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Africa

Newsletter

July 1992 Number 7/92

. PRESS STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. MR R F (PIK) BOTHA. ON THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE OAU HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT IN DAKAR. SENEGAL. ON 1 JULY 1992 (AS WELL AS THE TWO RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE OAU).

The South African Government has taken note of the contents of the resolutions on South Africa adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the member states of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in Dakar on 1 July 1992.

The South African Government is in full agreement with Africa's preference, as stated in the resolution, for the elimination of apartheid and the creation of a new non-racial, democratic and united South Africa through genuine and sincere negotiations, and has consistently been striving to achieve this objective. The South African Government is equally of the view that recent instances of violence constitute a major obstacle to the negotiation process.

The South African Government sincerely regrets the failure of the resolution to address two cardinal points:

- it is not the South African Government which withdrew from the negotiating process and CODESA, but the ANC. The South African Government is prepared to continue immediately with these negotiations; and

- whilst the Government has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, the commitment of all political leaders and their organisations to the peaceful resolution of differences through negotiation and to a complete rejection of violence, constitutes an equally crucial element. Indeed all parties undertook to implement these principles when they became signatories to the National Peace Accord. The South African Government is making a concerted effort to end the violence (as is demonstrated by the urgent notice

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investigation into the recent killings at Boipatong, the involvement of foreign experts in the Goldstone Commission and to evaluate the police investigation of this tragic event), but without the co-operation of all political organisations. Lasting peace is not attainable. Unfortunately, the resolution contains no call for such commitment and co-operation by parties outside government. As far as the OAU decision to send a fact-finding mission of experts to South Africa is concerned, the South African Government wishes to reiterate its view that it is not opposed to fact-finding or observer missions of this kind, provided that they adopt an even-handed approach by consulting all parties and that South Africa's sovereignty is respected.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PRETORIA

2 JULY 1992

#### DEVELOPMENT BANK: ANNUAL REPORT

South .Africa would not receive World Bank funding for a long time, Development Bank Chief Executive, Mr Andre la Grange, said at a press conference on 30 June 1992 to release DBSA's annual report. SA was closer to receiving investment from the African Development Bank than the World Bank, and while SA would qualify for technical assistance from the World Bank, large amounts of funding were not being sought.

#### DISBURSEMENTS

The Development Bank of Southern Africa disbursed R760 million in the financial year ending 31 March 1992 bringing its cumulative disbursements on development projects to R4,2 billion.

In its 1991/92 annual report released on 30 June 1992, the Bank said that while annual disbursement represented a 23 per cent. decrease compared with the R988 million disbursed in the previous financial year, it was the second highest annual disbursement made since inception 1983.

By the end of the financial year the Bank had committed RS 779 million to a cumulative 976 projects, while 456 projects with a loan value of R3 551 million were under consideration.

Andre la Grange, who was appointed Chief Executive of the Bank on 26 June, said that the performance of the Bank must be viewed against the backdrop of a very difficult year, characterised by continued low economic growth, the onset of the worst drought in living memory and a further decline in 'the capacity of bank borrowers to repay loans. Despite the lvolatile and unstable development environment, R760 million represented a "responsible and accountable application of funds".

#### POLICY

The theme chosen for the annual report is Policy: A framework for development and the report highlighted the time and dialogue needed to put in place policy for sustainable development.

The Bank allocated R8 million (1991: R6 million) to technical assistance and preparation assistance loans, reflecting a 28 per cent increase. This assistance demanded considerable time and effort and was often a prerequisite for investment to take place. The assistance included contributing to institutional capacity building to ensure responsible and accountable institutions.

The need for clear development and macro policies has involved the Bank in several sectorial and regional forums for dialogue on particular issues such as housing, water and sanitation, regional economic development and local government forums over the past year. The Bank envisaged an even larger role in future policy

dialogue and gearing its own capacity to enable participation.

