficiency. Work includes construction of one rice mill at Busia in Western province, two at Migori in Nyanza and supply of parboiling equipment enabling each mill to process about 12,000 tonnes a year. It also includes construction of 115 kilometres of rural roads and rehabilitation of 200 kilometres of rural access roads; setting up two 215-hectare seed multiplication farms; extension services and training, and provision of medium-term loans to farmers for buying oxen and ox-ploughing equipment, farm implements, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and sacks.

OFID has also approved a \$5 million loan for a \$19.3 million animal health services rehabilitation project. The International Development Association is expected to provide about \$15 million for the programme, which includes construction of laboratories, offices and staff homes; rehabilitation or replacement of about 390 four and two-wheel-drive vehicles and 68

trucks belonging to the veterinary services department; provision of equipment to monitor disease and mount vaccination campaigns; purchase of drugs, sera and vaccines, and pilot trials to control tse tse fly and ticks.

The UN Development Programme and Rome-based International Fund for Agricultural Development have also been asked to contribute to the project, which will last three years.

NEW NDPL CHAIRMAN CALLS FOR RECONCILIATION

AB091116 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] The National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] has called on political parties absenting themselves from the ongoing reconciliation talks to go back to the negotiating table. The call was made today in a statement read by the appointed chairlady of the NDPL, Mrs Liliana E. Sherman, at a press conference.

[Begin Sherman recording] The fact is that some of us insist on being divided. There is some anxiety even up to the very national level. This state of affairs in our national life and in our respective homes cannot be allowed to continue. It is time to break down the psychological barrier standing between us and the political parties. I repeat: It is time to break down the psychological barrier standing between us and other political parties. The NDPL urges political parties absenting themselves from ongoing reconciliatory talks to go back to the negotiating table, for it is only (?there) that lies the honor and the path to peace and progress. The challenge of our time is to make party politics meaningful and [word indistinct] to our people. Speaking from my heart, I want to say to all our opponents that membership of different political parties should not make us enemies to each other. We are all one people. Membership of different political parties only means we hold [word indistinct] various beliefs on how best our country's affairs should be organized in various ways. We are all partners. We therefore cannot afford to emphasize our differences. Whether our differences [words indistinct], we must seek to understand each other. Let us be prepared to raise an argument and at the same time to (?lose) them in the common interest of this nation and our people.

It is true that all around us, there are stiff challenges. It is also true that some of us are disappointed because they do not get what they expected. But the fact of this matter is that we are [words indistinct] seeking the interest of the Liberian people and the nation. The challenge is to build a safe and happier Liberia we could all be proud of.

/6662

CSO: 3400/530

NATION RETHINKS ECONOMIC POLICY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Nov 86 p 11

[Article by Gerald L'Ange]

[Text] Mozambique's Frelimo Government has taken another big step away from its original economic policy in an effort to get the country out of its desperate plight.

It is now pinning its hopes on crop production by peasant farmers to lead an economic revival.

This will mean a reversal of the policy adopted by the Marxist-Leninist Government at independence, when big state-run farms were created with the intention that they would largely take over agricultural production.

That move resulted in a sharp drop in agricultural production. The state farms were inefficient while the peasant farmers, deprived of incentives to produce, tended to grow only enough to feed their families.

When the farmers did sell their produce there was little they could do with the money because it had depreciated steeply in value and in any case there were few consumer goods to spend it on.

Finance Minister Abdul Magid Osman said at the weekend that priority in Mozambique's economic rehabilitation was being given to the stimulation of agricultural production by peasant families.

He said this would mean making consumer goods available to the peasantry but did not elaborate on how this would be arranged.

Mr Osman's announcement at a news briefing echoes views that have been gaining strength within Frelimo for some time. The late President Samora Machel told the People's Assembly several months

ago that the Government had been led astray by an obsession with preventing capital accumulation among the peasantry.

"We've been afraid of involving everyone in food production," he said, "afraid of creating a class of rich peasants."

What the policy did create was a class of rich market stallholders in the towns. Lacking either their own or state-owned transport to get their produce to the markets, the farmers were at the mercy of private hauliers and market stallholders, who imposed huge price mark-ups.

These put foodstuffs beyond the reach of many Mozambicans, and even resulted in much of it being thrown away, but still earned big profits for the stallholders.

Lesson

Security Minister Sergio Vieira said a survey had shown that some stallholders were earning in a day what Cabinet Ministers earned in a month.

It was a situation that had been seen elsewhere in Africa, but Frelimo was late to learn the lesson.

Mr Osman also said severe austerity measures would be introduced in an effort to reduce the deficits on the state budget and the losses at which both private and state companies were running.

The state budget deficit is currently about R107 million.

The austerity measures will entail dismissing some civil servants

and some employees of unproductive companies, Mr Osman said. They would, however, be "relocated" in productive work in the countryside.

It appears, however, that the relocation will not involve the forced removals that have been imposed in the past, when unemployed Mozambicans were rounded up and moved out of the towns.

According to the official news agency AIM, Mr Osman said the relocation would be handled "through financial and economic incentives rather than through administrative measures".

He did not say what these incentives will be or what kind of work the people moved to the country will do there.

Mr Osman said the second priority in the rehabilitation of the economy would be improvement of transport and communications. He pointed to the key role Mozambique's ports and railways play in efforts to reduce the Southern African countries' dependence on South Africa.

He referred only indirectly to another key aspect of transportation in Mozambique — the disruption of road and rail transport by the MNR guerillas and the major contribution this has made to the economic decline.

Mr Osman blamed the decline essentially on South Africa's support for the guerillas and what he said were economic sanctions imposed by Pretoria.

"These sanctions are not declared but they are very real," he said.

For instance, he said, South Africa had deliberately diverted traffic away from Maputo port, so that last year it handled only about 900 000

tons of South African traffic compared with six million tons in 1974.

Deliberate

(South African officials have previously denied these allegations and said the traffic declined because shippers did not like using the inefficient port. The officials pointed out that South African Transport Services were helping to improve the port.)

Mr Osman also saw deliberate South African sanctions in the reduction of the number of Mozambicans on the South African mines from 118 000 at independence in 1975 to about 60 000 now.

He cited also South Africa's unilateral scrapping of the arrangement under which 60 percent of the miners' wages were paid initially to the Mozambique Government in gold at the official price. The Government then sold the gold at the much higher market price.

The foreign exchange thus earned was one of the main pillars of the Mozambican economy before independence and for the first few years of independence.

Its loss has, according to Mr Osman, pushed Mozambique's foreign debt up to about R1 300 million dollars.

To back up Frelimo's claim that Mozambique's economic woes are due to South African destabilisation rather than to Frelimo policy, Mr Osman said the country's gross national product grew at about 2,6 percent a year from 1975 to 1981, but from 1981 to 1985 it fell by six percent.

Whatever caused Mozambique's slide into poverty, Frelimo appears now to be tackling the problem in a realistic way — literally at grassroots level.

/13046

CSO: 3400/466

MOZAMBIQUE

RENAMO'S SOARES CLAIMS MOZAMBIKAN FORCES TO COLLAPSE SOON

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Oct 86 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Machel Will Soon Fall Says Renamo"]

[Text] Durban--The government of President Samora Machel of Mozambique will be brought to a fall within 6 months says Mr Alvaro Soares, who is generally regarded as the second in command of the resistance movement Renamo.

In an interview this week from Oporto in Portugal he told DIE BURGER that hundreds of Frelimo soldiers were deserting to Renamo, for which they were subsequently fighting. The desertion is of such an extent that within 6 months the Mozambican armed forces will be overrun.

Renamo has already taken control of four villages in the north of Mozambique. The villages are Zumbo and Mutarare in Tete Province, Caia in Northern Sofala, and Milange in Zambezia Province. Yesterday it was reported that a fifth village, Ulongue in Tete Province, was not controlled by Renamo.

According to Mr Soares, Frelimo suffered heavy losses in fighting for the villages, while Renamo had few casualties. Renamo is now making preparations for a direct attack upon Beira and later Maputo, Mr Soares said.

Mr Soares denied that Renamo was using Malawi as a jumping-off point for attacks on the Mozambican government. Renamo forces were not entering Mozambique from Malawi either, he said.

ANC Bases

"We have no negotiations with President Hastings Banda. Everyone who knows President Banda knows that he does not permit foreign soldiers on his territory."

Renamo is definitely not receiving help from the South African government, Mr Soares said. Renamo is being financed by "influential people," but he would not expand upon who these people are.

Mr Soares also maintained that there are several open ANC bases near Maputo.

He is not surprised at the South African government's decision to expel Mozambican workers in retaliation for ANC attacks, he said. He has intelligence information that ANC terrorists who carried out various terror-attacks in Natal came from two ANC camps near Maputo.

He said that it is a known fact that Mr Joe Slovo, one of the leaders of the ANC, is openly conducting his activities from Mozambique.

13238/12851

CSO: 3401/22

MOZAMBIQUE

ZIMBABWEAN JOURNALIST GIVES VIEWS OF RENAMO'S ORGANIZATION

MB261900 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 26 Nov 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] If the Mozambique Government is to be believed--and journalists who go into Mozambique on the government's side--rebels of the MNR, or Renamo are raggle-taggle group of bandits with no real policies, terrorizing civilians and destroying towns and settlements. It is also claimed that the guerrillas are still getting substantial help from South Africa and now from Malawi. Well, Zimbabwean freelance journalist Tim Lambon has just been into Mozambique on the rebel's side. Robin White asked him what his impression was of the rebels:

[Begin recording] [Lambon] My impression that, in fact, they are a very well-organized guerrilla organization. They have a certain amount of barbarism involved in their operations. I don't think that is terribly humanitarian at the best of times, but certainly they have got a very definite idea of what they are fighting for, which is for free enterprise, basically, and freedom of religion and freedom to go back to their tribal system. They are organized. They do have an administration that is set up. They have schools that are in operating. They have clinics are are operating. Their local courts are being operated along traditional lines in each of the provinces.

[White] How far did you travel with them?

[Lambon] We must have traveled in the region between 800 and 1,200 km by dug-out canoe, inflatable rubber boat across the Zambezi, walking and also on captured motorcycles.

[White] You were with a party of Renamo soldiers, weren't you?

[Lambon] Yes, we were with a party of Renamo soldiers.

[White] Do you have any idea how many men Renamo now have under arms permanently?

[Lambon] President Dhlakama reckons they have in the region of 22,000 regular soldiers, permanently; and they were now building up their irregular force.

[White] Now, you saw Dhlakama. What kind of a man is he?

[Lambon] Dhlakama is a very quiet man, very intelligent, sophisticated; thinking man who doesn't have a lot of ideas about PR work and projecting the image of his organization, which is probably why it has such a poor world image. Everybody has only heard about it from Frelimo, who are obviously not friendly; and they come over as a disparate group of bandits. They are in fact not like this at all. He is a very intelligent man, who speaks impeccable Portuguese and understands English very well, but he is a bit shy to use English.

[White] Where did you see him?

[Lambon] We saw him at his Gorongosa headquarters, which is in the Sofala Province in the district of Gorongosa.

[White] It appears that recently the MNR have slightly changed policy and that they are now trying to hold on to towns rather than just hitting and destroying them and going back into the bush. Is that right? Did you see evidence of that?

[Lambon] Yes, we saw evidence of that in several of the towns. We went into places like Morrumbala, several other towns, Milange. They have in fact gone into these places. They have taken them over from Frelimo. They have captured Frelimo stocks of clothing, food, medicines and weapons; and they are now holding on to the towns although they have destroyed the infrastructure of the town, so to speak. Because they could not hold those towns in the face of a concerted attack--they would rather melt back into the bush--they have done through and they have basically employed a scorched earth policy, although their military forces remain in that town, holding on to it as long as they possibly can.

[White] Now, there have been claims of continued South African support for Renamo and also of Malawian support now for Renamo. What evidence did you see of that?

[Lambon] We specifically went into Mozambique. Because we were a news team, we went in specifically to look for any evidence that will support those claims. We did not find a button, a boot, a round, a single thing.

[White] What about the Malawian connection?

[Lambon] We traveled rather extensively along the Malawi border, and we talked to a lot of people who are involved with them; not only the Renamo guerrillas themselves, but also to local peasants and people on the roads in situation where there weren't any Renamo people present, so that we could

actually speak very freely with these people. Nobody could tell us of any involvement from the Malawian side at all. The only thing that Renamo seems to get from Malawi is J&B whiskey and Cokes and Fantas.

[White] Now, I understand that you are a white Zimbabwean and you used to be in Ian Smith's army. Could you in any way be said to be looking at the MNR through rather rosetinted spectacles in that you might have political sympathy for them?

[Lambon] I don't think I have political sympathy for them. I have operated with a number of guerrilla organizations as a cameraman and as a television producer, and they are not the best that I have ever seen. From the point of view of politics, well I don't think that they are going to be able to do anything more for Mozambique than Frelimo has been able to do. In fact, they are going to have a darn sight more difficult job, because they have destroyed everything. [end recording]

/6662

CSO: 3400/512

AIM: CHILDREN KIDNAPPED BY RENAMO REPORTEDLY DYING IN CAMPS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 86 p 8

[Text]

MAPUTO. — Children kidnapped by Mozambican rebels are dying daily of hunger and disease at rebel bases, it was reported yesterday.

A dispatch from the Mozambican national news agency, Aim, gave accounts of villagers in Central Zambezia Province, focal point of the war by anti-marxist rebels against the government.

Aim cited government figures showing that 1,5 million people in Zambezia, half of them under 15, are at risk of starvation in the province, largely because of disruptions from the decade-long war.

The bush war is reported to be intensifying, particularly in Zambezia and other provinces near the border with Malawi, where the rebels are reported to be based.

The government has said just under four million people now face the risk of starvation in a country of 13,4 million, mainly because of war-re-

lated problems in the countryside.

After falling to below two million early this year, the total now at risk is now nearly as high as in 1983-84, when more than 100 000 people died of hunger during severe drought.

So far, there have been no reports of mass deaths.

Aim quoted Mrs Arinaquina Muntchari (38), as saying she was kidnapped by a rebel gang from her village of Viriua in Zambezia along with four children. After six months she escaped, but with only two children. One died of disease at the rebel camp, and her 11-year-old son, the eldest, was taken away to study.

Aim said it was common for boys from 10 to 12 to be recruited by force into the rebel ranks.

"Mozambican citizens returning from Malawi speak of such 'disappearances' of children from refugee camps established in Malawi," said the dispatch from Quelimane, the coastal capital of the province.

Mr Antonio Nimuelane, another peasant who escaped from a rebel camp, told Aim he saw children die of malaria, measles, diarrhoea and parasite diseases.

"There they don't give food or medicine. Often the children just eat plant roots, and these are poisonous. They vomit and they end up dying. Nobody is allowed to leave the base, not even to look for cures," he said.

The Ile district in Northern Zambezia had 105 primary schools at the start of the year, with 23 740 students.

"Now, because of the war, we only have 46 schools left, and the number of pupils has dropped to 16 470," the district director of education was quoted as saying.

Schools, clinics and maternity centres are among the most frequent targets of rebel attacks in a campaign aimed at destroying the country's social and economic infrastructure, the dispatch said. —SAPA-AP.

/13046

CSO: 3400/466

MOZAMBIQUE

AIM CONCERNED OVER MALAN 'THREAT' TO JOURNALISTS

MB281235 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] There is serious concern in Maputo following threats made against the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY by South Africa's Defense Minister Magnus Malan at the weekend. General Malan told a meeting in Petersburg in Transvaal Province last weekend that the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY was one of the agencies responsible for what he called a provocative campaign of lies apparently against the Pretoria regime. Gen Malan said other agencies involved were ANGOP of Angola and TASS of the Soviet Union. A report on this matter by the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY yesterday says the idea that Frontline States' news agencies are run from Moscow is seen as part of the conspiracy theory of Pretoria's total onslaught policy. The news agency said the South Africans have never shown any of its reports to be false. However, on the other hand, there have been no problems in proving that some reports on South African state media, SABC, are untrue.

The MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY recalls that on 12 November this year, the SABC television news claimed that air traffic personnel at Maputo Airport had been arrested for negligence on the night of the crash of President Samora Machel's plane. This SABC TV news report was proved to be false and fictitious. The MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY says that the statement by Gen Malan could be a veiled death threat against journalists who work for the agency.

/6662

CSO: 3400/512

BRIEFS

FRG DONATES DEVELOPMENT FUNDS--The FRG Government has granted an amount totalling about DM30 million to Mozambique. This money will be used toward the rehabilitation of the industrial and financial estate [parque], investments in production, and energy distribution for production purposes. This money will also be used to rehabilitate Maputo's central thermal station. The FRG will also support our country by supplying 6,000 tons of maize, 500 tons of maize flour, and more than 1,000 tons of rice as well as other foodstuffs. The accord providing this grant of CM 30 million was signed in Maputo today by two delegations headed by Rui Lousa, deputy minister of transport and communication, and Dr (Langel), secretary of state in the FRG Ministry of Economic Cooperation. The FRG delegation left Maputo this morning for home after placing a wreath at the monument of the Mozambican heroes. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 26 Nov 86 MB] /6662

GRAIN DEFICIT--The Mozambican Trade Ministry says the state grain marketing board AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company of Mozambique] will take delivery of only 61,000 tons of grain this year, which is an all-time low. The report, released in Maputo, said the figure compared with purchases of 74,000 tons last year and blamed the fall on drought and the country's civil war. It said Mozambique was facing a grain deficit of 161,000 tons between now and the end of April. Hunger-related deaths had already been reported from the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, and Inhambane. The report said malnutrition was rampant throughout the country. International aid will be needed to make up the grain deficit. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 Dec 86 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/512

NIGERIA

NEW ANTI-APARTHEID STRATEGY ADOPTED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 18 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The Federal Government has adopted a new strategy in registering its protest against the massive support the apartheid regime in South Africa is giving the rebel Renamo, the Mozambican National Resistance.

This was made known yesterday in a BBC Network Africa by External Affairs Minister, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi who was interviewed by BBC correspondent Devina Daughan.

Professor Akinyemi regretted that there has been an upsurge of refugees fleeing Renamo guerrilla attack in recent times and blamed this on the massive support the South African Government was giving the rebels.

He said the new flood of emigrants leaving Mozambique was being seen as a proof that South African assistance to rebels had increased. He added that this development has caused great concern not only to the Mozambican Government but also to its close friends and supporters like Nigeria.

And instead of the old method of condemning the rebel attacks and the South African support, Nigeria has resorted to lobbying the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council with a view to getting them to pressurise South Africa to stop backing the rebels.

/8309

CSO: 3400/523

NIGERIA

COMMENTARY NOT SURPRISED BY RSA BOMBING THREAT

AB052023 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Emam Ahigbe commentary]

[Text] That racist South Africa has planned to bomb strategic locations in the country should not come as a surprise, rather, it should be regarded as an acknowledgement by the Pretoria regime of Nigeria's indefatigable efforts at dismantling the obnoxious policy of apartheid. It is also an acceptance by the racist government of Nigeria's leadership role in the African Continent. All along, Nigeria has been an ardent crusader against the continued existence of a white minority regime that thrives on the exploitation of the majority blacks while denying them their right to participate in the political activities of their fatherland.

After all, was it not Nigeria's open commitment to the liberation struggle in South Africa that rightly earned her membership of the Frontline States, although geographically she is not one of them? And in recent times, Nigeria's dynamic and purposeful foreign policy has undoubtedly been geared toward the total elimination of apartheid. For example, she has been in the forefront in advocating mandatory economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime as the only way of destroying a system that prevails in debasing humanity.

And indeed, Britain's refusal to think along this line made Nigeria to lead a 40-nation boycott of the Edinburgh Commonwealth Games. Besides, Nigeria's moral and material support for the Frontline States that frequently face a spate of unprovoked attacks from the racist regime make Pieter Botha and his racist clique uncomfortable. Unfortunately, South Africa, has chosen the wrong course of action. Her diabolical plans to silence Nigeria through bomb attacks cannot deter Nigeria from her chosen course of spearheading events that will finally result in the crushing of apartheid. Pretoria should have realized that Nigeria, as an independent country, cannot be intimidated, neither can she be cowed into submission to what she does not believe in.

Nigeria strongly believes in the universal principle of fundamental human rights. She believes in majority rule which Western democracy so much cherishes. But what happens in South Africa today is a complete negation of these principles. Here is a country whose so-called leadership has thrown the

basic values of democracy to the dogs. Indeed, it is a country whose leadership derives satisfaction in killing or maiming innocent lives for daring to ask for their rights.