#### FINANCIAL RESULTS

The Bank posted a gross interest income of R256,4 million, representing an increase of 35,6 per cent (1991: 37,2 per cent) over the preceding year's figure of R189,0 million - an increase attributable to the increasing number of development loans contracted in previous years and now in repayment. The Bank, which was formed in terms of an establishment agreement, is not a tax payer and transferred a surplus of R34,8 million to its general reserve on 31 March 1992 (1991: R2,5 million.)

Asset management of the R3,9 billion loanbook ensured that the non-performing loans, which amounted to R4,1 million of earnings (1991: R2,1 million), minimised the erosion of total earnings. The largest number of these loans had been taken up by black local authorities and this problem could in future be circumvented as the Regional Services Councils have now been authorised to take up loans on behalf of black townships and interim local government structures.

Grant funding from the South African Government had made possible the continuation of concessionary loans of the Bank and the Bank's ability to maintain a sound balance sheet with R4,6 billion capital employed.

In the past year the Bank also took up its first international loan of DM200 million (R497 million).

## THE POPULATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OF SOUTH AFRICA

The following is an official review of the South African Population Development Programme as provided to Minister RF Botha by his colleague minister R Venter.

### 1. THE POPULATION GROWTH PROBLEM

South Africa is similar to other developing countries in that it is characterised by high Population growth. In fact, the high population growth rate of 2,3 2 per year (TBVC states included) is one of the most urgent problems which the country faces. Census data indicate that the total population of South Africa (including the TBVC states and self-governing territories) was 33.8 million in 1985. At Present the figure is about 39 million. According to population projections this figure will increase to about 47.5 million by the year 2008 and to more than 94 million by the year 2040. in the absence of an effective population development programme.

This means that at the present growth rate. the population of South Africa will double every 30 years. This implies that the country's population will reach the 88 million mark in 35 years time. Due to high fertility in the past. the country also has an exceptionally high fertility inherent growth potential. This implies that. even if the impossible is achieved and fertility drops to replacement level overnight. the total population will still increase to 58 million.

Due to the high population growth rate a youthful age structure is characteristic of the South African population. This obviously has important implications for socio-economic development in South Africa. High fertility rates place high demands on education. health services. housing and infrastructure for Public and social services. The enormous capital sums necessary for these investments. must be withdrawn from the economy. This limits the capital available for investment in other development projects.

### 2. THE POPULATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Population Development Programme (POP) was established in 1984 to address the problem of high population growth in South Africa. The POP represents the demographic policy of the South African Government. The main aim of the POP is to ensure a balance between the size of the population and available resources (natural resources and socio-economic potential). The demographic objective of the POP is an average number of children of 2.1 per woman by the year 2010.

The attainment of the set demographic objective is being promoted through the acceleration of development, especially in those terrains directly related to fertility decline. These terrains are the following: education, the economy, manpower training, primary health care (which includes family planning) and housing. Programmes are implemented to promote development directed at specific aspects on these terrains. The enhancement of the role and status of women receives special attention. Changing the perceptions and fertility behaviour of people with high fertility is also emphasised in the POP. Intensive population information, education and communication programmes are used in a concerted effort to change these people's fertility perceptions and behaviour in favour of a small family norm. Overall progress with the POP can be monitored through the total fertility rate (TFR), which is the average number of children per woman. Since 1986 the TFR in the RSA (self-governing territories excluded) decreased from 3.7 to 3.0. However, the TFR of the TBVC states and self-governing territories (SE) is still exceptionally high. Recent data show that the TFR varies between 4.9 in Ciskei and 6.3 in Gazankulu. The average TFR for blacks in the TBVC states and self-governing territories is 5.4. An encouraging fact is that the TFR in Ciskei and in Transkei declined from 5.5 to 4.9 and from 6.0 to 5.4 respectively from 1987 to 1998. The TFR for the whole area (RSA, TBVC and SE) is presently 4.1.

The above data confirm that the black population shows the highest population growth and that the increase in population numbers is the biggest in the self-governing territories and the TBVC states. These are primarily rural and deep rural areas. Conversely, population growth in urban areas shows a declining tendency. Population growth in squatter areas and informal settlements is, however, very high.