South Africa, in the last 6 years or so, has continued to unleash wanton and unprovoked attacks against its neighbors. In all these attacks, the racists had left the affected neighboring states with enormous loss of lives and property. Pretoria is often quick to say that the raids are directed at SWAPO and ANC nationalist fighters. But in fact, the victims are usually harmless civilians. One may now ask South Africa whether Nigeria has also become a base for SWAPO and ANC freedom fighters. The truth of the matter is that South Africa's planned attack is designed to intimidate and coerce Nigeria into withdrawing her support for the liberation struggle. Botswana has been attached. Zambia has been cut off, Zimbabwe sanctioned, and Lesotho intimidated--all by racist South Africa. All these apart, South Africa is planning to take another ridiculous step. The president of the African National Congress, ANC, Oliver Tambo, disclosed recently in Lagos that there were threats on the lives of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

But the questions now are: For how long will Pretoria continue to harass countries that dare oppose the inhuman policy of apartheid? For how long will South Africa continue to exhibit its wanton show of military might. As a matter of fact, the international community in general, and Africa in particular, have to take urgent steps to check South Africa's continued violation of the territorial integrity of African states. Unfortunately, South Africa's Western allies, especially the United States and Britain, have continued to ignore the obvious dangers inherent in South Africa's belligerency. But, to the same, there are now visible cracks on the walls of apartheid. Business conglomerates in the United States and Britain have begun to show their contempt for apartheid by withdrawing their investments from the racist enclave. These are ominous signs that South Africa's apartheid policy will sooner than later be condemned to the scrap heap of history.

As for its proposed attack on Nigeria, it is like going on a suicide mission. The racist overlords are better advised to stay within South Africa to suffer the humiliation the inevitable defeat of apartheid will bring about.

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CSO: 3400/529

NIGERIA

BABANGIDA ON TOGO, GHANA CRISIS MEDIATION

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 9 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Shehu Dauda]

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has said Nigeria would explore the possibility of solving the disagreement between Togo and Ghana over the recent coup.

President Babangida was speaking to a four-man delegation that brought a special message from President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo at Dodan Barracks yesterday.

He said Nigeria was particularly concerned because of the special relationship existing between the two countries.

He stated that a Commission of Inquiry will be set up to assess the situation and advise on what steps to be taken.

President Babangida thanked the delegation for the briefing and gave them an assurance of Nigeria's continued support.

Earlier, the leader of the delegation, Mr. Lacle Kpotivi had briefed President Babangida about the recent disturbances in Togo.

He expressed his country's appreciation for Nigeria's show of solidarity and friendship.

Others on the delegation were Mr. Koffo Amega, Mr. Naughena Barnabo and Colonel Assih.

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CSO: 3400/523

ABACHA ON IMPROVING SOLDIERS' IMAGE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Oct 86 p 12

[Text]

THIS year's training week of the Nigerian Army Ordnance Corps (NAOC) opened on Tuesday in Ibadan with the Chief of Army Staff, Maj-Gen. Sanni Abacha, calling on the corps to improve its poor image.

In an address on the occasion, Maj-Gen. Abacha said the responsibility to improve the image of the corps should not be that of its director alone but of all officers and men of the corps.

He said that inadequate logistic support by virtually all logistic services during field trainings was a matter of serious concern to the army.

The chief of army staff explained that as a result of the shortcoming, the army was according the speedy completion of the Army Central Ammunition Depot, Kaduna, high priority.

He warned that the Nigerian Army would not hesitate to flush out all the bad eggs in the Ordnance Corps.

The address was read by the adjutant-general of the Nigerian Army, Brig. Rabiu Aliyu.

Earlier, the Director of Ordnance Services, Col. G. O. Nebo, announced the intention of the corps to transfer its warehouse from Lagos to Ibadan in November.

According to him, the Ordnance expended ₦600,000 yearly on rent for the warehouse in Lagos, adding that before the end of next year, the corps headquarters would be transferred from Lagos to Ibadan.

Col. Nebo said training of officers and men in the NAOC would be intensified while their physical fitness would be emphasised to make the men as fit as those they supported.

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CSO: 3400/524

GRAIN RELIEF FOR KANO PEST VICTIMS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Article by Mever Ayillaiozi Usman]

[Text] Federal Government has sent relief materials to victims of recent natural disasters in Niger and Kano states.

In Niger State, the materials would go to victims of a recent flood in Minna, while about 295,000 tonnes of grains have been sent to farmers in Kano State who lost their crops to pests.

A NEW NIGERIAN investigation in Minna revealed that a cheque for an undisclosed sum of money, a large consignment of foodstuffs, blankets and other kinds of clothing have been delivered to the state government.

In Kano State, the Governor, Wing Commander Mohammed Umaru, visited the farmlands invaded by pests and directed that the farmers be given 19,500 out of the 295,000 tonnes of grains donated by the Federal Government.

Secretary to the Niger State Government, Alhaji Abdulrahman Gara, confirmed the receipt of the relief materials.

Meanwhile, the state Commissioner for Information, Social Development, Youth, Sports and Culture, Mr. Solomon Yisa, has said the state relief committee would be reconstituted.

Mr. Yisa did not give any reason for the decision but said the new committee would be constituted along the same line with the Federal Relief Agency.

The Kwara State Government has sent in a 20,000 Naira donation for the rehabilitation of the victims of the flood disaster.

The donation was handed over to the Governor Garba Aliyu Mohammed by the Kwara State Commissioner for Information, Social Welfare, Youth, Sports, and Culture, Alhaji Adebayo Ajani. It brings to 170,000 Naira donations received from state governments and organisations so far.

The Sokoto State Government had earlier donated 50,000 Naira, while two pharmaceutical companies had also donated drugs worth 75,000 Naira and 25,000 Naira respectively about 52,000 families were victims of the pests invasion in Gumel, Hadejia and Kafina Hausa local government areas of the state.

Governor Umaru promised that another consignment of grains would arrive the state capital this weekend.

The Capital Aviation Services Limited which was given about 700,000 Naira contract to make an aerial spray of the affected areas reported on Sunday that it had sprayed over 400,000 hectares of farmland and the spray was expected to have been completed yesterday.

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CSO: 3400/524

BOARD OF CUSTOMS INAUGURATED IN ABUJA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Abubakar Umar]

[Text]

MEMBERS of the newly reconstituted board of Customs, Immigration and Prisons Board Services (CIPB) have been enjoined by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Colonel John Shagaya, to consider issues brought before them in the national interest.

The minister also advised each member not to be a champion of individual group or sections of the country, as the entire country "is our constituency."

Colonel Shagaya said at the inaugural meeting of the board in Abuja yesterday that the Customs and Excise Management Act of 1968 had now been replaced by the enabling decrees of 1986.

The minister said the establishment of the board became necessary following the acceptance by government of the recommendations contained in the white paper on the report of Yahaya Gusau study on customs and smuggling.

Colonel Shagaya said government decided to broaden the scope of the board to embrace the prisons services as well because it would make for better and more effective control and coordination. He said it would also ensure a maximum utilization of

human and material resources.

He said the board would operate along the same way as the Federal Civil Service Commission in respect of the Department of Customs and Excise, Immigration and Prisons Service.

"In other words, the board is charged with the responsibility for the appointment, promotion and discipline of all staff in the customs, immigration and prisons department", he added.

The minister said the three services over which the board had responsibilities were considered very sensitive by the ministry since they facilitated the discharge of national security functions assigned to him.

Colonel Shagaya said the services had of late acquired additional responsibilities that would call for dedication and uprightness on the part of all staff.

He stressed the role of the Customs and Excise Department in the operations of the second-tier foreign exchange market (SFEM) and the monitoring of aliens by the Immigration Department, who would be pouring into the country as a result of the ratification of the Phase 2 of ECOWAS protocol.

The Prisons Department was expected to translate the human rights policy of the administration into reality by humane handling of inmates of all prisons and lock-ups in the country.

Colonel Shagaya urged the board to recruit the right type of people into these services.

He said efficient officers should be rewarded while indolent, corrupt and inefficient staff, should be dismissed from the service.

The board, which has the minister of internal affairs as chairman, comprised permanent secretary of the ministry and permanent secretaries in the ministries of Finance, Trade, Transport and Aviation as well as Industries.

Other members are director of customs and excise, director of prisons service, director of immigration services, legal adviser in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and two other members appointed by the president.

The board has a secretary who is a civil servant.

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CSO: 3400/524

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR PRIORITIZED UNDER SFEM

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Text]

FEDERAL Government is giving priority to manufacturing and industrial sector under the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM), the Governor of Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) Alhaji Abdulkadir Ahmed, has said.

Alhaji Abdulkadir who stated this at the fifth bidding session of SFEM in Lagos yesterday, said 90 per cent of foreign exchange sold by banks went to manufacturing industries.

The CBN governor said the government decided to give priority to manufacturing and industrial sectors to enable the manufacturers to buy foreign exchange they required for the purchase of spare parts and the necessary raw materials to keep their factories in production.

He said the sales of foreign exchange were consistent with government policy to resuscitate ailing industries and to put them back into operation which he said would in turn bring the rate of inflation under control.

Alhaji Abdulkadir said other

sectors of the nation's economy would equally benefit from the sale of the foreign exchange in due course.

The governor said some of the beneficiaries of the foreign exchange included Peugeot Automobile Nigeria Limited (PAN), United African Company (UAC), Strabag, Leventis Technical, Cadbury, Volkswagen of Nigeria (VON), Associated Electronics Limited, Afprint Textile Company, Seven-up Bottling Company, PZ, Arewa Textile, NNPC, Guinness and Ibru.

He said some degree of confidence had been restored in the economy by our foreign creditors, following the recent successful rescheduling of our debts in London which would further promote appreciable inflow of autonomous foreign investment capital.

Alhaji Abdulkadir said foreign exchange sales totalling over 82.3 million U.S. dollars were made during the third week of bidding while over 9.8 million dollars were purchased by the public outside the SFEM bidding floor, a situation he described as a welcome development.

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CSO: 3400/524

COCOA INSPECTION CONTROLS TO TIGHTEN

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 1-7 Nov 86 p 11

[Text] Inspection controls on the cocoa crop are to be stepped up, following widespread reports of poor quality Nigerian beans in terminal markets, Agriculture, Water Resources & Rural Development Minister Major-General Gado Nasko told a Cocoa Association of London (CAL) delegation during a late-October fact-finding visit.

The government intends to make export licences for cocoa conditional on the exporter producing a federal produce inspection certificate, the delegation was told. Government officials advised buyers not to take Nigerian cocoa that has not been passed by the inspectorate.

Quality is the buyers' main concern, but the trade is also expecting a statistical shortfall in production in the 1986/87 season, bringing it down to 80,000 tonnes — the lowest for nearly 40 years. This is because farmers have been harvesting next season's cocoa early, because of the threat of black pod disease, which usually comes later in the season. This has brought some of the current season's crop into 1985/86 statistics. Even so, 1985/86 production — targeted at 175,000 tonnes — has reached only 120,000 tonnes because of extensive losses to black pod.

Cocoa buyers say problems with Nigerian cocoa started with the government's abolition of the **Nigerian Cocoa Board** on 30 June. This effectively transferred the industry to private hands. "The privatisation process happened so quickly that it meant almost the overnight loss of centralised facilities like the provision of pesticides and fertilisers and, apparently, a diminution in the power of the federal inspectorate," one European manufacturer told AED.

During meetings with the CAL team — led by Hans Fritze, chairman of West Germany's **Sopra**, and CAL chief executive Robin Dauncey — the

government denied that there had been any relaxation in inspection procedures. Officials added, however, that the influx of inexperienced cocoa dealers had meant that some of the former controls had been circumvented. The inspectorate would be strengthened, they said, to incorporate produce inspection at village level.

Eager to recoup their earnings in foreign exchange, many of the new dealers have speeded up the buying process, with the result that they have been taking poorly fermented and dried beans from farmers. Most of these beans are then rejected by Nigeria's traditional customers —

European chocolate manufacturers — and end up on the terminal market.

Concerns about quality are likely to damage Nigeria's market prospects in the short term, industry sources say. To this is added the continued threat of black pod disease and the lack of available pesticides to help farmers deal with it.

The immediate problems have meant that Nigerian cocoa has lost its premium in the market and is now trading at a small discount to the traditionally poorer quality cocoa from Cote d'Ivoire. It is also trading at a £100 (\$143.60) a tonne discount against Ghanaian cocoa, which has been its main rival on the international market.

OIL PROSPECTS, OPEC QUOTA PROSPECTS IMPROVE

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 1-7 Nov 86 p 10

[Text] The price of Nigeria's main export crudes has hovered around \$14 a barrel in the wake of the latest OPEC agreement on production restraint, although oil industry sources are more bullish about the country's oil prospects for 1987 (AED 25:10:86, Market Report).

The average spot price for Nigeria's premium Bonny light crude was \$14.20 in September, compared with the July average of \$9.55. In October, the spot price has fluctuated from a low of \$13.65 to a high of \$14.10.

There remains considerable uncertainty about the outcome of the next OPEC ministerial meeting, scheduled for 11 December, but analysts predict a "more sophisticated holding arrangement," resulting from the negotiations on quotas, with Nigeria again taking a conciliatory line.

"The Nigerians are basically taking the line of doing everything to maximise revenue, which means they won't jeopardise a general agreement by holding out for a bigger country quota," one analyst commented. He added that, as OPEC president, Petroleum Resources Minister Rilwanu Lukman had improved Nigeria's image in the organisation by his more considered approach to the negotiations.

Other commentators point out that, while Lukman is regarded as "an extremely good OPEC president," he will also have to ensure that Nigeria does not lose an opportunity to increase its quota because of the apparent importance of the OPEC president behaving in a more statesmanlike manner than the other ministers.

Optimism about Nigeria's position at the next round of quota negotiations derives mainly from the goodwill it has built up in the organisation this year. There is more doubt, however, about how Nigeria will score on the criteria on which OPEC will base new quotas.

It can be expected to score well on at least two criteria:

high population, although it is not yet known how much weight this will be given as a determinant of quota, and

production capacity — Nigeria is at present using less than 65 per cent of its 2 million barrel-a-day (b/d) potential capacity.

It will score less well, however, on other criteria:

domestic consumption, which has fallen from 300,000 b/d to 250,000 b/d since local petroleum prices were increased, and

debt — compared with other OPEC producers, Nigeria's level of indebtedness is only middle-ranking.

Nevertheless, even if Nigeria comes out about even on criteria laid down so far, observers say Lukman's "assertive diplomacy" could tip the balance in his country's favour. Even if this strategy fails, Nigeria is unlikely to be caught unawares.

Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation officials are understood to have made contingency plans to boost sales by around 500,000 b/d in the event of a return to the prices and production free-for-all of the first half of this year.

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CSO: 3400/519

CRITICISM GREET'S NEW IMPORT DUTY SYSTEM

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 1-7 Nov 86 pp 10-11

[Text] The government has cut import duty on a range of industrial raw materials and some finished manufactures. The move aims to stem the inflationary pressures on the economy which followed the naira's recent substantial depreciation on the second-tier foreign exchange market (SFEM). A preliminary schedule was released on 24 October and a comprehensive one will be published in a white paper in November.

While the new schedule of duties has somewhat rationalised the tariff system, there have been mixed reactions from the Nigerian business community, which had hoped the new rates would do more to encourage production of local goods and discourage imports of finished goods.

The system remains complex, with more than 20 basic classes of imports. Generally, it cuts duty on imported food and consumer durables by between 10-30 per cent. This will have only a limited effect when compared to what amounts to a threefold depreciation of the naira since SFEM started.

Manufacturers have welcomed the reduction in duty on industrial raw materials, but say it is less than expected. One soft drinks manufacturer points out that, although duties on the plant's main imported raw materials are down to 30 per cent from 40, this is insignificant when measured against the naira's depreciation.

Manufacturers are more critical of the reduction of duty on imported finished manufactures which directly compete with locally made ones. Duty on imported airconditioning units has been reduced to 15 per cent from 30, while that on imported televisions and radios has fallen to 50 per cent from 150. The aim may have been to compensate Nigeria's wealthier urban dwellers for the effects of the devaluation, but the move could further damage Nigeria's ailing electronics industry.

Although many Nigerian and foreign industrialists argue that the sector— which consists mainly of assembly of imported components with very little local value-added—is not significant enough to warrant substantial protection measures, they say the multi-million-naira vehicle assembly plants should be treated differently.

Under the new structure, duty on imported vehicles is reduced substantially; instead, that on completely-knocked-down component kits — the basis of local assembly operations — has only dropped from an average rate of 30 per cent to 20.

Complete imported cars with engine capacity of over 1,800 cc have had duty cut from between 200-250 per cent to 50 per cent. Cars with capacities below 1,600 cc are down to 30 per cent from 70. Duty on complete trucks, four-wheel-drive vehicles, and tractors will fall to 30 per cent from 60.

Industrialists in Lagos say they expect local vehicle assembly plants to protest against the new schedule, which will make it cheaper for fleet users to import commercial vehicles and possibly passenger cars. Local assembly plants are still negotiating a new price structure for their made-in-Nigeria vehicles, but already the country's best selling car — the Peugeot 504 — sells for about N 35,000 (\$8,951) on the open market in the wake of the naira's depreciation. The local press expects the official price of the Kaduna-assembled 504 to rise to between N 30,000-33,000 (\$7,672-8,440) from its present level price of N 11,000 (\$2,813).

In a memorandum forwarded to the government on 23 October, the Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria (MAN) argues that the maximum import duty payable by local manufacturers for their essential inputs should be 2.5 per cent, to give them a competitive edge against foreign manufacturers.

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CSO: 3400/519

DEBT RESCHEDULING TALKS ON COURSE

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 1-7 Nov 86 p 10

[Text] Pressure is increasing on commercial bank creditors involved in Nigeria's debt rescheduling negotiations to ensure a final agreement is in place before 31 December.

The creditor banks' steering committee met Finance Minister Chu Okongwu and Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) governor Abdulkadir Ahmed in London from 27-31 October to agree on the "full term sheet" of the rescheduling negotiations.

One banking source told AED that the steering committee hoped to reach final agreement on details of the maturities of the various credits, interest margins, and fees — "what bankers call the boilerplate of the agreement" — by the end of this round of talks.

The negotiated terms are then due to be sent to the 200-plus banks involved. These are likely to take a further four weeks to communicate their assessment of the proposals. The bulk of the work will then be in the hands of the lawyers, who will in turn be under pressure to finalise the documentation before the end of the year.

"We're aiming to have the paperwork finished and an agreement in place to start the new year," one creditor bank representative said. "This will allow a renewed flow of business with Nigeria and then another major meeting between the Nigerian team and the creditor banks in the last quarter of 1987." He added that, while the Nigerian agreement is described as a multi-year rescheduling, continued uncertainty over the country's payments and revenue position is likely to mean "some adjustment to the numbers on an annual basis."

Other elements in the rescheduling package are on course, AED understands, following the 24 October signing of the \$250 million bridging loan from the Basle-based Bank for International Settlements (BIS — AED 25:10:86). A spokesman from the Bank of England (central bank), which played a major part in raising the loan, said the banks expected repayments to start by December, from the first tranche of the World Bank's \$450 million trade policy loan.

The Paris Club of official creditors is expected to meet in early December, assuming sufficient progress on negotiations with the commercial banks. Banking sources say the club has already indicated broad acceptance of the principles of the rescheduling proposals and is expected to reach a final agreement quickly. Individual export credit agencies will then have to unravel the web of trade debt and medium-term commitments.

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CSO: 3400/519

INTEREST RATES INCREASE TO ENCOURAGE LOW BIDS

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 8-14 Nov 86 p 8

[Excerpt]

Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) has raised maximum interest rate on loans to 15 per cent from 13 per cent, while the minimum interest rates payable on time and savings deposits will range from 8½-9½ per cent.

The move — to take effect immediately — is one in a series to amend credit guidelines in the banking sector. The increase aims "to provide the necessary support to the second-tier foreign exchange market (SFEM) by increasing the attractiveness of domestic financial assets," said a CBN circular of 17 October. CBN has also reduced the permissible rate of credit expansion to 8 per cent from 10 per cent, also with immediate effect.

These new restrictions on credit are being interpreted as a way of encouraging importers to make lower bids at the SFEM auctions, as most of the bids are financed by short-term borrowing from the banks. But several bankers in Lagos have already said that the new changes do not go far enough. **First Bank of Nigeria (FBN)** managing director Oladele Olashore has repeatedly called on CBN to adopt a flexible interest rate structure, having described the existing one as "unrealistic" and a "barrier to competition between banks."

The banks' previous interest charges of 13 per cent were well below the inflation rate, Olashore explains, adding that the situation had been made more serious by the much higher demand for credit since the SFEM auctions started.

Interest rates of between 8½-9½ per cent payable on deposits are clearly not enough to tilt the balance between present and future consumption in favour of savings, Olashore says, although the new provisions leave banks free to negotiate higher rates with their customers on an individual basis.

UK CREDIT LINES, POSSIBLE PROJECT FINANCING

London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 8-14 Nov 86 pp 8-9

[Text] The UK is preparing a variety of new credit lines to support the Babangida government's structural adjustment programme, on the assumption that a successful rescheduling agreement will be reached before the end of the year.

Now that UK-Nigerian relations have been normalised, the UK's Foreign & Commonwealth Office is keen to encourage Nigeria's approach to the IMF and its related economic policies, diplomats in Lagos say. This is illustrated by the UK's taking the lead in the \$250 million bridging finance — arranged under the auspices of Basle-based Bank for International Settlements (BIS) — to support Nigeria's second-tier foreign exchange market (SFEM).

Once the structural adjustment programme is moving there will be what UK officials have described as "a desperate need for new lines of credit."

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) has already identified about 12 partially completed development projects for which new credits are needed to get them under way. Among these is the \$400 million Iwopin paper mill, on which construction started in 1983, to be operated by the **Nigerian National Paper Manufacturing Company (NNPMC)** — AED 8:3:86). A £30 million (\$42.47 million) credit will be made available to help UK associate companies, including **Costain (West Africa)**, complete the building and civil works.

The UK is also considering co-financing several projects being designed by the World Bank, and other projects which will come under the \$4,600 million "indicative programme" to be financed by the bank between 1987-1989 (AED 25:10:86).

The ECGD may also support new agricultural projects in the private sector, UK officials say. **UAC (Nigeria), Tate & Lyle** and **John Holt** are among companies operating in Nigeria with UK equity which have begun to develop substantial plantations for sugar, palm oil and maize with linked processing facilities. Progress on these projects has, however, been delayed due to the lack of credit lines to import the necessary capital equipment.

Negotiations on these projects are still at the preliminary stage, and UK officials say that even when the rescheduling is in place there will not be a dramatic increase in business between the UK and Nigeria. "Nigeria will become a steadier market, but not necessarily an expanding one for some time. Hopefully business will be easier to do under the new economic policies, and already the abolition of the import licensing system has been a relief," one Lagos-based UK official told AED.

In the meantime, the UK's Department of Trade and Industry is providing up-to-date information to UK exporters on the rapidly changing trade and economic policies.

CITIZENS REPATRIATE HARD CURRENCY HOLDINGS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Oct 86 pp 1, 12

[Article by Raheem Mohammed]

[Text] Nigerians have started to respond to an appeal by President Ibrahim Babangida that they should help in funding the Second Tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM).

Within two months of the introduction of SFEM, more than \$9.8 million (40.94 million) has been repatriated home by Nigerians who have accounts abroad.

This was made known in Lagos yesterday by the Governor of Central Bank, Alhaji Abdulkadir Ahmed who said, "this is a welcome development which I hope will continue with greater momentum in future."

Alhaji Ahmed also said that the allocations to the banks through SFEM have been utilised in accordance with the priority set by the government.

He said that 90 per cent of the fund was sold to manufacturers who are using the money for raw materials and spare parts.

Some of the names listed by the governor as having patronised the dealers are Leventis, Lever Brothers, UAC, SCOA, PAN, Volkswagen, Guinness, Nigerian Breweries, Nigeria Bottling Company, PZ industries, Cadbury and Inlaks.

Others are Pfizer, Pharmadeko, May and Baker, Afprint, Michelin, Bata, Tate & Lyle, CFAO, Seven Up, John West, Niger Match, Bah Food, Holt Engineering and Berger paints.

The governor also announced an amendment to the operations of the bidding.

He directed that henceforth, names of the banks should be used instead of the codes that have prevailed in the past five biddings.

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CSO: 3400/523

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN MINISTER VISITS--The Brazilian foreign minister, Mr Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre, arrived in Lagos today to begin a 3-day official visit to Nigeria. The visit is part of an African tour [words indistinct] him to Angola and Zimbabwe. Diplomatic correspondent Ogie Oboigbe takes a look at the minister's itinerary [?in] Nigeria. [Oboigbe] One of the highlights of the visit of the Brazilian foreign minister comes up tomorrow at the Ministry of External Affairs conference room at the Marina. The two countries are expected to hold talks on a wide range of issues, including diplomatic, economic, cultural, and technical matters. The fact that Mr Sodre will also call on the ministers of petroleum resources, national planning, as well as transport and aviation are a pointer to the areas where discussions are likely to concentrate on. [Excerpt] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Nov 86 AB] /12232

IMPROVING BORDER SURVEILLANCE--The Federal Government is to purchase aircraft, helicopters, boats, and other communication gadgets to enhance effective surveillance of our borders. At a ministerial briefing in Abuja today, Internal Affairs Minister Colonel John Shagaya also announced that 100 additional control posts with adequate office and residential accommodations are being built at the borders. The minister, however, observed that the implementation of the ECOWAS protocol on free movements of citizens of member states has led to an increase in the responsibilities of immigration services and the establishment of others in the local government areas throughout the country to enhance the implementation of the protocol and ease the monitoring of (?member states). Col John Shagaya disclosed that between January and October this year, the Department of Immigration repatriated 2,030 aliens, while over 462,000 people were allowed entry into the country. According to the minister over 49,000 resident permits and extension of visiting papers were issued within the same period. He stated that nearly 400,000 naira revenue was realized from the issuance of the permits. Col Shagaya said more than 1,000 officers and men were trained by immigration training schools in Kano, Lagos, and state command headquarters. [Text] [Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Dec 86 AB] /6662

NEW AIR FORCE UNIT--A unit of the Nigerian Air Force is to be established in Calabar, Cross River State. The move is necessitated by Nigeria's role in African politics and the need to defend the country's airspace. The air officer commanding the tactical air command, Commodore Nurexli Yusuf, disclosed this in Calabar during a courtesy call on Governor Edem Princewell. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Dec 86 AB] /12232

CSO: 3400/501

BRIEFS

HIGH BIDS AT DIAMOND SALE--Government Gold and Diamond Office (GGDO) raised \$2,064 million at the second diamond tender held on 15 October with the sale of 17,409.05 carats, Freetown sources report. The sale--attended by 11 companies--raised \$1.3 million more than the first tender held in August and was hailed as very successful by GGDO officials and bidders alike. GGDO valuer Christopher John said those attending had remarked that the system was "very open, clean and extremely efficient." Diamonds were sorted into six categories for selling. Industrial Diamond Company of the UK successfully bid \$178,736 for large stones (10 carats and above), while Diamond Antwerp took those in the three to 10-carat category and some smaller ones with a total bid of \$913,204, the Freetown daily We Yone reports. Afro Starts and Arslanian Freres--both of Antwerp--bid \$871,151 for melee stones and \$101,000 for industrial stones respectively. The local tender, held at the offices of Bank of Sierra Leone (central bank), covers diamonds produced by National Diamond Mining Company (NDMC). It was introduced after the recent shake-up in the diamond marketing sector following the June resignation of former GGDO managing director Jamil Said Mohammed (AED 6:9:86). Previously NDMC's diamonds were sold in Antwerp, with little reporting back on diamond revenues, industry sources say. [Text] [London AFRICA ECONOMIC DIGEST in English 8-14 Nov 86 p 10] /8309

CSO: 3400/522

ZAMBIA

OFFICIAL SPEAKS TO NAM AFRICA FUND MEETING

MB271814 Dakar PANA in English 1712 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Lusaka, 27 November (ZANA/PANA)--The apartheid regime of South Africa has been urged to brace itself for the end of its reign because the momentum that has gathered against it is unstoppable. Lavu Mulimba, minister of state for National Commission for Development Planning in Zambia said the end of the racist regime's reign was near and even Pieter Botha knew this because nothing would stop opposition against apartheid. He said the international community was already sensitised to the need for sanctions against the regime so that the policy of apartheid could be abolished and the oppressed people freed.

Mulimba, who was speaking when he closed the NAM [Nonaligned Movement] Africa fund meeting for senior officials in Lusaka, criticised Western governments who think sanctions would only hurt blacks. He dismissed the argument that blacks would suffer more from sanctions saying this was an insult to the black man's integrity because he could not suffer more than he has done under apartheid and colonialism.

He also dismissed the notion that popular southern African nationalist movements ANC and SWAPO were communist since the two organisations were formed before the Russian Revolution. He said some Western governments were only trying to stop the horizon of freedom from extending into South Africa.

On the NAM fund, Mulimba said its existence and operation was crucial as it would help the region in cushioning off the effects of sanctions. The success of the fund will depend largely on the foundation stone laid by this first meeting and it must be given the priority and publicity it deserves in the light of the situation in the region, he said.

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CSO: 3400/503

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR--A 3-man party delegation led by member of the Central Committee Mrs Betty Chilunga arrived back home from a 12-day tour of the Soviet Union. Comrade Chilunga said on arrival that the tour, at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party, was very successful and her delegation was very impressed with developments in agriculture and industry. She said her delegation was also impressed with the role young pioneers and trade unionists were playing in the development of their country. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Dec 86 MB] /12232

CSO: 3400/503

AID PLEDGED TO MOZAMBIQUE DURING COMMISSION TALKS

MB271017 Dakar PANA in English 0921 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Harare, 27 Nov (ZIANA/PANA)--The fourth meeting of Zimbabwe/Mozambique joint commission began in Harare yesterday with a pledge from the Zimbabwean Government to extend (?a 50 million dollar) line of credit to facilitate expanded trade with its war-beleaguered eastern neighbour.

Under the agreement which was announced by the commission's co-chairman and Zimbabwean Minister of Transport Dr Hervert Ushewokunze, operational details would be finalised by the two countries' central banks.

But according to agreed minutes circulated to delegates soon after the official opening, most of the items to be exported to Mozambique would be of Zimbabwean origin.

Speaking at the occasion, Ushewokunze said the line of credit and similar economic cooperation deals since concluded were a show of Zimbabwe (?opposition) to economic strangulation by domineering capitalistic nations.

The minister said given recent machinations by the Pretoria regime which culminated in the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel, there was need to uphold more strongly than ever the existing programme of economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation.

He said the least the two countries could do to honour the fallen pan-Africanist was to live up to his ideas and cherish his hopes for closer cooperation between the two states.

Already, he noted, there was plausible cooperation in industry and energy and the facility study charted under the 1985-6 programme was now ready for consideration by experts.

Continued cooperation in the energy sector is proceeding smoothly and rapidly and we are now at a stage whereby we review progress and not just merely envisage progress, said Ushewokunze adding that he was informed that similar progress was being registered in the mining sector.

On transport, the minister said work on the Machipanda line was proceeding satisfactorily and said Zimbabwe would continue to do its best to increase the traffic on the Machipanda-Gondola line.

The whole process involved is costly, both in human and material resources but given our collective effort and determination in this joint commission, we will succeed.

The Mozambican minister of finance, Magrid Osman, also pledged his country's commitment to the struggle for racial equality and abolition of apartheid in the sub-region.

Osman, who is accompanied to the week-long talks by John Kachimila (minister of mineral resources) Daniel Gabriel (deputy minister of trade) and Isaias Muhate (deputy minister of transport and communications) declared that there was no way Pretoria and its fascist allies could stem the tide of revolution.

There is no way that the wheel of change can be stopped, he said, expressing conviction that the fourth commission would further reinforce the determination of the region's struggling (?man).

He also paid tribute to Zimbabwe for the solidarity they had shown on the death of the Mozambican leader.

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CSO: 3400/511

BUSINESSMAN EXAMINES PROSPECTS FOR BEIRA DEVELOPMENT

MB281559 Dakar PANA in English 1500 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Harare, 28 Nov (ZIANA/PANA)--The Beira Corridor Group concluded joint plans to rebuild Zimbabwe's vital link to the Beira port with its counterpart in Mozambique at a meeting in Maputo this week, the chairman of the group, Denis Norman, said yesterday in Harare. The Zimbabwe-run private sector Beira Corridor Group and Austral in Malao ironed out trading areas, hotel needs and increasing production of cotton, coffee and tobacco in both countries which were vital to develop the links between landlocked Zimbabwe and the port of Beira. Containers, bulk warehouses and cold storage facilities are needed to be built at Beira over the next three years, he said. Plans were still afoot for Norman and the minister of transport, Herbert Ushewokunze, to travel to Mozambique to discuss with their counterparts there, the state-to-state needs for the development of the Beira corridor, Zimbabwe's vital link to the sea with impending sanctions against apartheid South Africa.

On the Beira corridor, he said, the railway line was in a poor state of repair and was being lifted for re-ballasting, re-sleeping and re-laying to a constant weight. Work was progressing at a kilometre a day and should be completed by the end of March, he said.

Another problem was the depth of water in the channel where dredging was under way. We should have a seven metre channel by the end of the year when we have had all the silt removed. Phase one of re-building the railway line and re-dredging the channel was nearing completion, he said.

The road, which is in a very poor state of repair, was also slowing down traffic. It has been decided that major repair work on the road would have to be delayed until after the rains. There will not be an increase in the volume of traffic until the road is repaired.

There are 12 wharfs in the Bira port working to a limited extent. Some are not working at all because they are in a sad state of disrepair. Surveys have been done by the Netherlands Government and early in the new year tenders would be invited for repair work to begin initially on wharfs two to Five, which are not working at the moment, that will be a two to three year project.

When that is completed we will have increased wharfage. We also need cold, bulk and container storage facilities, Norman said.

It was expected that within three years quite a bit of the repair work would be done with all the facilities in place. The temporary container facility will be transformed into a container park.

There was tremendous amount of international interest in the project. Norman cautiously quoted a figure of 280 million U.S. dollars to cover the three year development. Of that about 180 million U.S. dollars to 200 million U.S. dollars had been pledged.

In the long term, when the corridor gets under way, structures built and traffic builds up then all those involved will ensure capital invested in it, he said. At the moment traffic was not being interfered with and temporary disruptions caused by sabotage were rapidly dealt with by engineers. On travelling along the corridor, he said, there was a lot of road traffic, including heavy vehicles carrying produce. A number of check points and road blocks ensure strict security. There is some risk, but less than before, Norman said.

On the question of Mozambican fears of domination by the more sophisticated Zimbabwe economic infrastructure, he said it was a question for the Mozambicans to say what they are concerned about. They are not going to allow any company to have freehold tenure in their country, he said.

Work on the corridor began two and a half years ago. The corridor used to be the traditional route to the sea but had not been used since 1976, Norman said. Many Zimbabweans want to get back to Beira for economic reasons because it is much cheaper. The cost of using the ports of South Africa which is presently the case, is estimated at 225 million U.S. dollars a year. If all traffic were to be diverted through Beira it would save 85 million U.S. dollars which will accrue to Mozambique. It would also save Zimbabwe a lot of money in both exports and imports.

In the short term Beira would not be an adequate substitute for trade. But we will accelerate the pace on Beira next year. So if we are faced with sanctions on apartheid and retaliatory measures by South Africa, the first thing that would have to happen, would be for the government to work out priority lists of what comes in and goes out and is urgently needed, Norman said. It would also speed up development work to meet those urgent needs. Whether there will be sanctions or not against South Africa we will need the ports of Beira, Maputo and Nacala.

At the moment about 8.5 million tons of traffic was leaving Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana and Zambia. By the end of the century this would be increased by up to 12 million tons. We are going to need all the port facilities we have got.

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CSO: 3400/511

BRIEFS

SATELLITE DATA PROCESSING CENTER--The HERALD newspaper reports that the go AZENT [as received] is to build a national center to process data from orbiting satellites for speedier development planning. The first phase of the 6-year project will start early next year in Harare at a cost of about 1.6 million dollars. The national remote sensing facility, which is sponsored by the West German Government, will process data supplied by French and American land-observation satellites orbiting the earth. The facility will supply information on land use, soil properties and their changes, as well as monitor forests, deforestation, and conduct geological surveys for minerals and ground water. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Dec 86 MB] /6662

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH PRC--Zimbabwe and China have signed the 1987-88 implementation program of the cultural agreement. The program, part of the cultural agreement signed by the two countries in 1981, allows the exchange of performing arts groups, dance instructors, and art exhibitors from 1987 to 1988. The agreement covers exchanges in sports including volley ball, tennis, [word indistinct], soccer, and athletics. The deputy minister of youth, sports, and culture, Comrade (Ernest Mudi) who signed for Zimbabwe, says officials from both countries involved in the program should work diligently and expeditiously. Comrade (Mudi) said Zimbabwe will continue to fight evil policies such as Zionism and apartheid through cultural exchanges. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 28 Nov 86 MB] /6662

MOZAMBIQUE RELIEF FUND LAUNCHED--The deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, has disclosed that more than 400,000 Mozambicans have died since 1980 as a result of the MNR destabilization activities. He said more than half of this number were children under the age of 5. Comrade Muzenda made the disclosure when he officially launched the Mozambique Fund, which will incorporate a famine relief and a scholarship fund. The deputy prime minister, who is also patron of the Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship Association, said direct and indirect economic losses to Mozambique amounted to about 6.5 billion dollars since 1980. Comrade Muzenda called on all Zimbabweans in the rural areas to put aside some of their surplus maize which he said would be collected in provincial warehouses for the starving Mozambicans. He also urged every worker and student to set aside a fixed amount of money every month to pay for the fuel to move the maize to all drought-stricken parts of Mozambique. Comrade Muzenda said every specialized school will soon be called upon to reserve a quota of spaces for Mozambican students. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 29 Nov 86 MB] /6662

FRG DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FUNDS--The Federal Republic of Germany, FRG, has agreed to provide Zimbabwe with a loan of more than \$38 million to be used in next year's development projects. The deputy minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Moton Malianga, and the secretary of state in the FRG Ministry of Economic Cooperation, Dr (Siegfried Mengel) signed on behalf of his country. [as heard] Outlining the (?features) of the agreement, Comrade Malianga said a \$16 million of the award is a grant, and the remainder is a loan payable over 30 years. He said the money will be used in the construction of roads in the rural areas and be used to start next year's programs. The deputy minister added that the money will also be used in the rural-based occupation program, and in technical support of the [word indistinct] training for the civil aviation department, and the district development program. Comrade Malianga pointed out that part of the funds will also be used to improve [word indistinct], the locust control program and veterinary training. Dr (Mengel) expressed the hope that more cooperation will be achieved between the FRG and Zimbabwe. He said Zimbabwe is renowned for its highly developed self-help stand and its (?determination) to adopt and apply new measures and technics conducive to the improvement of the standard of living of Zimbabweans. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Nov 86 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/511

GELDENHUYS MINIMIZES MILITARY INFLUENCE

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 14-20 Nov 86 pp 10-11

[Interview with Chief of the South African Defense Force General Jannie Geldenhuys by Phillip van Niekerk between 14-20 November 1986 in Pretoria]

[Text]

THE chief of the South African Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, says the conflict situation in the country means the military is consulted by the government more often than it would be in "other times".

But he denies that the military have taken over the country or that there is anything sinister in the Joint Management Committees, whose workings have been extensively reported in the Weekly Mail.

In an interview with the Weekly Mail this week in Pretoria, Geldenhuys said: "It would be wrong to create the perception that there is anything sinister about these committees because they have no more authority and no more pull than a civil servant has in a particular position."

The general was interviewed after giving a talk on "Worker Involvement in a Changing Society", hosted by the National Productivity Institute.

This is a full transcript of the interview:

Last week the WM ran a column by Peter Gastrow of the Progressive Federal Party alleging that through the Joint Management Committees and the National Security Management system, the military is running the country. How do you respond to this allegation?

Well, I would like to make a few points about this sinister take-over of the Defence Force. First of all, it is no secret that South Africa is engaged and has been engaged in military operations since as far back as 1973 and 1974. The Angolan war is well-known, as are the attacks on terrorist bases in different countries, and it is an absolutely natural phenomenon that in such cases the military do get more consulted than in other times. Like, for example, during the Second World War the UK had a war cabinet.

But a war cabinet doesn't mean that the military rule the country. They are there for proper consultation and sometimes I suppose their suggestions were accepted and one finds this right throughout history. We are still very much a Western-style Defence Force and fitting in very much with the state set-up in a very normal way.

What of the Joint Management Committees?

Firstly, they have been operating in South and South West Africa for many years. It is only now that it's come more under the limelight than before. But it's not something new.

What could be new is that perhaps you had such committees in certain areas but not in others, and with the unrest situation, if unrest starts in a particular area then you activate a committee there too. It's just that the system has been extended to cover other areas.

Thirdly, the system operates in basically the same way as the system operated by the UK, by France, by the Portuguese, et cetera.

The British in their overseas possessions had very much the same system. That system was also adopted by Rhodesia, and I don't think Rhodesia was ever anywhere near a military take-over and they also had army officers as chairmen of the same sort of joint management committees.

You see, we live in a conflict situation in many ways and some people are for, and some people are against, and anything you can grab at to get at your opponent you will do. But I think it would be wrong to create this perception that there's something sinister about these committees because they have no more authority and no more pull than a civil servant has in a particular position.

You started off by referring to the conflict outside South Africa's borders. More recently, the military in particular have been drawn into ...

No, no, not the military in particular. No, no, I'm sorry. The police have been drawn in in particular and they are still the people responsible for handling the unrest areas.

So how long will the military retain their involvement in the townships?

This depends on a variety of factors. First of all, if unrest stops, then the military involvement will stop.

Secondly, I haven't got the detail but it's been announced publicly that the police are enlarging their numbers. So once they have sufficient numbers to cope with the situation and as they increase their numbers, the Defence Force commitment will correspondingly probably be scaled down. South Africa has one of the smallest police forces in the world in terms of the number per thousand of the population.

How long do you see the unrest continuing?

I think it could be still with us for some time, and I'll tell you why. I think there are two reasons for the unrest which are often overlooked. The one is unemployment and the second one is meaningful change which is taking place.