### 3. THE FUTURE

The above information clearly indicates that high population growth is a most serious problem in South Africa. To solve this problem, strong commitments and real action from all leaders and citizens are essential:

However, several obstacles retard the attainment of the objectives of the POP. These obstacles need to be considered in efforts to control population growth. The following are examples of such obstacles:

- The general backlog in socio-economic development and accompanying poverty which a large proportion of the population experiences, contribute to the continuation of high fertility. Owing to the prevailing unfavourable economic climate, funds for development programmes aimed specifically at fertility decline are limited, especially in the fields of education and health.

- The "rurality" of a large percentage of the population, especially the black people, and the accompanying traditional gender philosophy and philosophy of life which negatively influence the status of women, support high fertility.

- Problems arise with regard to the accommodation of rapid urbanisation. Newly urbanised People are not necessarily integrated into a real urban way of life immediately. Phenomena such as squatting and overcrowding, as well as insufficient infrastructure and services are associated with a high natural Population growth.

- Effective communication of messages directed at Fertility decline is hampered by the heterogeneity of the population with regard to language, cultural habits, religion, education and literacy levels. Political commitment is another aspect which will determine the future success in controlling population growth. Any government which accepts responsibility for the general well-being of all its citizens, has to take the realities of high population growth and the implications thereof into consideration. Consequently all community and political leaders should be informed about and understand the Problem of too rapid population growth, as well as the implications thereof for all spheres of society. This will enable them to take a stand on the handling of this problem. Political support and active commitment to the effective control of the population growth problem are essential Prerequisites for the acceptance of the necessity of a clearly formulated population policy. This is essential for the successful implementation of a population programme.

NITED Nations World  
Food Programme infor-  
mation bead Paul Mitchell  
said this week: mast year we  
said it was the worst year  
ever for Africa, but this year  
has surpassed that."  
The worst drought in living  
memory in southern Africa.  
and continuing war and  
drought in the Horn of Africa.  
have affected 40million peo-  
ple on the continent Most of  
them will need lood aid be-  
tween now and the end of the  
year if they are to survive  
It would. said Mr Mitchell,  
cost between \$3billion and  
\$4 billion (about R8,! billion  
and R112 billion) to feed Afri-  
ca this year - 'the cost of  
running the Gulf War for a  
couple of days".  
So far the world has pledg-  
ed only 40 percent of what is  
needed. "The worrying thing  
is that most of the big donors  
have already pledged and we  
are still 60percent short of  
the required amount," said  
Mr Mitchell.

The next six months will be  
crucial. "We are already see-  
ing some severe problems in  
Mozambique and Somalia  
and a rapidly deteriorating  
spiral of malnutrition in  
Sudan. Eritrea and northern  
Kenya that might lead to  
many thousands of deaths,"  
he said.

In the past. once the UN  
agencies identified potential  
famine and made appeals, the  
United States and the Euro-  
pean Community provided  
the food. The warnings pre-  
vented famine.

This year the US. the EC.  
Japan and others have al-  
ready given more than ever  
before and now their minds  
are on other things  
There is also a sense of  
hopelessness about places  
such as Somalia and Mozam-  
bique, where chaos and civil  
war obstruct food deliveries.

THE STAR

3 July 1992

Cry the beloved Africa,  
place of hunger and thirst  
Without Western aid, 40 million people face star-  
vation and death, but donors have alrea  
Maven

more than usual, repocts RICHARD DOWDEN'.  
But elsewhere it is simply a  
matter of drought. and food  
can be bought and distribut-  
ed. There is no worldwide  
shortage of grain; it is a mat-



ter of money.