If you study change — and it is being done in the management sciences — as soon as you come with significant change, one of the by-products is always fear of the unknown, the resistance to change, fear of where it is all leading to, polarisation, uncertainty, friction and turbulence.

Take the business organisations. A company has been going for say 200 years and all of a sudden top management decides women can now fill managerial posts, they can even have a crack at the board of directors and you can go to work in safari suits instead of in bowler hats. Whereas previously you would have had harmony at tea time now you would see the youngsters at one corner having tea, whispering among themselves, and you see the older guys on the other side saying where the hell's the company going, what's going to become of it? The youngsters will expect more to come and so will press for more. And so you get polarisation, friction.

This also is true in the affairs of state. If you have people who for generations have seen only white people going into the houses of parliament and now all of a sudden they see members of other population groups, for the first time in generations, going in there, the same

process is set in motion. Some will try to resist the change — they will feel very emotional about it. Others will say now you've started, now you must go on, and that's exactly what's happening.

In the management sciences they say the key to this is you must scientifically manage change and keep it as stable as possible. You can't go too fast, because then you will reach the limits of stability. You can't go too slow because at the other end of the spectrum things will get out of hand again.

Are you saying perhaps that the State of Emergency is the other side of the coin to political and socio-economic reform?

No, I would say it's a mechanism to create that measure of stability which is required to carry on with the process and not to get cold feet and say we've gone too far.

Before you start making changes you must foresee that turbulence, unrest, friction will happen and you must say to yourself "When that happens, how are we going to manage it?" You will have to go all-out for stability. You can only carry on with change while there is stability, and if it gets out of hand you make use of mechanisms to bring it back to a level of stability and carry on.

Already we know that what people only saw in Cape Town is going to happen closer to home with the Regional Service Councils. For some people it will be a traumatic experience because they were used to the provincial system of old since they were born. And now they see this crumble and see people of all population groups arriving at the place in limousines and deciding how they are going to spend the taxpayers' money. Turbulence could again be an inevitable by-product. If one wants to be realistic, one should not be surprised if the unrest continues or flares up again.

If the alleged plot between Mozambique and Zimbabwe to take action against Malawi had gone ahead, would the SA Defence Force have got involved on Malawi's side?

I cannot answer that question for the following reasons. First of all, it will not be the military who will decide — it will be the government, and I'm not going to let myself in for politics, especially at that level. Secondly, it would be improper of me as a military man to comment on that matter which has been dealt with so thoroughly by Mr Botha.

How does the military view the situation in the sub-continent?

You know, I half-and-half get the impression that some people believe the military have already taken over. We have no say in such matters at all. What the military thinks about that is, in fact, immaterial. I don't even try to formulate my own opinions because who am I going to tell it to and what is he or she going to do about it? My opinion of these matters is of no significance.

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CSO: 3400/514

FIRST RECRUITS FOR SPECIAL POLICE TASK FORCE PRESENTED TO PUBLIC

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Oct 86 p 15

[Unattributed article: "320 Black Constables Complete Training"]

[Text] Altogether some 320 special black constables--the first of a new police task force--were presented to the public yesterday during an impressive parade at the Koeberg nuclear power station.

The new recruits underwent 6 weeks of training and were recruited from all parts of the country. They will soon return to their places of origin to help the police, as an additional force, with crime prevention.

Maj Gen Bert Wandrag, commander in chief of riot units country-wide, was the speaker at yesterday's function.

"The task of all the blacks who have now been trained, is limited to the areas where they live. Following the outbreak of disturbances in September 1984, leftists and radical groups expanded their activities in South Africa, law-abiding black citizens were killed and maimed, and lawlessness reigned supreme. These elements have been neutralized, however, by the actions of the security forces," he said.

He said the special constables would be employed to strengthen the police in their jobs. He reminded the new recruits that at times they would do their job of preventing crime under different circumstances.

In the areas where the new recruits will be used, they will always be under the command of a warrant officer or a sergeant. They will also receive further on-the-job training.

In an interview with DIE BURGER, Maj Gen Wandrag said that there is nothing to prevent special constables from being incorporated into the regular police force at some later date when their qualifications have improved.

The special constables gave a drill and riot-control demonstration yesterday. Constables R.V. Tyali and Z.J. Nakisi received trophies for, respectively, best student and squad leader, and best marksman.

13238/12851
CSO: 3401/22

ANGLICAN SYNOD'S CONDEMNATION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY CRITICIZED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Oct 86 p 14

[Editorial: "Strange Church Twists"]

[Text] Church policy can certainly take strange twists, judging from the declarations of the just-concluded Anglican Church synod.

The Anglican synod blamed the government for many things--among others, for South Africa's economic problems--the consequence of which is that the government's policy allegedly belongs to the "Kingdom of Darkness."

How logical the synod participants tried to be, is enigmatic. Indeed some years ago, before the government had begun with its reforms and had abolished various aspects of apartheid, there was great economic prosperity. Was, then, the presumably more sinful dispensation of those days more blessed than the present one?

The Church's judgment of government policy becomes even stranger when one looks at the synod's permissive attitude towards the sanctions campaign against South Africa.

Sanctions are supposed to undermine confidence in the country's economy--and economists regard precisely such a lack of confidence on the part of entrepreneurs as the principal reason why not enough jobs are being created.

That is, however, not the only problem where church policymakers get into trouble when they venture into non-church areas for which they show faulty understanding.

The same Anglican synod which so sweepingly judged that the government's policy came from the "Kingdom of Darkness," just as readily demanded that the very same accused government allocate greater subsidies to keep the price of bread and busfares low. That is certainly audacious indeed! How does one comprehend a church which expects help from a government which it soundly condemns and wishes to cripple with sanctions?

In that regard the Anglican Church will also have to be held accountable. If the sanctions, which they "implicitly support," really begin to hurt, if many more people become unemployed and go hungry, will the Anglicans' deeds match their words, and will their church feed the hungry mouths suffering under sanctions?

13238/12851
CSO: 3401/22

DISRUPTION OF LECTURES SAID TO BODE ILL FOR FUTURE OF UNIVERSITIES

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 13 Oct 86 p 6

[Editorial: "UCT in a Dilemma"]

[Text] The University of Cape Town [UCT] is experiencing one of the most serious crises of its existence following the violent disruption last week of two lectures by the Irish academic Dr Connor Cruise O'Brien. This is probably thoroughly understood by the University Council, which today is holding an extraordinary meeting to consider "all aspects" of the troubles

It is not just a matter of the conduct of a radical minority group of so-called students who, as they have on previous occasions, are sabotaging the right of freedom of expression on which the UCT has always prided itself in the past. It much rather revolves about the issue of who from now on is really going to be in control of this university.

Let us now be honest: The cancellation last week of further lectures by Dr O'Brien did not exactly leave a strong impression that university authorities are capable of maintaining order in the face of serious blackmail. Forget now the quibbling about who ultimately decided that the lectures must be canceled.

The implication remains that the university conceded--something which can have far-reaching repercussions in the future. But it must not be forgotten that radical elements on campus have already threatened a witch-hunt against other visiting foreign academics.

After the first disruption of an O'Brien lecture the university authorities promised that matter would be investigated and action taken against the guilty parties. The radical students, however, had already warned that they would "mobilize" in the event of action against them.

To what extent would university authorities be able to enforce their authority in such a potential confrontation? Their own security personnel obviously could not prevent last week's disruption, and in the past UCT has not shown itself inclined to call in police help. To complicate matters, several UCT academics have already publicly declared themselves to be in favor of the radicals' action.

Against this background the frustration evident in the following words of Prof David Welsh, head of UCT's Department of Policy Studies, can be understood: "If universities cannot take steps to prevent this kind of conduct by students, the institutions should either shut their doors or stop calling themselves universities.

13238/12851
CSO: 3401/22

TUTU MAKES STRONG APPEAL FOR RECONCILIATION

MB270457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0219 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] East London, Nov 26, SAPA--There would be a bloodless revolution in South Africa if all its people treated one another as "very special persons," the head of the Anglican Church in the country, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, said in East London tonight.

Delivering the sermon at the annual combined eucharist of the archdeaconries of East London and Mdantsane at the Orient Theatre, Archbishop Tutu made a strong plea for reconciliation and acceptance of one another.

"We can only be free together. We can only be human together. We can only survive together," he told the more than 1,500 celebrants in a 20-minute sermon spiced with jokes.

"What would happen in this country if everyone of us had to say: I matter. It does not depend on whether you are beautiful or ugly, fat or a spring chicken, clever or foolish. It is incredible that your value is intrinsic. We are all of incredible worth."

There was resounding applause when Archbishop Tutu declared that he would not stop saying evil was evil and that oppression was not politics.

"I will not stop to say evil is evil. It is based on the Bible. They should not have brought us the Bible because we are taking it seriously. Would this country not be incredible if such a sight as you see here tonight is translated into the reality of this land?"

"Would this country not be incredible with such a beautiful sight," he said as he waved his arms over the multiracial crowd.

The archbishop said underlining his theme of black-white partnership with the predicament of a black and a white escaped convict manacled together and who are trying to get out of a slippery pit.

"The one manages to claw his way to the top and is just about to get out but cannot because he is manacled to the other. The only way we can make it in this land is together."

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CSO: 3400/510

PROFOUND CHANGES IN BLACK POPULAR CULTURE NOTED

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 21-27 November 86 pp 14-15

[Report by Charlotte Bauer and Ivor Powell]

[Text] THERE is a process of reappropriation going on in this country. In Alexandra these days you may find yourself not in Vincent Street anymore but in AK47 Street. Down the road you'll find the Mandela High School. What used to be vacant lots have, with a couple of tins of paint for colour and a few old tyres for benches, been turned into Freedom Parks.

The people you pass are less likely to be whistling Motown tunes than the refrain from a song improvised by activists in a skirmish with police the day before.

Fashioning wooden guns; plaiting your hair, not perming it; dancing the toi-toi; incorporating African National Congress colours in your everyday clothing; shedding once and for all the Western name that made it easier for the master.

Gestures. Mundane enough in themselves, but taken together, they express the triumphant mood fuelling black resistance in this country today.

"People's culture" is no longer a myth to be nurtured in universities nor a diversion to be conjured at arduous political rallies, but an emergent future.

"The struggle as a whole," claims poet Mzwakhe Mbali, "is a cultural struggle." Just as the history of this country has been owned by the ruling class, so has its culture. "The suppression of culture has gone on for so long, there can be no true liberation without cultural awakening."

Liberation, thus, is meaningless unless it can reclaim, from centuries of degradation, the spirit and identity of the people. It is this spirit and identity that is meant by culture in the broad and usually Third World sense; the arts are simply its most visible and articulate manifestation.

What cultural workers are talking about is a process of rehabilitation. Under colonialism and, later, apartheid, indigenous culture had been, as Mbali says, "shunned, tarnished and not even recorded. Even to wear the clothing of one's people was to be an object of ridicule."

To be black was to be officially denied any identity, save that which the rulers chose to

fabricate — through their writing of history, their pseudo-academic studies of race and ethnicity — or to impose through their legislation.

The practical situation was, of course, somewhat different. South Africa has produced various black musical styles that certainly were not part of the master plan; the prose of Nat Nakasa or Casey Motsitsi is insistent in its assertion of an urban culture that denies the best co-optive efforts of the cultural oppressors. But these represent, in the broad spectrum of culture, mere margins of colour. The fact that they exist outside the discourses of power makes all the difference.

As is the case with most aspects of the struggle for freedom, the crunch came in 1976. Afrikaans — the language and, since the founding of the Broederbond and related organisations, the prime cultural tool of the *volk* — was devastatingly rejected as a medium of instruction in black schools. The philosophy of Black Consciousness, previously confined to academic and revolutionary enclaves, came to underwrite the self-image of the youth, whatever their overt affiliations. The power and exhilaration of mass political action was experienced for the first time in decades.

Nothing would ever be the same again. Sure, the focus of the struggle has shifted since then. Strategic workerist politics have come to assume a position at least as important as that of the relatively spontaneous and popular insurrection. But it is June 1976 that we will remember as the month in which the long process of revolution really began; in which the black people of South Africa really started to redeem and convert into power their own cultural heritage.

All people shall have equal rights to use their own language and to develop their own folk culture and customs. — Freedom Charter

White *volk* culture has always been readily available: anyone with access to a radio, television, newspaper or video can get it, dollops of it, expensively packaged and marketed for consumption.

And because white people have always controlled the media, they have also been able both to condition and to determine the ways in which black people have been allowed to express themselves. Black artists have traditionally and, almost without exception, been forced to produce for an essentially white market and to adopt the values and social position of the artist in Western society. Alternatively, though not exclusively, they were forced into ethnic and divisive groupings.

"Grass roots culture was, in the past, always a non-starter," says Ari Sitas, academic, veteran of the Junction Avenue Theatre Company and one of the prime movers in the Cosatu-affiliated Durban Workers Cultural Local. "Artists, if they wanted to work at all, had to move towards the bright lights. The dilemma of the alienated artist was imposed by apartheid on the black artist."

Increasing mobilisation at both political and community levels — as well as those barely definable factors like plaiting rather than perming your hair — has changed all this. "Culture," Sitas sloganises, "has become a terrain of the struggle in itself."

Author and United Democratic Front worker, Mélan du Plessis, agrees: "No longer is it merely the case that cultural freedom is one of the ends of the liberation struggle," she says. "Cultural activity has itself become one of the means to freedom."

Black artists and other workers in the field of culture operate increasingly within their own communities; they address their messages towards them and (as those musicians who collaborated on Louis Nel's song may discover) must answer to them. More often than not, the method of generating such works is a group process, bypassing the machinery as much as the modes of white culture.

Culture must be used as a weapon. The people have to counter the government's use of radio, newspapers and TV. We must use it like they use technology. — Mzwakhe Mbali

The sports stadium and the cemetery have taken on some of the character and function of theatres. Wooden AK47s serve as stage props and praise poems for dramatic monologues. The musical concert has its counterpart in the performances of trade union choirs (the K-Team) and the singing of freedom songs at political rallies. The poster and the pamphlet have emerged as significant, if critically unacknowledged, forms of fine art and literature respectively. Control of the electronic media is compensated for by a network of travelling activists who can get a song composed in Port Elizabeth in the morning through to Soweto faster than a cargo carrier can.

"We are working on songs, plays and slogans that tell about the plight of the working class ... our immediate heroes are not known in the townships and other places. Our challenge is to make our heroes as popular as the other black leaders of liberation," says poet and Cosatu cultural organiser, Mi Sidumo Hlatshwayo.

In a sovereign denial of the priorities of Western civilisation, the culture of the people has aligned itself, both ideologically and practically, with the political struggle. The two are barely distinguishable anymore.

Take, in this vein, the case of township graffiti. Bruce Merry, tireless graffitologist, offers the following comparative statistic: roughly half of all graffiti in the townships are political in inspiration; the corresponding fraction in white areas is somewhere between one-fifth and one-tenth. He comments: "In a situation as volatile as this one, the function of the entire newspaper article is compressed into its headline. News is reduced to slogan and graffiti provide the newspaper of the people."

"As artists," says Mbali, who recited his poetry at the launch of the UDF three years ago, "we should not be concerning ourselves with the glory of Africa's great savannah grasslands or love or daffodils. Not now. There is no time."

Artists increasingly recognise the need to address the immediate concerns of the people. A forthcoming festival in Cape Town, spearheaded by the End Conscriptio Campaign and the UDF, takes as its title "Towards a People's Culture". Similarly motivated rallies, festivals and events have proliferated despite, or perhaps because of, the State of Emergency. Invitations are generally headed "Dear Comrade" and signed "Yours in the struggle".

Cultural groups affiliated to trade unions have emerged among the most direct and significant conduits for the dissemination of these ideas.

Typically, the working class repertoire rests heavily on traditionally African, rather than Western forms. The South African Allied Workers Union, for instance, makes use of an old Xhosa hunting song originally used in initiation ceremonies. Oral poetry has recently been given a new and technological dimension in the recording by Shifty Studios of the work of Mbali on the cassette, *Change is Pain*.

The forms might be traditional but the context is not. For the unions, especially in Natal, one of the most sinister guises of the enemy is the ethnic one. Says Hlatshwayo, "We take traditional sayings and recitations that people use at their festivals ... that are dear to them ... and change them to fit the struggle."

In a more theoretical vein, Sitas describes the work that he and his colleagues have been doing as "a process of unhinging a vibrant and rich cultural

life from the institutions of ethnicity as defined by apartheid".

As often as not, the solutions are ad hoc in character. The play *The Long March* was originally workshopped in the vernacular, largely, says Sitas, because certain members of the cast spoke no English. As the play has travelled, however, it has proved necessary to adapt it, and increasingly, to render it in English in order to make it more accessible.

Sometimes such alterations are unnecessary. Take the "other" national anthem: *Nkosi Sikilel' iAfrika* was adopted by the African National Congress in preference to the former *Umteteli We Land Act* (the Burden of the Land Act) in the Twenties. *Nkosi*, a Xhosa song, has nevertheless gained almost unanimous acceptance around the country; only in Buthelezi's Natal is it sometimes sung in Zulu.

Braai vleis, rugby, sunny skies and civil war — graffiti, Observatory Station, Cape Town.

"To die without creating something is a sin," said the 16-year-old boy actor with assurance. He had just taken part in a workshopped youth play presented by the Busang Thakaneng school of dramatic arts in Sharpeville. The play, *Mazimbu* (The New Child) outlined its own "solution to the black people's struggle" by offering up the hope that the future could be redeemed by re-learning the past; a past beyond the reach of school textbooks. The children's go-back-to-the-land-and-pick-up-your-roots message was simplistic but telling: it indicated their tiredness of Western ways. The rhetoric was telling too: "We spend the whole day learning about frogs and lizards — how can that help you when the police are beating you in the streets?"

The Busang-Thakaneng children have decided to put their energy into the cultural struggle because having themselves had to reconstruct their heritage outside of school, they feel impelled to pass it on to others. As to the merits of the dramatic form, someone pointed out, "if you go from house to house trying to recruit people to a cause, you are branded an instigator; to put that cause on a stage is as effective and not so difficult on the nerves."

Black culture looks to the future. It has yet to find its decadence — Pieter-Dirk Uys.

The culture of black resistance in South Africa has entered what might be called its heroic phase. The compatibility of values in art and in the life of the people is as intimate and as extensive as that in Archaic or Early Classical Greece.

Black culture exists — during this phase at least — as an essentially collective culture and not, as is the case with white culture, to express relations between the individual and his or her society.

In its need to establish itself as quite distinct from the culture of whites, it must be essentially separatist at this point in history. And if any reconciliation is possible, it can only be in a relatively distant future. Culture will continue to be "a terrain of the struggle" for many years to come.

SOUTH AFRICA

POLL FINDS BLACKS BELIEVE IN GOODWILL TOWARD WHITES

MB011013 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0950 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 1, SAPA--A poll has indicated 50 per cent of urban South African blacks believe there is still a fund of goodwill towards whites.

One in two urban blacks agree with the proposition that in spite of apartheid there is still much goodwill by blacks towards white people, according to the latest research surveys Omnichek poll.

It shows that of urban black men and women willing to answer questions freely, 19 per cent "strongly agree" and 31 per cent "agree" with the proposition.

In contrast, 15 per cent "disagree" and nine per cent "strongly disagree."

Twelve per cent neither agreed nor disagreed and 14 per cent said they "didn't know."

And when asked whether respondents in the last year had personally found that relations between blacks and whites had improved (that whites were proving more friendly), 32 per cent of both black urban men and women said this had been their experience.

On the other hand, 27 per cent said that relations had deteriorated (whites were more unpleasant) and 41 per cent said they had found no change.

Asked if they thought the events of the last year would damage that goodwill, 48 per cent said it would, compared with 27 per cent who said it wouldn't and 25 per cent who said they didn't know.

On the existing fund of goodwill, even younger men and women (18-24 age group) who seemed more militant in answering other questions in the poll, agreed with the proposition: 19 per cent "strongly agreed" and 32 per cent "agreed" there still was much goodwill.

However, older black women were much more reserved: Only 16 per cent "strongly agreed" compared with 39 per cent of the menfolk while 37 per cent were in agreement (men 25 per cent).

When it came to events such as the emergency damaging that goodwill, there was a much stronger fear of this happening expressed by the women with responses in age, income, and regional categories running in the 50 per cent band compared with the mid-40 per cent band for the men.

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CSO: 3400/510

ANC'S NZO SPEAKS ON ANC ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION

MB261100 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 26, 27 Nov 86

[Statement by ANC secretary general Alfred Nzo on the "history, achievements, and future" of the ANC; date and place not given--recorded]

[1800 GMT 26 Nov 86]

[Text] Well, first and foremost, you see, you must understand the political background of the ANC's [words indistinct] from which will blow, naturally, the main parameters of the program that we are planning for the commemoration of the 75th anniversary in 1987. The African National Congress was founded and has remained an organization dedicated to unify the entire oppressed population to fight for the national and social liberation in our country, and, in the process, in its long and glorious history, the ANC has not only united [words indistinct] (?struggle), the oppressed African people, but has drawn into the [words indistinct] struggle, allies of the oppressed people, mainly the colored and the Indian sections of our population. We now form a very dynamic, united onslaught against apartheid. And of course it must be borne in mind that in its long history, the ANC has been able to convince the white section of our population that what is at stake in our country is the elimination of apartheid and therefore it is necessary for everybody that professes to be against apartheid to join the mainstream struggle for the destruction of the system.

Because of these (?complaints), in 1955 we (?set up) [words indistinct] Freedom Charter, South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can take its [words indistinct] unless it is based on the will of all the people.

Now, having said this, it is absolutely, the essential to look at the background's political and economic situation that South Africa finds itself in when we commemorate our 75th anniversary. There can be no doubt that the 75th anniversary of our organization is going to be commemorated (?against) the background of existing (?politically dependent cultures) that exist in apartheid South Africa, cultures that, it has been clearly demonstrated, cannot be resolved by the regime which has shown evidence that, you see, it is completely incapable of formulating any kind of strategy for the solution of that problem because [words indistinct] including the promulgation of

legislation, the (?formation of) separate parliaments for coloreds and Indians, the bantustan system, and all other [words indistinct].

It has now resorted to extreme brutal measures in the vain hope that it will intimidate the oppressed people away from their struggle and again this strategy has obviously failed, as has been demonstrated by the development of our struggle, particularly in the period that has characterized the emergency that was declared in June of this year, an emergency which ranks as one of the blackest periods in the history of our country, as thousands upon thousands of people have been arrested and detained and almost half of (?that) population that is detained consisting of children who have been herded into concentration camps.

People (?are) tortured and [word indistinct] through (?constant) detention. People have just disappeared without a trace, their relatives and friends, from their homes, and all manner of restrictions imposed even upon the press to report to the world about [word indistinct] developments inside our country. But, in spite of all the restrictions, the struggle and (?battles) have really intensified during this year, both at the [words indistinct] level, and also at the level of armed confrontation by Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, the ANC's armed wing] (?because) even the press and media that are (?attracted) to the apartheid regime have had to admit that this period has seen a rapid escalation of the armed struggle spearheaded by Umkhonto we Sizwe, whose 36th anniversary we shall be commemorating in a few days' time.

[1100 GMT 27 Nov 86]

[Second part of statement by ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo on the "history, achievements, and future" of the ANC; on the "Indaba" program introduced by Simon Skosane; date and place not given]

[Text] [Skosane] What will be the program of the ANC for its 75th anniversary to be marked next year? Here is the organization's secretary general, Alfred Nzo:

[Begin recording] [Nzo] And no doubt 1987, the 75th anniversary of our organization, will see further escalation of the confrontation by our people against the apartheid regime. This is obviously tottering and can only be propped up, as I said earlier, by these extreme brutal measures that the enemy has resorted to.

Now, internationally also, the 75th anniversary of our organization is being commemorated in the background of an escalated international solidarity movement with the struggle of our people, a movement that has been inspired by the heroic activities of the oppressed masses inside our country which have put on the agenda that gamut of apartheid and, therefore, has inspired the phenomenal growth of those forces internationally that are now confronting their government who...[changes thought] especially those that have been supporting and are known allies of the apartheid regime. Today--this is the capital issue internationally--is what strong measures to adopt against the

apartheid regime. And the question of the isolation of the apartheid regime has been raised to very high levels and is a priority question occupying the minds of the democratic movement internationally. Here again the African National Congress will aim to raise still higher this movement which must achieve first, the recognition of the African National Congress as the only authentic force capable of toppling apartheid in our country and leading our people to a new, nonracial, unitary, democratic South Africa. At the same time while the prestige of the ANC must of necessity increase, the foreign relations of the apartheid system must still suffer setbacks, more setbacks during the 75th anniversary and, therefore, the isolation of the apartheid system must be intensified all round. That, then, is, in brief, the scenario that we are looking forward to during the 75th anniversary of the African National Congress.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Nzo, in a few days (?we) realized that the French Government hosted the president of South Africa, P.W. Botha, and you have just said that the foreign relations of that government should suffer a blow. Do you have anything to say in connection with that?

[Nzo] Well, of course, you see, I mean, according to the press anyway, the leading circles in France have themselves been embarrassed by the visit of P.W. Botha to their country and have been at pains to prove to the outside world that that visit was purely personal and had nothing to do with the Government of France. That, of course, is one feature now in the relations that the regime has with its allies, internationally. They can no longer afford to hoist the flag of support for the apartheid system. They have got to do this clandestinely, hiding from their people because they know that the wrath of their people will increase. In fact, before P.W.'s visit, the racist president got to France, thousands of people in France marched, demanding a stoppage of the visit by Botha to (?the people of) France. This to us is what counts. The activity of the mass of the people is what to us is important and significant because we know that in the final analysis it is precisely that pressure of the mass of the people that will bring the ruling circles in this country to their senses. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/510

INKATHA OFFICIAL WARNS COMPANIES NOT WELCOME POST-APARTHEID

MB261143 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1133 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Ulundi Nov 26 SAPA--Apartheid had been the "goose that laid the golden egg" for the companies who were now pocketing their golden eggs and pulling out of South Africa," Dr Oscar Dhlomo, secretary-general of Inkatha, said in an address in Pretoria last night. Dr Dhlomo, KwaZulu's minister of education and culture, speaking at a dinner held by the city council of Atteridgeville and attended by black and white businessmen, said he hoped that companies who were now leaving South Africa would not be welcome back in the post-apartheid era. "The problems of South Africa shall not be solved by the faint-hearted or those who are so eager to cut and run," he said. "To those companies that have decided to stay on, we extend a hand of friendship. They are our comrades in the struggle to dismantle apartheid."

Dr Dhlomo commended the "valiant efforts" of foreign corporations and others who had indicated they were staying in South Africa and who were committed to the eradication of apartheid. "It is our deeply-held view that it is only through massive injections of funds in specifically targeted socio-economic areas that apartheid will be rendered unworkable," he added.

Paying particular tribute to BP [British Petroleum] South Africa, Dr Dhlomo laid it was companies like BP who were telling blacks: "We will not cut and run, we are men enough to face the arduous task of dismantling apartheid." These companies had made themselves welcome during the apartheid era and they would be welcome during the post-apartheid era. "Those companies who have made themselves unwelcome in South Africa during the apartheid era will, we hope, remain unwelcome in the post-apartheid era."

Dr Dhlomo said working class blacks would be the hardest hit by disinvestment. "In most cases companies that have opted out have decided to hand over to South African or other business concerns." Some of the new masters have already warned that they shall not regard themselves as duty bound to honour the social obligations of their departing predecessors on the factory floor. "The net result of all this is that black workers--including those whose unions

support disinvestment--have only managed to change masters instead of crippling the South African economy. "As this whole pathetic drama unfolds to the detriment of our black workers, the silence of erstwhile vociferous advocates of disinvestment in South Africa is indeed deafening. Inkatha can say with a clear conscience that we warned at the height of the disinvestment campaign that no foreign company could afford to uproot itself from South Africa lock, stock and barrel. We warned that in the event of foreign companies pulling out, other companies would move in overnight to fill the vacuum--sometimes to the detriment of black workers. We also warned that in such cases it would be dangerous and shortsighted to take the social conscience of business for granted. It is now interesting to witness some of the most vociferous advocates of disinvestment and sanctions using these very same arguments that we advanced and that were ignored."

Dr Dhlomo said the "principal actor in this whole theatre of the absurd" was the South African Government and its policy of apartheid. "If we did not have apartheid, we would not have sanctions and disinvestment."

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CSO: 3400/510

SOUTH AFRICA

AZAPO OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH UDF

MB271924 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 27 Nov 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Over the past couple of years two major antiapartheid groups in South Africa have been at each other's throats. They are the Azanian People's Organization, AZAPO, and the United Democratic Front, UDF. It got as far as killings and attacks on properties in the black townships. Well, Peter Jones, one of AZAPO's vice president, is in London. Julian Borja asked him what relations with UDF were like now.

[Begin recording] [Jones] At the moment there is no official relationship between AZAPO as a political organization and the United Democratic Front as a federated [words indistinct] country. It's been a very long time that we have been able at the leadership level, been able to speak together.

[Borja] So what's happening on an unofficial level? (Are there the same) killings that we saw last year between members of one group and the other?

[Jones] Yes, they exist. It is a simmering level of conflict around the country. At the moment in Johannesburg--I was there last week--and it is very, very vicious there. Last week the house of one of our officials called George Hocob, his house has been bombarded with petrol bombs and completely destroyed.

[Borja] And you think that was carried out by supporters of UDF?

[Jones] That is our direct suspicion.

[Borja] Isn't it time that the two organizations started talking to each other to sort this out. After all you share this common opposition to apartheid?

[Jones] That makes a lot of sense. There has been on our part a lot of attempts in the past to speak to the leadership directly, but we experienced the great difference between what leadership elements say and what happens at the ground.

[Borja] So, you are saying you are in control of the supporters?

[Jones] We, we are in control because of the nature of our organization. It is much more monolithic. But in the case of UDF we have always found that when we speak to the leadership we get one opinion but something else happens on the ground.

[Borja] So you are saying that the UDF supporters are running out of control in the townships?

[Jones] Absolutely.

[Borja] Black consciousness as a whole seems to have been on the wane since the seventies and the era of Steve Biko. Just how strong is it now?

[Jones] In the country we don't have credibility problems; we understand that very clearly. Now we always have been very unattractive to the media, because the media in our country is system related, and they have tended to give the UDF much more coverage than what we have had.

[Borja] Nevertheless, you are a minority movement when compared to the UDF?

[Jones] We would certainly differ with that because if we take out movement collectively which is its political structures and its affiliated structures and you would come out with a different picture altogether.

[Borja] So you saying that AZAPO is stronger on the ground when it comes to active members than the UDF?

[Jones] The mobilization certainly, yes.

[Borja] How many members do you have?

[Jones] That is a very (?loose) sort of position. If it is between 5 and 6,000 members, we certainly accept that.

[Borja] Doesn't seem to be very much in such a big country as South Africa?

[Jones] Yes. In the nature of what politics is in our country it is an achievement to get 6,000 people who are willing to be known as affiliated to a political organization, people who are known to be card-carrying members who invite the absolute wrath of police and the state. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/510

HOUSING SHORTAGE FORCES SQUATTERS INTO DURBAN 'APARTHEID' BUFFER ZONE

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 3 Nov 86 p 9

[Article by Graham Spence]

[Text]

HOMELESS "bush people" are increasingly encroaching into the "apartheid" buffer zone between white and coloured sections of Durban's Wentworth suburb — amid fears that this could result in a shanty town explosion.

Already the 450-metre wide densely bushed buffer zone is home to a fluctuating population of between 18 to 40 squatters, and community leaders say these are just the vanguard of an increasingly uprooted community who are being forced into the bush because of the chronic housing shortage in coloured townships.

Most of the squatters have jobs and are able to afford rent — if housing was available. And most have one desire — to get out of the bush as soon as possible.

The Durban Municipality is aware of the problem, and in tacit recognition that the squatters have nowhere else to go, health inspectors have visited the bush and asked "residents" to dig toilets to prevent disease epidemics.

It's also openly acknowledged that prosecuting the squatters would merely drive them deeper into the bush — perhaps even closer to "white" Wentworth. Last week a senior police officer visited the area for an on-site inspection.

Some of the bush people have lived there in rudimentary shacks for four years waiting for accommodation in the townships.

The illegality of their presence holds little threat for them as even when living in residential areas, most were doing so illegally. In the chronically overcrowded townships, a tenant renting in terms of the National Housing Commission is prohibited from handing over the lease to anyone else when he leaves. But most ignore this and illegally hand over their accommodation to homeless friends in order to circumvent the huge waiting list.

It's estimated that some 2 000 families are living in the townships illegally. And the desperate cases take to the bush.

"I have been here for 14 months and this has been my mother's home for four years," says Angelina Smith, an 18-year-old unmarried mother.

"Home" is a shack of corrugated iron strips covered with sacks and plastic refuse bags. When it rains, they are flooded out. When the strong south-westerly blows, they have to physically hang onto their cover.

Her mother is employed as a domestic servant, and is the sole supporter of the family. In particularly lean months, Angelina says she and her year-old baby survive on bread and black tea.

Gladys Goldstone (45) has given up hope of getting a proper home. She has even planted a bean patch in front of her family's wood and plastic sheet shack — mute testimony of ownership, no matter how tenuous.

"I used to live with my daughter in Sydenham. But when she left and lost the lease, I was an illegal and moved out.

"No-one can call me a hobo — I have a job as a domestic and I want a proper home more than anything else."

The plight of the bush people is being closely monitored by Wentworth community leader Mr Morris Fynn and Mr Arthur Poultney, Natal chairman of the Peoples' Congress Party.

To Mr Fynn, the problem is obvious.

"It all boils down to apartheid. This bush where these people live — it's prime land in anyone's language. And if it was developed, it would solve our housing problem overnight.

"But of course the authorities won't do it. It's a buffer zone to keep us apart from the whites — the grand, futile scheme of apartheid."

Durban City Councillor in charge of housing and health, Mrs Margaret Winter, said they were aware of the situation but were facing

immense difficulties in combating the coloured housing problem. The main problem, she said, was the chronic shortage of township land available for housing development.

"This, in conjunction with the Group Areas Act which prevents people from choosing where to live, is undoubtedly the root cause. I agree with Mr Fynn that the buffer zone where the bush people are squatting should be developed. Buffer zones are outdated."

However, Mrs Winter said attempts by the council to alleviate the coloured housing had met with resistance from coloured community leaders.

For example, the council had recently submitted plans for a large sub-economic housing scheme in Newlands East, but this had been rejected by the coloured Local Affairs Committee as it was "down grading" the area.

But coloured leaders say it is not that simple. They rejected the plan, despite the acute housing shortage, as there was already enough sub-economic accommodation in their townships.

"We're not asking for charity," said Mr Fynn. "We need proper homes for those who can afford them. Then the lower income groups, people like Angelina Smith and Gladys Goldstone can move into the sub-economic units that will come onto the market. That is how we must start solving the problem.

"We are talking about human beings with needs and desires -- not just robots."

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CSO: 3400/495

BLACK HOMEOWNERS, 'RIPPED OFF' BY BUILDERS

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 10 Nov 86 p 7

[Text] JOHANNESBURG. — New black home-ownership regulations have opened up a new area in which black people are being "ripped off", says Mrs Pauline Lipson, director of the Legal Aid Bureau here.

Mrs Lipson was speaking at a seminar to mark the Checkers award for consumer journalism.

Her bureau handled many cases of builders who collected deposits, but never built.

White building contractors sent an agent to a black house owner who wanted to improve his home, she said. The owner paid a deposit — in one case, the company took a deposit of R5 000 — but seldom, if ever, was the owner told what was required of him.

Shown small print

He was not told that he had to arrange a bond or submit the plans to the Soweto town council.

Some time later, when the owner asked why building had not started, he was told it was because he had not made financing arrangements or submitted the plans for approval by the council. He was then shown the small print on the contract which said that if he did not do these things he forfeit-

ed his deposit, she said.

Many of the people that the Bureau worked with were poor, semi-educated and semi-literate, but ruthless entrepreneurs adopted the attitude that if they could not read or understand the contract it was "tough luck", she said.

Many people who decided to improve their homes responded to advertisements advertising good terms. They went to the office, saw the plans, signed a contract and paid a deposit of R1 500. The builder promised to start within six weeks, but did not do so.

When they went to the builder's office, there was no sign of the builder — only a group of disgruntled people who had also been deceived, said Mrs Lipson.

The contract often stipulated that the owner had to supply the building material himself, so he lost his deposit, had a pile of material rotting in his backyard, and could not afford to pay a deposit to another builder, Mrs Lipson said.

Mrs Lipson refrained from naming any of the "rip-off" builders, because she said she still had to negotiate with them, so exposing them would not be in her clients' interest.

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CSO: 3400/495

BLACK ABSENCES FROM EXAMS TO HAVE NEGATIVE IMPACT

MB261643 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1537 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 26 SAPA--The matric exams for candidates of the Department of Education and Training, the self-governing national states and the independent states, excluding the Transkei, ended yesterday.

A statement issued by the director-general of education and training today, Dr Braam Fourie, said attendance was normal in the six self-governing national states, the three independent states and in the Highveld, Orange Vaal, Natal, Orange Free State and northern Transvaal regions of the department.

In Johannesburg (Soweto and Alexandra) attendance for the various subjects ranged between 10 per cent and 23 per cent of the almost 6,000 registered candidates.

In the eastern Cape attendance ranged between 24 per cent and 47 per cent of the almost 2,000 candidates.

"It is obvious that this situation will have far-reaching negative consequences for the pupils, their parents and the communities concerned. I would like to make an earnest appeal to these communities to cooperate so that during 1987 education can take place undisturbed in an atmosphere of orderliness, peace and discipline," said Dr Fourie.

He added that exam leakages which occurred in one area were being investigated in cooperation with the department of education involved and in certain instances prosecutions have already taken place. "The strongest possible disciplinary measures will be taken against the guilty parties to ensure that examinations standards are maintained, and to protect the integrity of innocent candidates," said Dr Fourie.

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CSO: 3400/510

EXPERIENCES RECOUNTED OF JOHANNESBURG BUS BOYCOTTS

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 21-27 Nov 86 p 6

[Article by Sefako Nyaka]

[Text]

THE BUS DRIVER
When the bus was
stoned I ignored the
pain and drove on until
I lost control ...

PUTCO driver Lucas Makhele counts himself lucky that glass splinters from the windscreen of a bus he was driving didn't cause permanent damage to his right eye.

He thinks the wire-mesh on the windscreen and side windows prevented more glass splinters hitting him in the face when the windscreen was shattered a fortnight ago by a stone hurled at the bus.

But the wire-mesh no longer provides adequate protection against attacks.

"Apart from the fact that stones can bend the wire, the use of petrol-bombs has added a greater risk to drivers," he said this week.

"When the windscreen is shattered, petrol goes quite easily through the mesh, and my fear is that one day a driver is going to be turned into a human torch.

"But I still feel that if the bus had not been fitted with the wire-mesh I might have been a dead man today, because the force of the rock caused the wire-mesh to bend and broke the window."

Ever since the Putco bus boycott started in Soweto three weeks ago, Makhele, a father of two, has been worried about his safety.

"When the bus was stoned in Rockville I ignored the pain and drove on for about 200m before losing control.

"Fortunately the bus had by then considerably slowed down and just came to a stop in the middle of the street.

"I shudder to think what could have happened had I stopped next to where the bus was stoned. Who knows — I might have been killed," he said.

Makhele's plight is shared by other Putco drivers in Soweto.

Since the boycott began he has seen several of his colleagues return in a state of shock to the bus depot outside Diepkloof.

In most cases the front and side windows of the buses had been smashed in.

Makhele has listened to a colleague describe escaping from a flaming bus after youths tossed a petrol-bomb through the window.

What is worse — he has seen one of his colleagues, Zacharia Mudau, fighting for his life at the Baragwanath Hospital Intensive Care Unit after being hit by a boulder and flying glass while transporting commuters in Zola.

"As a driver, I am aware that my life is in constant danger," he said.

Makhele is worried that Putco's management "doesn't seem to be doing anything about the problem.

"They just send us out into the township and expect us to work as best we can."

Security Forces only provide protection at bus depots and termini, "but on the township roads we are alone".

Not that he would like to see Security Force members on the buses.

"They will only worsen the situation, because when a bus is stoned they might immediately open fire.

"And if people get killed we will be accused of being party to setting a trap."

Asked whether drivers are briefed on how to react in a situation where a bus is stoned, Putco's public relations officer, Pat Rogers, said he could not "think of a specific briefing that one could give them in that connection.

"But I believe they do know that they are not expected to risk their lives. We do not want them to do that," he said.

The assessment of whether they are likely to run the risk of injury in troubled areas is left to the drivers. When things become hot in an area, Putco would, on a day-to-day basis, stop operating in that area, Rogers said.

On protection for drivers, he said that apart from the wire-mesh, some of the company's buses have been fitted with a chemical coating which protects the windscreen against rocks.

In some cases the coating and the wire-mesh had interfered with the drivers' visibility.

"We are looking at other coatings which would provide protection without decreasing visibility.

"Outside of that, we have looked at a number of possibilities. I suppose we could ask for and would probably receive a police guard on a bus. But we do not like the idea because we believe that if any incidents did occur and if the police guard did fire that would be the type of incident we would not like to see.

"Other than having police patrols, there are other options. We could employ our own security service and put them on the buses, but again, in the end it is very difficult to see how they can provide adequate security without being armed and without being prepared to use their arms."

In a statement, the Soweto Putco Boycott Committee said the "people of Soweto are not against the workers of Putco but are against the increases and

the vigilantes who are forcing the community to board buses".

An organiser of the Cosatu-affiliated Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU) — which organises in the transport sector — agreed, saying that at times people seem to forget that Putco drivers are workers who have a "common enemy".

"To solve this problem we have tried as a union to build much stronger links with the community organisations.

"We have explained that we need to be informed in time of any decision to boycott buses."

He said the TGWU has also asked community organisations to discipline people who attack drivers.