This year the drought in southern Africa has drawn away aid from the Horn of Africa. There is a shortfall of about 6.1 million tons of food in southern Africa this year. In Mozambique, war still prevents farming and creates hungry refugees. but elsewhere in the region the shortage is caused by drought. South Africa, usually productive. is suffering a shortfall of 5 million tons. The region needs 1.6 million tons of food aid now for emergency distribution

In June. the UN and the southern African states appealed for \$854 million (Ru billion) for 18 million people whose food supplies have tailed this year. far only \$578 million (R1,6 billion) has been pledged. Britain gave another 210 million (R50 million) this week. According to Oxfam director David Bryer. who has just returned from Zambia and Zimbabwe. "all too little of that (pledged aid) has been turned into deliveries in the area almost none is coming through at the moment and there is no clear timetable of delivery".

The maize crop as well as drought-resistant crops such as millet and sorghum had failed completely. Many people have lost their cattle. This meant that when, and if, the rainy season started in October many people would have no cattle to plough and no money to buy seeds and fertiliser. said Mr Bryer.

Zimbabwe. the government was slow to recognise the drought crisis and then it was discovered that. under pressure from the US and the World Bank. Zimbabwe had sold a million tons of grain last year.

The hunger has resurrected the dispute about land because most of the hungry are the landless. and commercial farmers are growing cotton and tobacco on land which could be used for (M

Next week the UN is to relaunch an appeal for about 1.6 million tons. harvested and distributed. \$600 million (R158 billion) for the Horn of Africa. where 20 million people are affected'

by drought and war. Somalia is the worst affected because. war has prevented food being- In Mogadishu it is estimated that 100 children are dying every day through hunger. A decision by the UN to deploy 50 ceasefire monitors in Mogadishu may enable more food to be distributed soon. In Ethiopia, prospects for the main harvest next month are bad because of poor rains in May. About 10 million people are affected and the country will need more than 1 million tons of food aid. So far 760 000 tons have been pledged but only 240 000 tons have been delivered. In Eritrea 750 000 people need 315 000 tons of food. Only a third of that has been pledged.

Nearly a million Kenyans are affected by drought and, the country needs 300 000 tons of food aid. So far only a third of that has been pledged. Meanwhile, northern Kenya is filling with refugees escaping wars in Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan.

In Sudan, food security improved this year but in the south, war has dislocated agriculture and markets and there is local famine.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation said in a recent report "There is still time to avert widespread loss of life on the scale witnessed in 1984-85. but a massive international relief effort will be required."

Western governments will have to decide in the next few weeks whether or not to respond. in the past they have somehow scrounged together the funds. Will this be the first time they decide not to? - The Independent News Service. CI

on the fortune of two dominant states in the region - SA and Nigeria.

Their leaders share the analysis that Africa's economic development revolves around four power poles - SA, Nigeria, Egypt, and the four poles. Nigeria and SA are the most significant for Africa in terms of economic muscle and population. Although Egypt is a major recipient of Western aid its predominant orientation to the Middle East has reduced its importance as an actor in Africa. For long-term mutual interests it is Nigeria and SA, within and beyond their respective spheres, that have the most potential to develop as platforms (from which to export mother countries in the region. While SA's potential as a harbinger of economic development under current conditions is seriously muted in Africa, it is a market which constitutes about one percent of global trade and one that few multinational companies can afford to ignore.

WW

Some of the most extreme illusions about SA's economic role in Africa are likely to be shattered in the next few years.

Industrial structures are likely to be further rationalised with much African business moving to SA as the logical regional industrial hub. While SA does not have a competitive advantage internationally in manufacturing, it does have a limited comparative advantage in Africa where manufacture makes up more than 30 percent of its exports. South African economic prospects to:

Africa depend increasingly exports to Africa or some billion (US\$2- billion) and imports from Africa of just R1.5- billion in 1990. Its trade relationship is very one-sided. Its commodities are SA's main income in Africa: Nigerian and Angolan oil, cocoa from the Ivory Coast and Ghana, Kenyan and Ugandan coffee, Zambian and Zimbabwean tobacco, etc. with SA's domination in the African economic context will be a long-term problem for policy-makers in post-apartheid Africa; the only possible counterbalance is Nigeria. Success or dislocation in one of the "power economies" will quickly affect the other countries in the region.