THE UNIONIST

I tried taking a taxi to work. When the driver heard the address, he said no

SUPERMARKET worker Salome Mdluli admits she is a Putco bus boycott-buster.

But her actions don't stem from bravado or a lack of "commitment to the struggle".

"I work at a supermarket in Southdale and the main means of transport to and from work has always been a bus. When the boycott was announced a few weeks ago we virtually found ourselves stranded because there are no taxis going to Southdale," she said.

She once tried taking a taxi to work, but when she told the driver her destination he refused to take her there.

"I had to get off in Booysens and walk all the way to work."

Despite appeals from the Soweto Putco Boycott Committee that taxi drivers should cater for people working in outlying areas, most such workers still find themselves stranded.

A boycott committee member said this week several approaches have been made to the taxi association.

"We have appealed to the taxi association to cater for people who go to the suburbs and far-away places. But we are still saddled with a problem of catering for these people," he said.

It is for this reason that Mdluli braves condemnation and reluctantly boards a Putco bus.

As a member of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union, she feels she is involved in the workers' struggle against high fares.

But the boycott organisers should have made adequate preparation to ensure that people like her get to work on time, she said.

A taxi driver said occasionally taxis would go to far-flung suburbs, but would then find only three or four commuters.

"One cannot bank on picking up more passengers along the way to fill up the taxi," he said.

It is also not practical to travel from the city with half a load and hope to fill up at Southdale, he pointed out.

At the moment, hundreds of workers feel it is safer to risk boarding a bus and arriving at work on time than getting into a taxi that will only take them a quarter of the distance they must travel.

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CSO: 3400/518

EXPERIENCES RECOUNTED OF PORT ELIZABETHS CONSUMER BOYCOTT

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 21-27 Nov 86 p 7

[Article by Mbulelo Linda]

[Text]

THE SHOP-OWNER.

There is a big
future, better than
anywhere, if they'd
stop this nonsense

FOR Port Elizabeth fast food monger William Murran, it was the black bus stop outside his shop which brought home the boerewors.

The stop served as a source of rich black trade for his shop which, in turn, financed the *braais* typical of white South African culture.

But now, says Murran, the good times have turned lean. He says he has been forced to haul out his cast-iron, three-legged pot, and make do with *potjiekos* meals on the weekend.

Murran and clan depend on Africans for over 80 percent of their business. He says there are "many others" in his position, and many who could face bankruptcy as a result of the boycott.

While sitting alone at the deserted formica tables in front of the shop which only last week teemed with black customers, Murran blamed Nelson Mandela for his plight.

He believed Mandela and detained local boycott leader Mkhuseleli Jack were orchestrating the boycott from prison — despite attempts by government and business to negotiate a settlement.

"How can they (blacks) expect one man sitting in jail, or two or three, to rule their lives and tell them where to buy? That's what is happening.

"I think the government has been very fair when it comes to negotiations — even with this Mr Jack. Whoever he wants to negotiate with, if it's businessmen, they always negotiate. He's not doing his own people a favour."

Jack is in detention.

"But that doesn't mean he has nothing to do with it. Obviously, it is not him himself — it's the organisation. He as a person would never be able to organise that by himself."

Despite the government's best efforts to negotiate an end to black protest, Murran said the Emergency had caused ill-feeling.

"I don't believe in it (the Emergency) for two reasons. It caused a lot of ill feelings between black and white and this could have been stopped long ago if they didn't bring it in. I think the government has got to sort it out with a good proposition.

"Secondly, (the government) has got the army, the police ... I think it (the Emergency) should be lifted."

He claimed the communist onslaught consisted of "only a handful" who were "causing trouble". Most blacks were not troublemakers, he said.

How had the boycott affected his family life? He has two young children.

"You can't take so much money out of your business. You have got to learn to live on less money.

"We white South Africans have lived very well in the past."

Now he was cutting back on "luxuries".

He had also cut down on clothing expenditure, taken his children out of a creche and pre-primary school and retrenched the family domestic worker.

"I wish there could be an end to this business. They are cutting their own throats.

"What hurts most is that I don't think there is any shop around here in Port Elizabeth who has got anything against the black man. If they come in here we treat them like we treat anybody else. And not only for business' sake."

To bust the boycott, Murrans, like "90 percent" of white traders in Port Elizabeth, had taken to employing black hawkers to sell his goods to blacks outside factories and in the streets.

Would he survive on his 20 percent white and coloured trade?

"We will survive. But it helps a lot when blacks buy."

He claimed many black people were asking the Murrans to wrap goods in newspaper. "They want to buy because they are suffering. You have got to look at their point of view too — especially at this time of the year, with things being so expensive.

"Our girl that works here tells me she pays over a rand a bottle for a coke in the townships."

The employee said she had paid R1,80 for a bottle of coke bought in a township.

Murrans said he believed the boycott would end soon because the Africans he spoke to didn't want it to continue.

"There is a big future, better than anywhere else," he said, "so long as they can stop all this nonsense of theirs." — East Cape News Agency.

THE DRESSMAKER

I support the boycott because I think it is the last non-violent weapon we can use

PORT ELIZABETH'S townships have become silent, fearful places.

Journalists are met with a terse "No comment" or "Don't say my name".

The main fear is of being identified in the press by either the Security Forces or the militant youth called Amabutho, and being harrassed.

But Joyce Njokwana, 42, a self-employed Kwazakele dressmaker and mother of five, was prepared to speak. She said: "I support the boycott because I think it is the last remaining non-violent weapon we can use in the present crisis."

Prices in the township compared favourably with those in town: "Only a few items are more expensive than in town, and they do not include staples."

She decried the fact that upper class blacks in KwaMagxaki, housing government employees, business people and professionals, were buying in town.

"If we could have a united action in this boycott, we could go far. We could achieve a withdrawal of the SADF."

Although the government remains oblivious to black grievances, she still felt the boycott "caused a pinch" for white businessmen, forcing them, in turn, to relay black demands them to the government.

However, she felt bitter about the failure of townships nationally to boycott, as sustained area consumer boycotts were driving business away to areas more favourable for trade. But the boycott was effective for businessmen wanting to stay in the eastern Cape: "The more their shops close down, the more they realise the need to act."

"We have seen this happening and it should happen every time. The businessmen only tend to worry about our business when a boycott is on. When the boycott is off, they only turn to worrying about their profits and fall silent about the issues.

"For this reason we are not prepared to stop boycotting until the government meets our demands." She listed among them the release of leaders and other detainees, withdrawal of Security Forces from the townships, removal of the barbed wire fence surrounding New Brighton, and a full investigation into the disappearance of missing members of the PE Civic Organisation.

Last week the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce evaded the barbed wire fence to hold a clandestine meeting with the few black Consumer Boycott Committee leaders not in detention. But now those leaders have disappeared; according to the Black Sash, more than 1 000 Port Elizabeth residents have been detained under the Emergency.

The boycott has been reimposed without the traditional mass meeting; residents say the Amabutho, township youth militants, are enforcing it. In the mornings, before work, the youths are said to be monitoring commuters at bus stops or stopping cars at makeshift roadblocks. Commuters found without lunchboxes are sent home to fetch them.

In the evenings, residents found with shopping bags from town apparently have their goods turfed into the streets.

An old woman who had been a domestic "all my life" said "I don't mind if the boycott stands there for good. In the first place, most of us are not employed anyway.

"Let this government release our leaders from jail first. We are the victims of this apartheid. We are being terrorised by the government so the boycott must be effective."

Others were not in favour of the boycott: "I have got nothing to say about the boycott. I lost my job because of it," came from a bitter former office worker.

Her friend, a teacher, complained about the timing of the boycott: "The problem for us this coming season is that we still have to renovate and build our houses. The boycott comes at the wrong time. It is unreasonable. People are used to buying at Christmas."

Others said the confusion and lack of leadership created a potential for township shopkeepers to push up prices. "That is a painful thing for us."

— East Cape News Agency

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CSO: 3400/518

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

BLACKS WANT CHILDREN IN SCHOOL--Johannesburg, Dec 1, SAPA--More than 90 per cent of all urban blacks believe that their children should be in school. This was revealed in a recent research survey Omnichek poll put to a sample of about 600 urban black men and women who agreed to answer socio-political questions in an intimidation-free environment. In the 18-24 age group, eight per cent said "no" when asked whether black children should be in school. Only 19 per cent of respondents believed it was wrong because it would damage the educational progress of children. The poll revealed that the percentage of women aged 18-24, who agreed that boycotts would harm educational progress, was much higher compared to men in the same age group. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0916 GMT 1 Dec 86 MB] /6662

TRANSKEI SIGNS LOAN AGREEMENTS--Nine loan agreements totaling almost 80 million rands between the Government of Transkei, development agencies in the independent state, and the Development Bank of Southern Africa were signed in Umtata today. The agreements will provide for a variety of development projects in Transkei covering the development of water resources and industrial, urban, infrastructural, agricultural, and human resource development. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Dec 86 MB] /6662

GROUP AREAS ACT END REQUESTED--Johannesburg Nov 27 SAPA--The chief minister of Lebowa, Dr C.N. Phatudi, appealed today to the state president Mr P.W. Botha to "move on with reforms" and do away with the Group Areas Act. He was speaking at the official opening of the Lebowa Breweries in Lebowakgomoit. "The state president must accept a new constitutional dispensation that will set all into parliament and not just coloured and Asiatics," he said. Dr Phatudi said Lebowa had abundant minerals and the potential to generate an industrial revolution. However it needed more outside investment and he assured investors Lebowa would not nationalise the assets of entrepreneurs. "If investors create jobs for Lebowa people it would help to alleviate the acute shortage of jobs," Dr Phatudi said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1504 GMT 27 Nov 86 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/510

COMMENTARY HAILS IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH LESOTHO

MB280955 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "Cooperation for Regional Stability"]

[Text] The cooperative and relaxed friendly relations between Lesotho and South Africa since the change of government in Lesotho at the beginning of the year serves as a shining example for all of southern Africa and its peoples. Both countries are benefiting greatly by their new constructive and positive relationship, as opposed to the stagnation in Lesotho that resulted previously from former Premier Leabua Jonathan's unfriendly policies towards South Africa.

Similar good and beneficial relations exist between South Africa, Swaziland, and Malawi, and there is even closer cooperation within the recently founded organization for multinational cooperation between South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei, and other independent southern African states which may wish to join. The friendlier relations between South Africa and Lesotho have so far resulted in the signing of the agreement for the construction of the (?2) billion rands Lesotho Highlands water project by which South Africa will buy much needed water from Lesotho while Lesotho will benefit through job creation, tourism, hydro-electric power generation, and a freshwater fishing enterprise. And on Wednesday it was also announced that Lesotho would buy 30,000 tons of much needed maize from South Africa during the next year to keep a new mill going which has just been erected to supply food to a burgeoning population. The improved relations with Lesotho have also meant that ANC terrorists are no longer able as in the past to use Lesotho as a springboard for attacks against South Africa.

Lesotho has again pointed the way towards the benefit of constructive cooperation. Common sense and realism is all that is needed for all southern Africa to enter the open doors to a new era of stability, development, and growth.

/6662

CSO: 3400/509

URBAN FOUNDATION CHAIRMAN ON RACIAL ZONING, REFORM

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Nov 86 p 9

[Article by Jan Steyn, executive chairman of the Urban Foundations]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA'S industrial work-force has been deeply divided by the pervasive structure of influx control and segregated land tenure.

The erstwhile legal divisions between urban insiders and migrants, the impediments to the free mobility of labour and the denial of home-ownership to the majority of the wage-labour force severely increased problems of industrial relations.

To some extent these problems have been eased. The elimination of structures which remain to divide employer from employee must be at the top of the responsible businessman's agenda.

One key issue is the restoration of SA citizenship — and with it rights to work in our industrial complexes — to TBVC residents who are an integral part of our economy. Of equally great significance is the issue of racial zoning and group areas.

The Group Areas Act and racial zoning generally are more than yet another set of statutes in the legislative arsenal of apartheid. They have both a material reality and a symbolic significance which make them the fundamental impediments to the emergence of normal society in SA.

Together they constitute the fundamental division which pits our society against itself in the struggle for opportunity and dignity.

Divided system

While our economy — both rural and urban — is and has been long accepted by government as an interdependent whole, enforced segregation through racial zoning has maintained an artificially divided social system with attenuating links between its segments.

The business community, whatever its manifold faults, has achieved some semblance of common, interdependent endeavour across the one major division in our society.

If for no other reason that self-interest, it has by-and-large accepted the challenge of recognition of and negotiation with black or non-racial labour, of a desegregation of its internal facilities, of non-racial management development and of black business development.

While the scope and effectiveness of its efforts are frequently questioned, it has — in terms of its own commitments and stated intentions — opened many of its books for inspection and criticism by the wider South African community.

Racial zoning is an absolute contradiction of this emerging ethic of business. Not only has it traditionally divided the industrial working class, but increasingly it divides its clerks, managers and its consumer markets. Whatever else may be said of business, its stated commitments and the Group Areas Act are fundamentally incompatible.

This contradiction is one of the reasons why, according to the reports of colleagues, racial zoning featured prominently in business viewpoints at the November 7 conference of the State President.

There are other major reasons as well. Group areas and racial zoning in general introduce very specific impediments to the solution of problems of production in SA:

□ Racial zoning has always and will continue to have the effect of putting many of the poorest section of SA's workers at the greatest relative disadvantage in terms of travelling times and costs of transportation.

Since land near the existing black townships is becoming more and more limited, the settlement of future generations of workers will be at ever-greater distances from the work-place. The contribution of this pattern to employee fatigue and dissatisfaction is already serious and will increase over time.

□ Urbanisation and a national endeavour to provide housing to millions of South Africans without adequate shelter have been correctly identified by Professor Jan Lombard and other top government economists as a critical element in our economic recovery.

Government has acknowledged this with its grant of R400m to a private sector housing trust, established to promote low-cost housing development and, in so doing, alleviate unemployment.

But racial zoning, through the complex procedures for creating group areas, as has been acknowledged by the Venter Commission, will impede and delay the release of land for this purpose.

Black shortage

□ The government draft Guide Plan for the Central Witwatersrand has estimated an emerging over-supply of residential stands and accommodation units in white areas which will reach 15% by the year 2000. This over-supply contrasts with a black accommodation shortage of 200 000 units.

Obviously cost factors make it impossible to equate the two for purposes of solving the problem, but the severe distortions in the housing market which these patterns produce is self-evident. More importantly, the sense of legitimate deprivation which black families experience is extreme.

□ As inevitable corollary of racial zoning in the past, the constitutional and fiscal separation of African townships from the major cities has created more or less purely dormitory "ghettoes" with a tax base insufficient to meet the costs of more than the most rudimentary services and

amenities.

While the Regional Services Councils are an attempted response to the problem by government, the racially distinct status of black townships as components of the Regional Services Councils has seriously undermined their credibility and potential support from the black communities.

□ The characteristics of the townships as segregated and marginal areas for blacks has substantially undermined the credibility of local councils that have attempted to administer these areas. This has been one important background element in the slide of some of these areas into the present disorder.

□ Notwithstanding all the well-known inconsistency in the positions which external actors are taking with regard to sanctions and disinvestment, a universal rejection of formal, legalised racial discrimination lies at the base of the campaign.

The effects of sanctions on economic confidence in SA, and of disinvestment in particular on our capacity to grow in order to re-absorb rapidly mounting unemployment, require that we must have a credible counter to world condemnation of apartheid. While racial zoning exists, no such counter will be remotely credible.

For these and other reasons, the private sector must inevitably place racial zoning at the top of its agenda for reform in 1987. The Urban Foundation, as one of the parties in the Private Sector Council (an alliance of employer organisations, community representatives and major industrialists) supports this objective as the most critical issue facing business today.

We therefore call on government to repeal the Act in the coming Parliamentary session and to do so not because of growing internal and foreign pressure — real though this is — but because abolition is now urgently required:

- To boost business confidence and stimulate a stagnant economy, thus promoting the prosperity of all;
- To facilitate sound city management in the face of rapid urbanisation, so enabling the country to experience the positive effects of this inevitable process;
- To defuse growing tension and promote accommodation and mutual understanding; and
- To enable businessmen to develop policies for their labour force free of the crippling external impediments produced by racial zoning.

Temptation

In addressing an issue as significant and deeply-entrenched as that of racial zoning, the temptation to adopt cautious, gradualist policies or selective modifications of its provisions is very great.

This would be a crucial mistake. Our current situation is such that expectations have been raised and the most minute critical inspection is brought to bear on each and every reform or change in our society. Whatever remains of racial zoning after partial reform will generate heightened controversy and discontent.

Furthermore, as with the repeal of other statutes, the effects will be hardly felt or noticed by whites in most areas. No particular controversy from a cross-section of whites has accompanied the effective integration of areas like Hillbrow, Berea, Mayfair, Woodstock and others. A complete reform is both vitally necessary and possible.

The reality is that the Act, amongst its other negative effects, has created a chasm in intergroup relations. And, as Dr Anton Rupert has recently said: "If you aim to cross a chasm, you must do so, not in small steps but in one great leap."

That leap requires confidence and courage. But it can and should be made. And the Urban Foundation — with the private sector — stands ready to assist in whatever way it can with its resources, research and expertise.

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CSO: 3400/517

COMMENTATOR DECRIES LACK OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Durban POST NATAL in English 12-15 Nov 86 p 10

[Commentary by Ameen Akhalwaya in "My View" column]

[Text]

MY grandfather was a pious man, a devoted, practising Muslim. His friends were Muslims, Jews, Hindus, Christians. He regarded Gandhi as his political leader, and would speak in awe of the Mahatma's shrewdness and compassion.

He did not know much about other religions, but he knew Islam. He did not take kindly to anyone attacking his religion.

When I was a little boy, I was with a group of friends who, as groups of kids are wont to do, started poking fun at the Hindu religion. My grandfather stopped us short.

"What," he asked, "do you know about the Hindu religion?"

We admitted we didn't know much.

"So if someone makes fun of Islam, how would you feel?"

We said we would get very angry.

"Next time, before you make fun of someone else's beliefs, make sure you know what you're talking about," he advised. "Remember, speak well of the religion and practise, rather than speak evil about one you know little about."

"Judge a person by his practices, whatever his beliefs. Islam is our religion, and we have to be prepared to defend it to our death. We must have faith in God."

"Gandhi was a Hindu, but he was our political leader because he was a pious man who wanted to do his best for all people, whatever their religion. If you needed his help, he wouldn't ask you what your religion was."

"That is why it did not matter to us what his religion was. He respected our religion, we respected his."

Those were words of wisdom we didn't forget.

It's a pity such wisdom hasn't penetrated to the ranks of the NGK. Its pompous declaration that Islam is a false religion is bad enough coming from a church

that has fully backed and participated in the evil that is apartheid.

Coming as it did from the chaplain-general to the SA Police is even worse. If that is what is taught to the police, upholders of law and order and preservers of peace, what are we to make of it?

The kindest thing that can be said about the chaplain and his church is that they are grossly ignorant about Islam.

Their contempt for the passionately-held religious beliefs of hundreds of millions of people is a disgrace, coming as it does from the "National Party at prayer".

They have clearly not learned the lessons of Protestant-Catholic Europe, of Ireland, of the Middle East, of the Indian sub-continent.

In the emotional climate of the NGK's gratuitous outburst, there would be a strong temptation for Muslims to attack Christianity. But that would be wrong, as the Call of Islam's Maulana Faried Esack told a protest rally in Lenasia last week.

The NGK is not representative of Christianity. It is a group that follows its version of Christianity.

Recently, when Mr Ahmed Deedat's video view of Hinduism angered Hindu people, there were some Hindus who attacked Islam in turn. Thankfully, Hindu

leaders refrained from doing so, but pointed out how wrong he was.

When the Call of Islam criticised Mr Deedat, my newspaper received two or three letters attacking Maulana Faried, not on the basis of his criticism of Mr Deedat's approach, but rather on the grounds that there are non-Muslims who regularly distort and attack Islam.

Thus, one's criticism should be levelled at the NGK, not Christianity. For the NGK deserves censure.

It has openly practised apartheid which has landed this country in such a mess. The State President's explanation that the constitution provides for religious freedom does little to obviate the NGK's insult to Muslims.

What religious freedom is there in this country? The late Imam Abdullah Haroon wasn't allowed religious freedom. Dr CF Beyers Naude was banned for sticking to his religious beliefs, despite the fact — or was it because of the fact? — that he was once a member of the NGK.

Archibishop Desmond Tutu had his passport withdrawn; so did Dr Allan Boesak; the secretary-general of the SA Catholic Bishop's Conference, Father Sman-galiso Mkhwatshwa, is in detention.

Many other religious people — Muslims, Christians, Jews, and Hindus — have paid the price in this country for practising their religion the way they interpret it.

Supporters of the NGK ban memorial services; they prescribe what can and what cannot be done at funeral services.

The NGK has now opened its doors to all races — in theory. It has admitted it was at fault in supporting racism. But how do its adherents reconcile the fact that a fellow-Christian cannot become their leader?

Neither the NGK nor the National Party and its apologists has explained to us why a black person cannot become State President of this country. What

religious basis does their stand have?

None. That's because the NGK is steeped in hypocrisy and racism. It is the church that came up with the idea of racially separate "daughter" churches for each of the black groups.

It was this separateness that has been translated into the tricameral parliamentary system; a separate "daughter" church for each race group, separate "daughter" political institution for each race group.

That is also the basis for "daughter" educational institutions, health institutions, and many other institutions.

If the NGK is now open to all races, how come its adherents — who include powerful Cabinet Ministers — cannot translate this into all aspects of our lives?

If we can now all pray together, why can't we study together, treat illnesses together?

Islam has never preached nor tolerated racism. Yet it is labelled a false religion.

The NGK — by its own admission — has stuck to a false doctrine for many years, and its adherents have pushed that doctrine down our throats.

Maulana Faried made two valid points at the Lenasia meeting:

■ If the NGK regards Islam as a threat to South Africa, where ailing, 77-year-old Mr Oscar Mpetha, the jailed UDF leader, cannot attend his wife's Christian funeral, "then we are proud to be of threat to them".

■ The NGK says it wants to live in a spirit of good neighbourliness with Muslims. "They threw us out far away from them, out of town — now they want to be good neighbours when we aren't there — and they still don't want us to be their neighbours."

The NGK should ask itself: whose false doctrine has been the real threat to peace and good neighbourliness in this country?

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LIBERALS LINKED TO COVERT SECURITY PANEL

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 21-27 Nov 86 p 3.

[Article by Franz Kruger, East London]

[Text]

EAST LONDON'S liberal businessmen — including prominent Progressive Federal Party office-bearers — have been involved in a covert political committee linked in with the highly controversial Joint Security Management System.

The "Greater East London Co-ordination Committee" (GELCC) was set up by a local military commander in October last year, but its existence remained unknown until its chairman, Errol Spring, a prominent local PFP supporter, confirmed its existence to me this week.

The committee brings together businessmen, town council officials, parliamentarians, government officials and military and police personnel to deal with matters ranging from consumer boycotts to the development of a master plan for developing the area.

Observers believe the GELCC represents a remarkable alliance between the government and liberal business to manage the political crisis at a local level.

According to its chairman, the committee has no administrative power; its function is simply "to identify problem areas hampering development, to contact whoever is supposed to be dealing with it and find out what they are doing and whether they need any help". It was intended to

be "fully representative" of all sectors of the community.

For businessmen, the committee represents a way to get problems addressed quickly and efficiently. The government, on the other hand, is able to draw on their expertise, and has effectively cemented an alliance with them.

But the GELCC has not met with unanimous support from the liberal establishment. City Councillor Donald Card was invited to the first meeting, but said he left when it became clear what it was about.

"My first impression was that it was a structure for martial law, and I was not prepared to serve on anything like it," he said.

The GELCC was active in local affairs, but was not accountable to local residents, reporting instead to the State President, he charged.

Another businessman who has resigned from the body said he felt businessmen had been "sucked into a government structure" set up "in case of the collapse of the civil authorities", and worked as "a channel for information to be fed to central government".

Although apparently not in the full sense a Joint Management Committee (JMC) — hundreds of which span the

country as part of the National Security Management System (NSMS) — it is firmly linked with the NSMS and acts in similar ways, making use of direct access to the highest levels of government.

Its minutes, for example, are fed through the NSMS "right to the very top". It has made use of NSMS channels to get problems solved when local officials had not been helpful.

The NSMS, exposed recently by the Weekly Mail, is a network of Security Force-dominated committees operating parallel to the established state structures at all levels.

Not many details have been disclosed about the system, but fears have been expressed that it has become the true powerhouse of government in South Africa, allowing Security Forces major influence on all levels of executive decision-making.

The GELCC differs from the JMCs and other bodies of the NSMS in that it includes people other than government officials, and seems to have more flexibility of operation.

The chairman, Spring, is a city councillor and former mayor, and is the PFP vice-chairman for the coastal region.

Head of its sub-committees include the chairman of the East London Chamber of Commerce, Nico Cloete, and another prominent businessman and PFP supporter, Wayne Munro.

Invitations to set up the GELCC were sent by Colonel Reg Deyzel, the local military commanding officer, to representatives of the East London City Council, neighbouring town councils, the chambers of industry and commerce, MPs and MPCs as well as the heads of most government departments in the city.

The purpose of the meeting on October 4 last year was "the inauguration of a committee being established to co-ordinate constitutional, economic and social planning and development in East London," according to the confidential invitation signed by Deyzel.

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The invitation, headed "Joint Management Committee: East London", referred specifically to "the present unrest situation". At the meeting, Deyzel gave a briefing on the JMCs, and outlined the purpose and functions of local committees.

Spring told me the NSMS had merely been presented as a possible home for the new committee. "Without relinquishing those ties completely, we felt we should go another way." Spring said discussions had been held about turning the GELCC into a part of the regional development committee structure.

"The NSMS structure is there. If we can use it as a channel of communication, we must use it. We see ourselves as using the structure, but not as a part of it," he said.

Asked to comment on the presence of PFP members on the GELCC, the party's secretary general, Robin Carlisle, said the PFP was fundamentally opposed to the NSMS, as it was "more likely to be part of the problem than part of the solution" and was "anti-democratic".

He was satisfied, however, that the GELCC was not part of the NSMS structure, although it might have made use of NSMS channels on occasion. He felt there were better conduits to use, and one had to be "careful not to give credibility to these structures". — EL News

COSATU MEETING COMMEMORATES UNION DEAD

MB011452 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1450 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 1 SAPA--It is too late to offer workers in South Africa half-a-loaf, or a whole loaf--they want the bakery that bakes the bread, the publicity secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Marcel Golding, said at a meeting in Johannesburg today. He was speaking at a service for trade unionists who died during the year and to celebrate the first anniversary of the founding of the Council of South African Trade Unions (COSATU).

Mr Golding told the crowd of about 400, many of whom were seconded from a Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union meeting held in an adjacent hall, that the government was trying to sow confusion and disunity among the workers. "As long as there is disunity there can be no forward movement towards peace and prosperity for all," he said.

The truth was so precious it was often protected by a "bodyguard of lies and illusion." It was the ruling class that was trying to disinform the people and lie about what is happening in South Africa. By declaring the state of emergency the government was trying to "crush democratic organizations and regulate information going to the outside world." He added that by practicing "self-censorship," newspapers were adding to this.

Mr Golding said the blood of those who had died in the workplace or as a result of violence aimed against unionists would nourish those struggling for their freedom. "The 13 miners killed in a clash at Vaal Reefs (gold mines) demonstrates the brutality of the times in which we live," he said. "Gone are the days when we are prepared to accept half-a-loaf. Gone are the days when we are prepared to accept a whole loaf," Mr Golding said. "We want the bakery that bakes the lot."

COSATU called for a nationwide two-hour work stoppage to commemorate the dead.

COSATU's Witwatersrand regional secretary, Mr Paul Mokoena, said today's stoppage was called not to mourn the dead but to salute them. "What happened to them is not anything uncommon in our struggle." He said it was time to

show the state that people had already accepted the violence perpetrated against the working class. "We know that we will meet death on the factory floor and in detention." Mr Mokoena said the government "will deceive the simple-minded voter with talk of reform but we will not be deceived. We know it means nothing to blacks but fresh hardship and suffering."

Another speaker, Mr Bernie Fanaroff of the Metal and Allied Workers Union [MAWU] said the state of emergency attack on the working class would not stop workers fighting for a living wage. He said some people had been in detention for four or five months because they were not prepared to produce for their bosses and see nothing in return but to live in slums. "There is Moses Mayekiso (a MAWU organizer and member of the Alexandra Action Committee) in John Vorster Square with lights on 24 hours a day and a television camera on him for what?" Mr Fanaroff asked. "Because he as a trade unionist does not feel that conditions in Alexandra must stay as they are forever"--with 12 families in the Johannesburg township sharing two bucket toilets. He said that 1987 would see the "greatest campaign for a living wage ever launched in South Africa." "It will express the truth that the working class has built the health of this country but benefit nothing from it. Here there is luxury for the few and starvation and hardship for the many," he said, adding that violence was being unleashed against workers not only in South Africa but in the homelands as well.

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SOUTH AFRICA

TEXTILE WORKERS UNIONS FORM NATIONAL FEDERATION

MB290428 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2108 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 28, SAPA--Unions representing 165,000 textile, garment, and leather workers have formed a national federation.

Six unions representing 165,000 workers in the textile, garment and leather industries met in Cape Town yesterday and today to form a national federation of their unions, a press release from the South African Federation of Textile, Garment and Leather Workers Union said.

"The idea behind the establishment of the federation is not to be seen as being in conflict or opposition to any of the existing union-federations in the country, but is rather a broadly-based federation of industrial unions in the textile, garment and leather industries," the press release said.

The unions involved were: the Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal), the National Union of Clothing Workers, Garment Workers Union of Western Province, Textile Workers [NUTW], Transvaal [TVL] Leather and Allied Workers Industrial Union.

Talks on the formation of the federation began in September.

All the unions in the new federation are affiliated independently to the International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers Federation.

The Textile Workers Union (TVL)--a CUSA [Council of Unions of South Africa] AZACTU [Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions] affiliate--and the National Union of Leather Workers were not represented at the meeting but were expected to join the federation next year.

The NUTW would retain its affiliation to COSATU.

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LANGUAGE BLAMED FOR COUNTRY'S BAD IMAGE ABROAD

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Nov 86 p 4

[Text]

THE inability of the foreign Press to understand Afrikaans was largely responsible for SA's poor image abroad, incoming Deputy Minister of Information Dr C J (Stoffel) van der Merwe said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Local newspapers, like Government, were divided along language lines but most foreign correspondents were only able to read the critical English media.

Speaking at an Institute of International Affairs forum on SA's image abroad, he blamed the opposition for exploiting the situation by slightly misrepresenting Government motives to the Press.

He declined to comment on the

flow of information from Government until he has assumed his new post on December 1.

SA's "greatly unfair" image overseas had become so bad that reform must come for reform's sake and not to sway world opinion, he said.

"If we handed Nelson Mandela the keys to the Union Building on a silver cushion, the world would not accept it because we did it."

Unfortunately, the outside world acted on its perceived image of SA and not on the true situation.

SA's politics had been internalised overseas. In the US and Europe, decisions on SA were being taken mainly for domestic political reasons.

Leading PFP member Dave Dalling said that if Government wished SA to be regarded by the West as just another African dictatorship, all it had to do was maintain its domestic and foreign policies.

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CSO: 3400/517

COMMENTARY NOTES SUCCESS IN BLACK EDUCATION

MB270740 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "Black Education in South Africa"]

[Text] In the media around the world, black education in South Africa is mostly represented as being of inferior quality and unwanted by the majority of black South Africans. The latest figures just released prove the exact opposite. They show again how the South African education authorities, black parents, and pupils have united to make 1986 one of the biggest success stories in the history of education in South Africa. It is small wonder that South African blacks are Africa's most educated and literate black people.

This year's matric or final school examinations ended on Tuesday for the largest number of black candidates in the country's history. No less than 238,000 of the 250,000 matriculants were able to write the examinations. This is a great achievement, especially for pupils and parents who overcame the most concerted and violent effort ever by militant intimidators to stop black education in South Africa. Only 12,000 of South Africa's black matriculants in a handful of the country's 7,000 schools were unable to write as a result of violent intimidation and threats of necklacing.

Even in the few troubled regions, a large number of pupils wrote their examinations under the protection of the security forces, whose presence was requested by the majority of black parents and their children. This, of course, also disproves the radical propaganda that security force protection is unwelcome in black cities and towns. This new moderate alliance between the education authorities, black parents, and their children augurs well for the future, and for the success of the 10-year plan--which is well under way--to upgrade black education in South Africa to the same level as that enjoyed by other population groups.

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CSO: 3400/509

COMMITTEE FORMED TO MONITOR INDIAN EDUCATION

Durban POST NATAL in English 12-15 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by Khalil Aniff]

[Text]

INDIAN education is to be monitored by a special committee consisting of parents and community leaders.

The formation of the 10-member steering committee to create a National Council for Education, which would determine education policy for Indians, was decided at a meeting hosted by the Teachers' Association of South Africa at Vedic Hall on Sunday.

Committee members are Ismail Meer, Mewa Ramgobin, Brij Maharaj, Ismail Mohammed, Ishwar Maharaj, Dr Korshad Ginwala, Pat Samuels, Poobie Naicker, M V Rajah and Satish Juggernath.

Since the House of Delegates' announcement that next year's education budget was to be slashed by 20 percent, much concern has been expressed and a series of protest meetings have been held.

Sunday's meeting was aimed at bringing together community organisations to discuss the problem.

Parents highlighted the shortcomings in Indian education and urged the authorities to upgrade the backlog.

Many said the Indian community had made great sacrifices over the years — since the early 1930s — and paid for their education by building State-aided schools.

Indians, they said, set a particularly high standard in education and the Government should maintain that standard.

Mr Pat Samuels, president of Tasa, said: "They are increasing the teaching hours and planning cutback in the teaching staff complement. This will place unnecessary burden on the remaining teachers."

He said schools were already understaffed and

teachers had to teach higher grade, standard grade and lower grade in the same class and at the same time.

Mr Samuels said the steering committee would keep a careful eye on the state of education.

The parents also called on the executive director of education, Mr Arjun Singh, to ensure that the 800 newly-qualified teachers were given jobs next year.

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PROBLEMS THREATENING SPONSORED EDUCATION NOTED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Nov 86 p 4

[Article by Keith Hammonds]

[Text]

AMERICAN corporations here still are trying to figure out what happened at Pace College, the US-sponsored Soweto school that shut its doors last month. The answers, if found, could well signal a need for very basic changes in the way companies approach the problem of social responsibility.

Pace's closure — providing some breathing time to "formulate a new direction," according to a spokesman — capped three months of controversy sparked, among other things, by the resignation of Pace's black headmaster, Oswald Mtshali, following a confrontation between students and security forces on the school's premises.

Mtshali later asked to be reinstated, but the American Chamber of Commerce (Amcham) — which established Pace four years ago — refused, even though it had not yet found a replacement.

On September 10, a group of students protesting the Amcham's action burned a US flag at a school meeting and drove Amcham director Kenneth Mason from the campus. Mason claims the confrontation was simply "one that has happened in all schools".

And, indeed, many Soweto schools have been characterised more by political tension than by classroom education in recent months. Pace itself was dogged by

continuing student violence, poor attendance, erratic tuition payments from parents and a drop-off in corporate sponsorship.

But the problem at Pace appears to run deeper than Mtshali's resignation and even the general turmoil in township education.

Observers say the incident reflected some classic errors in implementation of an essentially well-intentioned social responsibility programme.

These executives say Amcham erred by establishing the \$4.5m school in an area of Soweto controlled by more militant black youths, then failed to negotiate with those youths before initiating the programme.

As a result, Pace soon became viewed as an elitist institution tied too closely to establishment bodies, and students were pressured not to attend classes.

Of the 131 final-year students last year, only 10 achieved test grades high enough to qualify for university education. Support for American corporate sponsors began to erode as the school's troubles deepened.

Social responsibility spending is a delicate subject, and many American executives in SA refuse to discuss the issue for the record, because they fear their beneficiaries will perceive public statements as grandstanding.

"Our community has accepted our bona fides because we don't seek publicity," said one corporate

officer.

But those who will talk say that "top-down" spending, initiated by management decree, has more often than not characterised failures like Pace.

Too many American organisations, they say, have tossed money away by creating a programme based on its own perceptions of a community's needs, rather than on what the community itself said its needs were.

"The fundamental essential is gaining community legitimacy," said Patrick O'Malley of Mobil. "In today's environment, if you're talking education, then your legitimacy has to be with teachers, with parents and, these days, with the pupils. It's no good getting Archbishop Tutu to sign a piece of paper saying this is great."

Indeed, one company here spent seven months negotiating with a township's more militant students before going ahead with plans for an education project there.

In the course of discussions, the company overcame student charges that the programme was elitist because it catered to gifted students and was funded by capitalist sources.

Because the youths now understand and sympathise with the programme, organisers say, they allow other students to attend classes. "We both agreed to the future," said an executive involved in the talks.

This type of communication and mutual understanding, experts say, has been absent from social responsibility efforts for too long. What may be needed, some argue, is a fundamental restructuring in the way corporations go about thinking about and addressing such programmes.

Speaking earlier this month on "Business and its place in society," General Motors MD Robert White urged business to "do a better job in getting its act together, to define its broader mission, perhaps initially on a regional basis, and then nationally, and to eliminate the counter-productive infighting for

'turf' in economic and social matters that presently exists among industry groups and associations".

Brother Neil McGurk, principal of the multi-racial Observatory College in Johannesburg, takes the argument a step further. The problems at Pace, he believes, signify the failure of most US corporations to build a "clear understanding of the present social dynamics of our society".

"What is needed," McGurk observes, "is a clearer co-ordinated vision on the part of the Sullivan signatories in terms of the options open to SA society and their role in creating them."

"Without such a vision, the signatories might find themselves unwittingly caught up in the dialectics of power that characterises our present crisis and, in a way, working towards their own demise."

McGurk talks of a "moral option" business must accept, in the form of a more radical and enlightened approach to social responsibility.

"Business is going to have to reconstitute itself into an effective equal opportunity environment in a way that companies operating in the US, or elsewhere, have never had to face," he says.

Most companies, he says, have developed their own social psychologies and symbolic universes that remain resistant to change.

"Recruitment and selection, its unconscious expectations and normative criteria for advancement all work toward homeostasis and the reinforcement of cultural and personality types."

As long as an organisation remains committed to this old order, McGurk believes, it cannot effectively address the needs of the dynamic SA society.

Certainly, the question is relevant in considering the failure at Pace and the many more successful programmes that corporations — local and foreign — have created in SA.

But the implications of the development by business of a broader social vision and the acceptance in that vision of radical change are far broader than that.

For McGurk, "business needs to face this crisis in our society and address the problem as a matter of its own survival".

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BRIEFS

EMPTY WHITE SCHOOLS AVAILABLE--Cape Town Nov 26 SAPA--White schools being closed because of the fall-off of pupils could, in some cases, become multi-racial private schools or be transferred to other race groups, Mr Piet Clase, minister of white education, announced today. Mr Clase's statement follows a report of the South African Teacher's Association (SATA) that showed there were 205,000 vacancies in white schools. SATA demanded that schools should be opened to all groups to help make up for the shortage of classroom space for blacks. Mr Clase has, however, closed the door on opening government schools to all groups. But he has left the way open for the vacant schools to be purchased in certain instances for multiracial private schools or to be transferred to one of the other education departments. However, this would only happen if the white education department, the other administrations of the House of Assembly or the provinces could not use the buildings. "Each case will be considered on its own merits," Mr Clase said. Rationalisation was receiving constant attention to ensure that there was cost-effective education without lowering standards. In some cases schools were being closed while others were being amalgamated. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1509 GMT 26 Nov 86 MB] /6662

SUCCESS OF STATE OF EMERGENCY--Cape Town Nov 28 SAPA--The state of emergency has succeeded beyond the government's wildest dreams, says Black Sash president Mrs Mary Burton. At the End Conscription Campaign's [ECC] annual meeting in Cape Town last night, she said the emergency had given the government time to recover from the mess it was in a year ago. "The government has had time to paper over all the cracks in the system," she said. Mrs Burton paid tribute to the ECC for its ingenuity and creativity in responding to the state of emergency. Outgoing chairman Mr Nic Borain criticised attempts by the government and other organisations to discredit the ECC. He said he was referring in particular to Aida Parker's newsletter which referred to the ECC as an organisation which forged links with communist ones. "Although the ECC won a media council hearing against Ms Parker, the damage was already done." Mr Borain said the ECC had opened a crack in an exceptionally militarised country. Miss Paula Hawthorn was elected president of ECC. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1604 GMT 28 Nov 86 MB] /6662

BRAIN DRAIN GAINS MOMENTUM--South Africa's brain drain is gaining momentum. According to economists, the latest migration figures from Pretoria make it clear that the talent loss is speeding up. They cite as reasons the tightening sanctions net and the lack of political action in resolving South Africa's internal problems. The figures, from the Central Statistical Services, show a migration loss of more than 11,000 people for the first 9 months of this year, compared with the same period last year. A large number of accountants are leaving, as well as people classified as educationists. The third largest group choosing to emigrate is made up of engineers. Emigrants continue to favor the United Kingdom and Australia. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 28 Nov 86 MB] /6662

LP ON GROUP AREAS ISSUE--The chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Representatives, and leader of the Labor Party [LP] Rev Allan Hendrickse, says his party's members in the President's Council have not rejected the council's committee for constitutional affairs report on the Group Areas Act, but regard it as inadequate. Mr Hendrickse was reacting to a President's Council statement that the LP was one of the majority parties in the three houses, together with the official opposition in the House of Representatives, whose members had supported the proposal that the report on the Group Areas and related acts be referred back to the constitutional affairs committee for further consideration. In a statement, Mr Hendrickse said the LP regretted what he called the misinterpretation of the actions of his party's members of the President's Council. The party felt that the consequences of the repeal of the act should be dealt with in the report. The party considered that the report also had to deal with voting rights on local government bodies, and with the infrastructure relating to educational facilities. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 26 Nov 86 MB] /6662

DETENTION OF ECC MEMBERS CONDEMNED--The End Conscription Campaign [ECC] has strongly condemned government action against its members. At least 13 ECC members are reported to have been picked up in swoops in Cape Town and in Johannesburg. Among them are leading members of the organization, such as President Clair Verbeeck. They are being held under emergency regulations. One of those who has escaped the police swoop is the national secretary, David Shandler. [Begin Shandler recording] We believe that this action of the authorities is grossly counterproductive to finding solutions to the problems in our country. The ECC members detained and restricted are South Africans of the highest caliber. They are committed to the cause of justice and peace in South Africa, and have done much work for this end. The state action against them seriously violates the positive role they are playing in lawfully trying to end the conflict in South Africa and work for solutions. More than 60 ECC members have been detained in terms of the emergency; yet not one has been charged with any offense. Why then do the authorities still harass and detain ECC members? [end recording] [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 3 Dec 86 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/509

HOUSING SHORTFALL EXCEEDS GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 86 p 9

[Article by Chris Cairncross]

[Text] SA'S housing shortfall is even more gigantic than most official estimates and destined to deteriorate even further, as government rapidly abrogates all responsibility for dealing with the problem and attempts to shift the task on to the shoulders of the private sector.