It is difficult enough to demonstrate:

Moving from apartheid in SA's case - and military rule in Nigeria's case - to democracy is a critical

cal process for both countries. A central issue in both countries is how far federalism can contain ethnic rivalries. Current developments suggest both countries will face a protracted period of authoritarian rule in this decade.

**IDEPEA** **ILLUEEOAEO-NODLTYPRO-**  
Despite its relative sophistication in the African context, SA is still predominantly a primary commodity producer. Mineral exports alone made up 46 percent of SA's merchandise exports in 1991 and in non-drought years it grows the equivalent of a third of Africa's maize requirements; crude oil makes up 95 percent of Nigeria's exports.

**I GROSS INEQU-LITLES OF WEALTH:**  
Inequalities in Nigeria have been worsened by recession, particularly in urban areas. Over the past decade, while the overall GNP per capita in SA was \$US2460 (R6 888) in 1990, for whites it was \$US6 530 (R18 284) and for blacks \$US670 (R1 876), according to the World Bank.

**I CUMIN; UNEMPLOYMENT:**  
Estimates of unemployment in SA vary from the government's 18 percent to unofficial estimates as high as 40 percent; all are expected to rise further. In Nigeria, few accept the government's unemployment figure of 11 percent, while some economists claim it is higher than 25 percent.

**HECTIC AND OIL MMS**

Both countries are among the fastest urbanising societies in the world.

Johannesburg's crime rate is soaring as it replaces Detroit and Rio de Janeiro as the murder capital of the world.

**I OVERFLOWING AND WAVE ACETATE:**

The army of Afrikaner clerics who people SA's 15 racially based departments will be weeded out, but any restructuring of the civil service is unlikely to cut total numbers as social spending on blacks rises. Privatisation, however, has cut down some traditional government services. Since 1986, the Nigerian government has cut the civil service payroll and started an ambitious privatisation programme. Both strategies have stalled and are unlikely to be resuscitated before a change in government. The efficiency of both civil services has been hampered by widespread corruption.

**END OVERVIEW OF MILITARY AND SECURITY ESTABLISHMENTS**

This year, however, SA's total de-

fence budget of R4 JBO-hillion was allocated to special prejecu or "dirty tricks". Until January next year at least. Nigeria's Inililury will directly control the national bud. get.

Both countries see their military prowess (questionable in both cases) as integral to their standing in Africa and an important Component of a possible peace-lteeping force launched by tile Organisation of African Unity, which they would hope to dominate between them.

I Capital flight:

Both countries have 5ul'licred ln-ordinately from capital Right and disinvestment.

IChrodc lack of investment in education and training:

Apanheid's worst legacy to the economy is the lack of stilled South African workers. in Nige-ria's education syStcm. where spending on each pupil wa5 cul by more than half in the 1980; the effects have been similar.

I Poor export pedormance:

With rich natural resources and long-estahlshed markets for its pri-mary commodities neither econo-my has develo ped the necessary marketing litillspc to export in pro-cessed and manufactured goods

However SA, with its GDP more than double Nigcnu' 5 Will remain and probably reinforce its position as the dominant economy in the region.

Africa as a blue Wm v-rtuullv invisible in the llCBullJlltIlls inl the General Agreement on I trill .llltl Trude; n conatructwu l .3. m l'ic toria unx could help ell mgt tltn a ( onlideuuul

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THE CITIZEN

9 July 1992

Zimbabwe stock herds

ravaged by drought

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WINDHOEK -

Namibian Government  
yesterday signed an  
agreement here with a  
Canadian and British con-  
sortium to explore for oil  
in the sea near Walvis  
Bay.

Namibia has granted its  
second oil exploration li-  
cense to a consortium in-  
cluding Canada's Ranger  
Oil Limited and British  
Hardy Oil and Gas for the  
area about 30km north-  
west of Walvis Bay.  
Ranger's president  
Fred Dymment said the  
consortium expected to  
spend between about R40  
million and R50 million  
on 2G!) kilometres off

THE CITIZEN

9 July 1992

Namibia grants second  
oil exploration licence  
test well: during the first  
four-year period. The  
consortium will also to  
spend over R2 million on  
training Namibians.