That is one of the more disturbing conclusions to emerge from follow-up studies of the findings of the Carnegie Inquiry into poverty and development in Southern Africa — initiated about two years ago — which highlighted as never before the enormous extent of poverty in the region.

In a report just published by UCT researcher Matthew Kentridge, SA's projected housing backlog to the year 2000 is put at four-million units. This means about 600 units will have to be built each working day for the next 14 years to make up shortfalls of this magnitude.

But even with government's recently-announced capital expenditure programme — and growing private-sector involvement — the current building rate remains at well below 20 units a day.

Aside from this quantitative problem, the Carnegie researchers note that scant attention is being paid to the serious qualitative state of black townships in SA. Many urban black houses are in a serious state of disrepair, and a gigantic programme of renovation is needed to make these

houses decent habitations.

In addition, the belief that urban blacks were temporary sojourners in the white areas of SA has meant that black townships are designed as dormitory suburbs. Consequently, there is a lack of facilities and infrastructure, making these environments sterile, over-crowded and socially stunting.

It is concluded that any well-founded national housing policy must seek to address both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the problem — a factor which is in no way being addressed at present.

But what is even more striking about government policy, the report states, is — given the size of the problem — the extent to which the State is disengaging itself.

In the past, government assumed responsibility for providing low income housing. This policy has now been reversed, and is increasingly focused on privatisation via three pillars — formal self-help schemes, private-sector housing development and the sale of State-owned rental stock.

All three are patently failing to resolve the housing crisis, the report says. The response to government's great house sale has so far been poor, with less than 10% of the 1 500 000 saleable stock taken up. New rental policy, which aims at applying market-related rates, places most dwelling units beyond the reach of the population group that most needs assistance.

The entire process of private housing development has proved to be complicated and expensive. The number of houses built by the private sector in black areas, although vastly greater than in the past, is limited by the extremely small market for housing in these areas at the prices demanded.

The range of housing might be greater than in the past, but the number of units provided is actually less. Self-help schemes promoted so far by government are also heavily criticised as failed solutions in the way they have been applied.

The researchers note that many self-help schemes have their roots in forced removals, a process whereby people are relocated in sterile, undeveloped environments and simply forced to survive.

They say: "Moreover, self-help in SA is under strict government control, eliminating many of the positive features of spontaneity and innovation which should characterise most self-help schemes."

It was suggested that government's schemes merely represented a shift in the coercion, in which black urban residents had no choice but to rent government housing stock, to that in which they have no choice but to participate in self-help schemes.

The new policy penalises the poorest strata of society as the quantity of

sub-economic housing falls relative to population growth. It is concluded that a completely new approach will have to be adopted as the existing system is totally unworkable. Policy does not cater for the very poor, the group most in need of immediate housing relief.

The report declares that state housing ideology cannot succeed for the following reasons:

□ The continued existence of apartheid, despite protestations to the contrary, forms the basis of escalating urban struggles, which the new ideology is designed to contain. The report says: "As long as removals continue, the bantustan system is maintained and the Group Areas Act remains on the statute books, resistance will increase."

□ The conscious, non-provision of housing by government, coupled to the inadequate self-help and private sector schemes, ensures that the housing shortage will grow.

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CSO: 3400/516

COUNTRY RECORDS SURPLUS TRADE BALANCE

MB271827 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1748 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 27, SAPA—South Africa recorded a favourable trade balance of R12,077.8 million for the first 10 months of this year, according to preliminary figures released in Pretoria today by the Department of Customs and Excise. Statistics show exports for the period totalled R35,117.2 million compared with R29,597.1 million for the same period last year, while the total for imports was \$23,039.4 million (R19,149.2 million). The import and export figures have been adjusted to bring them into line with the requirements for the compilation of the balance of payments.

A breakdown of the world's trading zones shows that Europe remained South Africa's largest trading partner. Exports totalled R8,717.7 million (R,514.3 million) and imports stood at R10,206.8 million (R9,035.6 million). Asia remained South Africa's second largest export trading partner with the figure standing at R5,339.5 million (R4,219.3 million). These were followed by America, a total of R3,722.8 million (R2,802.7 million), Africa, with R1,508.3 million (R1,309.3 million), and Oceania, with a total of R276.7 million (R219.9 million). After Europe, Asian imports rated second with a total of R4,129.8 million (R2,839.2 million), followed by America, with a total of R3,176.8 million (R3,052.9 million), Africa, with R480.7 million (R374.3 million), and Oceania, with R240.1 million (R243.2 million).

Other unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments totalled R15,496.8 million for exports (R13,486 million) and R4,799.2 million (R3,604 million) for imports. Ships and aircraft stores exported amounted to R55.4 million (R45.6 million).

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CSO: 3400/513

MINES OFFICIAL URGES END TO RACIAL JOB RESERVATION

MB271341 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1217 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 27 SAPA--The head of one of South Africa's largest mining groups has called for the urgent scrapping of the "scheduled person" definition--the last remaining statutory job reservation in the mining industry based on racial classification. "It is imperative that this racially discriminatory legislation be removed from the statute books as soon as possible, without substituting it with some other restrictions which are not acceptable to the black trade unions," Mr D.T. Watt, chairman of Rand Mines, says in his latest annual statement to shareholders. "The mining industry is prepared to accept an industrial council and give safeguards to white employees who have given dedicated service and made valuable contributions to the industry over many years. The mining industry is dedicated to the principle of appointing persons on merit and ability rather than racial classification," says Mr Watt.

Turning to union activity in the industry, he says: "I believe that relations between employers and the black trade unions will improve as the unions mature and achieve centralised leadership and as the political reform process gathers momentum." He says the Rand Mines group welcomes the interest being taken by the trade union movement in safety matters. "As long as this interest is responsible and dedicated to the well-being of employees, and not motivated by extraneous posturing and particularly political ambitions, it can only be of benefit to all in the mining industry."

Underlining the increased incidence of wildcat and unco-ordinates strikes in the industry, Mr Watt notes that in some cases the officials of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) have distanced themselves from these illegal activities. "The is evidence to show that the union cannot always control the activities of belligerent shop stewards in remote areas," Mr Watt says.

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CSO: 3400/513

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS 'HYPOCRISY' AMONG DISINVESTING FIRMS

MB011128 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Station commentary: "The Hypocrisy of Sanctions"]

[Text] As the disinvestment bandwagon rolls on, two aspects of the whole issue are coming into sharper focus: sheer hypocrisy and the fact that sanctions are hurting those they are meant to help, while hardly touching those they are meant to hurt. The fact that free enterprise American is actively working towards breaking down efforts to extend the benefits of private enterprise and ownership would be grimly amusing if they were not so tragic and shortsighted. There is monumental hypocrisy to be seen in the American companies trading profitably in South Africa in the days when apartheid was firmly in place and pulling out now that apartheid is being abolished. It is matched by the hypocrisy of those making a moral issue of conditions in South Africa while ignoring the social and political conditions in other countries with which they trade. Possibly the worst of all are those companies ascribing their withdrawal to abhorance of apartheid, while the truth is that they are losing business to competitors, mainly the Japanese. Kodak is a prime example. It is in trouble worldwide; its outdated technology is simply no match for that of the Japanese. General Motors is virtually in the same position. Its products in South Africa have been pushed from a number one spot almost into obscurity by those of Japanese companies.

The real tragedy of all this hypocrisy is that the main victims are black South Africans. The majority of jobs falling by the wayside as American companies withdraw are those of blacks. They are the last ones to understand the sort of morality that has taken their jobs away from them. It is against this development, which he and other responsible South Africans predicted that Chief Buthelezi appeal to Americans to reexamine the nature of the South African conflict and decide whether the analysis which led to the imposition of sanctions could stand close scrutiny.

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CSO: 3400/513

COMPANY DENIES BLACK LABOR EXPLOITATION CHARGES

MB271606 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 26 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] London--In a tough television documentary here, the London Consolidated Goldfields group (Consgold) have been accused of perpetuating apartheid and ruthlessly exploiting cheap black labour in South Africa.

The programme alleged that confidential documents obtained showed that the Consgold "private army" liaised with regular police, spied on workers and unions and reported back to the government's industrial defence authority, the National Key Points committee.

The film, by Independent Television's (ITV) current-affairs programme "This Week," laid responsibility at the door of the London company, but spokesmen maintain that the management of their South African interests is the responsibility of Goldfields of South Africa (GFSA), in which Consgold has a 48 percent holding.

While Consgold London declined to comment on the programme, a spokesman for Goldfields SA, Mr Attie Roets, said from Johannesburg last night that "we have asked for a copy which will be with us tomorrow."

"We will view it in the morning and because of the fact that at this point we do not know what was said or what was shown, we would like to view it ourselves and then possibly comment."

But another senior Goldfields source, who asked not to be named, said, "From what we have heard, this film is a lot of nonsense, it is a smear campaign."

Consgold, which has frequently been attacked for the reportedly harsh employment policies of Goldfields SA, rejected invitations to take part in the "This Week" report.

It is understood that directors felt the programme would be biased against them and their participation would have given the report the appearance of balance.

One Consgold source said: "It is a sort of no-win situation. But now some of us have seen the film we feel our decision was correct."

The sources indicated that if the specific charges made in the film required answers, this was the duty of Goldfields SA which was responsible for the management of the mines in South Africa.

There was no response at the London headquarters to the key criticism in the film, that in the past ten years Consgold had taken massive profits of \$1,840-million out of South Africa but continued to exploit black migrant labour and had put nothing back into the country.

The film argued that Consgold should take responsibility for the alleged abuse of cheap black labour and the activities of its "private army" of security police.

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CSO: 3400/413

BRIEFS

WHITE URBANITES SPENDING CUTS—White urban South Africans are feeling the effects of a more frugal life-style that is forcing them to cut back on everything from entertainment to ice-cream. In their bid to beat the rising cost of living, they are being forced to do without holidays, restaurants, cinema-going, clothes and liquor and to trim back spending on sweets. The findings of a poll conducted by Omnichek Research Surveys, from a sample of 800 women and 500 men, shows "a level of deprivation and considerable lowering of the SA quality of life among whites" to a standard of living almost, but not quite, comparable to that of the black majority. MD 'Butch' Rice says: "If the whites are hard-hit, the penalties endured by the black communities must be surpassingly bad." Responses show that 57 percent of urban whites say they have slashed spending on holidays and cut back on eating out. About 56 percent have reduced spending on clothes, 46 percent don't frequent the cinema as often as they used to and 44 percent say they have cut back on sweets and ice-cream. A quarter of those interviewed have curtailed purchases of liquor, 30 percent have reducing hiring of videos, 32 percent have reined in on hire purchase commitments, and 18 percent have lowered their accommodation standards. The survey finds that five in every hundred to not spend as much on education as they used to and six in every hundred have reduced bond repayments. [By Dominique Gilbert] [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 86 p 1] /8309

BLACK/WHITE CONSUMER CONFIDENCE--An expected improvement in economic conditions has raised confidence levels among white SA consumers, but blacks remain pessimistic and expect further erosion of their buying power. This is the finding of Stellenbosch's Bureau of Economic Research (BER) when it surveyed business and consumer sentiment during September/October. It found that whites believe conditions are encouraging enough to buy durable goods--thus far a sluggish component of total private spending. Black consumers views are influenced by the dark cloud of high unemployment and mostly expect "dramatic price increases." BER says the traders are possibly witnessing better figures because of improved sales and inventory levels resulting from "a slow upturn off very low levels." However, tentative conditions might appear, the wholesale, retail and motor trade is looking better. But BER cautions that a sure sign of recovery being under way is: continued drawing down of inventory levels; a sharp increase in orders placed and, an increase in employment opportunities. Thus far none of the above have strongly manifested themselves. [By Alan Senzdul] [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Nov 86 p 3] /8309

COASTAL INDUSTRY EXPANSION URGED--Development of export industries in coastal metropolitan centres can lead to long-term economic expansion for SA, says H.P. Langenhoven, economic planner for the Central Economic Advice Bureau. Speaking yesterday at the Economy, Trade and Manpower Research Conference, he said an important question was whether economic development in SA should be export-orientated or import-replacing. He favoured the development of the export industries. "It is possible for SA to escape from the problems that hinder the export sector and general development processes," he said. Coastal metropolises were "excellent" for export development, but only if certain conditions--relating to labour, availability of raw material and transport costs--could be fulfilled. Professor Lou van Wyk of Potchefstroom University speaking on the contribution of privatisation and deregulation to economic development, said there was a potential for better economic development if privatisation was undertaken as a policy choice. The authorities should make it easier for individuals to exercise their own initiative, thereby creating a positive climate in the private sector. "Another requirement is the elimination of discrimination and the right of ownership for every individual," said Van Wyk. [By Richard Bartlett] [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Nov 86 p 6] /8309

CORN TO LESOTHA--Pretoria Nov 26 SAPA--Final arrangements for the supply of 30,000 tons of maize from South Africa to Lesotho were discussed in Pretoria today when the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met Lesotho's minister responsible for finance and agricultural affairs, Mr Retselisitsoe Sekhonyana. Mr Botha announced the South African loan project to Lesotho on October 24 in Maseru when he signed the Highlands Water Project agreement between the two countries. Speaking to newsmen after their lunchtime meeting at the Union Buildings, Mr Botha said they had "discussed and finalised" the agreement on the supply of the maize to Lesotho. Mr Sekhonyana said the maize, worth about R10.3 million, would be milled in a new facility in Lesotho. Mr Botha said other matters of mutual interest between the two countries, including the Highlands Water Project, were also dealt with today. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1619 GMT 26 Nov 86 MB] /6662

PLAYTEX SELLS DURBAN PLANT--Yet another American company has packed its bags and left South Africa. This time it is underwear giant Playtex. The South African operations of Playtex are based in Durban, and it is reported the local management has bought out the American interest and will apparently continue manufacturing undergarments, and it is believed the future of Playtex's 400 local employees is not in danger. The Playtex withdrawal follows similar pull-out moves by General Motors and IBM where local management has agreed to purchase the South African operation and continue supplying the product. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 26 Nov 86 MB] /6662

FARMERS REGISTER MOZAMBICAN WORKERS--Today is the last day for farmers to register workers from Mozambique. A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs at the Nelspruit regional office, Mr Chris van Rooyen, said that by yesterday afternoon 470 farmers had registered 10,456 Mozambican workers. He sounded a warning that by law action would be taken against both the farmer and the worker, should an unregistered Mozambican worker be found after today. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Nov 86 MB] /6662

STUDY REVEALS LOCAL INDUSTRY COULD MANUFACTURE 25 PERCENT OF IMPORTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Oct 86 p 11

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text] Studies by the Industrial Development Corporation have revealed that at least R4 000 million-worth of all products imported every year from overseas could be made by local producers.

Initial results indicate that local industries should be able to manufacture almost 25 percent of all present imports by better use of their production and labour resources.

Normal IDC studies into longer-term investment patterns have been accelerated by growing international threats of sanctions and increasing needs to defend the balance of payments from the repercussions of the weakened rand.

The State-run IDC plans to seek the co-operation of the private sector and the Board of Trade in working out the details of a bold new import substitution programme with economic via-

bility and with no excessive demands on government protection.

SECTORS IDENTIFIED

Among the industrial sectors that have so far been identified as having the potential to reduce dependence on imports and save millions of rands in foreign exchange are:

- Machinery and equipment R800m
- Electrical..... R570m
- Chemicals R450m
- Office equipment..... R450m
- Radio and TV..... R370m
- Paper products..... R290m
- Textiles and clothing.. R250m
- Automotive vehicles... R175m
- Basic iron and steel R170m
- Mining products..... R155m
- Metal products..... R140m
- Rubber products..... R90m

The IDC regards the provisional list as a guideline to South Africa's own capabilities.

While the precise totals may be amended as practicalities are examined in closer detail, more products may be added as the study progresses.

"Finance for industrial expansion should be no problem," said the managing director of IDC, Mr Koos van Rooy.

"First, the recession has created lots of surplus in existing production capacity and we can take up the slack at very little cost.

"Next, we have adequate cash resources to meet new investment needs for actual industrial expansion."

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CSO: 3400/505

SIEMENS SHOWS HI-TECH IN ACTION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Oct 86 p 11

[Text]

THOUGH manufacturing systems come to the market as new products, many of them have been proved in the organisations which developed them.

Siemens is a prime example of this. The multinational electrical and electronics giant's own factories are examples of hi-tech in action, and not just overseas.

"Our factory in Pretoria is truly a First World manufacturing facility," says joint MD Dr Dietrich Botsch.

"We are using leading-edge technology to produce all of our communications equipment — public exchanges, PABXs, data terminals, Telex and Teletex."

Full range

Siemens believes that because of the diversity of its product offerings — from computerised office and communications equipment to numerical control systems and industrial robots — it is virtually alone in being able to provide the full range of hardware and software needed for a full-blown computer-integrated manufacturing system.

The company launched SICIM (for Siemens computer-integrated manufacturing) in SA earlier this year and, according to GM data processing Dr Klaus Mertens, is expected to make its first sale in the next two months.

SICIM allows an organisation to share a common engineering and manufacturing database with up-to-date information, to respond more quickly and to communicate faster in all sectors of the company.

At present, automation of production mainly involves controlling machinery with process computers teamed with automation systems of matching technology.

Planning functions are usually performed separately by a main-frame which receives the necessary feedback information from the shopfloor via factory data collection system.

The factory of the future, says Siemens, whatever form it takes, should not be based on organisational structures where people are mere cogs in the machine.

It will not be devoid of humans, but a place where Taylorism — the breakdown of the manufacturing process into many simple, specialised steps with a rigid division of labour — gives way to autonomous teams of experts doing creative work, exercising judgment and responsibility and who are backed by extensive technical resources.

An industrial process can be divided into processing chains:

- Production planning and control (PPS);
- Computer-aided engineering (CAE); and
- Computer-aided manufacturing (CAM).

In stages

CIM thus incorporates the main product-related tasks of an industrial enterprise — design and development, production planning and control and manufacturing.

To these are added the commercial sectors, such as sales, purchasing, finance, accounting and personnel.

Although SICIM is a complete package, Mertens says Siemens sees CIM as a goal to work towards.

"We recommend that users implement the system in stages, tackling the most urgent priority — which may be inventory control or computer-aided design — and working towards full computer-integrated manufacturing.

"SICIM consists of different modules and the user can start with, for example, general ledger or production control or computer-aided design (CAD). The secret is to start where there is the biggest need, where the company can save money.

"In the SA environment I believe everything that has to do with stock control and production control has priority over CAD at the moment, because if you control your stock and production properly you can save money."

Both Mertens and Botsch are adamant that SA manufacturers have to adopt more sophisticated production methods, in order to produce economically for domestic consumption and compete effectively in world markets.

"To produce a terminal which will be maintenance-free for two or three years — that is a mean time between failures (MTBF) of 15 000 to 20 000 hours — requires a high level of automation," says Mertens.

"It is simply not possible to achieve the quality required with labour-intensive methods."

Botsch sees opportunities for increased automation in many

areas, but says that everything to do with electronics manufacturing is a prime candidate.

He warns, however, that at present it is simply not feasible to manufacture a wide range of hi-tech products in SA. This is not for lack of knowledge or expertise to do it, but because production runs are too short to make it economically viable.

The ability

"However, restrictions could change this. At our Pretoria factory, we already manufacture computers for our digital exchanges.

"We have the ability to manufacture general-purpose computers, but prefer not do so because it is not viable to compete with overseas deliveries.

"But if there were to be sanctions on the supply of computer technology we could very quickly be in a position to manufacture general-purpose computers.

"The technology is no problem; we have the people and the know-how."

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CSO: 3400/506

- END -