The concessionaire  
had already identified a  
number of structures with  
sediments believed to be  
the same type as those pro-  
ducing oil further north  
off West Africa.

"We are very optimistic  
about the potential." Mr  
Dymment said but au-  
thorised. "till the 65% well  
is drilled we will not know  
what that potential is".

Ranger, which has  
made 20 oil discoveries  
during its 22-year involve-  
ment in the North Sea.  
was last awarded the  
concession to explore off  
the coast in neighbouring  
oil-rich Angola.

It's likely there are hydrocar-  
bons to be found. But as  
said we will find it: said  
Hardy Oil and Gas MD  
Roger Cairns.

Work is expected to  
begin later this year with a  
test well in 1993. The  
Wednesday's Agree-  
ment was signed by Nami-  
bian Mines and Energy  
Minister Andimba Toivo. I  
ya Toivo. Ranger head  
Fred Dymment and Hard-  
y's MD Roger Cairns. -  
Namibia granted the  
first exploration licence.  
to a Norwegian consor-  
tium in the south.

VICTORIA FALLS. -  
Zimbabwean and south  
African Government of-  
Economic are negotiating a  
trade agreement to re-  
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tion: and allow Zim-  
babwe to retain and ex-  
pand its traditional mar-  
ket across the Limpopo  
River border, the Zim  
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Zimbabwean Wu!-  
THB CITIZEN  
10 July 1992  
Zim wants its SA market  
traders have complained  
they are losing South  
African markets to other  
African countries, Indus-  
try and Commerce Minis-  
ter Christopher Ukwilima  
said, adding that  
Zimbabwe for  
preferential status under  
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00min; manufacturer:  
said they were concerned  
by South Africa's recent  
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# THE CITIZEN

10 July 1992

SAAF aircraft

leave to assist

Angola election

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four Puma helicopters

# THE STAR

10 July 1992

Planes fly out to help Angola poll

Pretoria Correspondent tember. the country's southern

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The South African Air have been collected.

Force has sent aircraft 151953;?)th thgsf\$ Ma or-General Win-

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The election: take Cubango. Cunene and countries already moni-

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THE STAR

13 July 1992

Soccer City fans show the

way to a new South Africa

BY SM" 10'3". Airiu. forced into hidlnl sn opponent like s rubber

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moment came when A hub- Up went the cry whenever blackout was I sorry re-

bung Bennet Masinga did the Tovey touched the hall: '13)- minder that III was not well

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tttoml pass from his captain, that the nickname referred But nothing. not missed scor-

Neii Tov .It was 1-2 at the to Codesa 1. not Codess 2. in: opportunities or blatant

FNB Sta um - sppproprts- and was therefore high)? fouls. not lrritltlnl In-

tely situated midway be. com limentary.) "The - houncers or the smog on the

tween Johannesburg and tori' roared the crowd as horizon. could detract from

Soweto - end the new South Doctor Khumslo stretched the very special experience

## THE STAR

13 July 1992

### MUSIC

Discovering rich sounds  
of Africa

Although most musicians remain faithful to their traditional music, some enrich it by drawing on the rhythms and sounds of other cultures. For example, Mosambican musician King Lion mixes his country's traditional mbaqanga-like music, called "marabenda"; with slow-tempo roots reggae rhythms to make his special sound. His voice is sweet and it floats above the heavy reuse sounds of the instruments. much like Jamaica's reuse star. Eric Donaldson, who first inspired him.

For King Lion, whose real name is Innocent Marieco, reggae was the first foreign music he ever heard. But when he started composing his own music, he didn't dismiss the local marabenda mimic. Instead, he borrowed ideas from reggae to enrich marabenda.

After coming to South Africa as a migrant mineworker in 1985, he formed his band, The Black People's Choice, with four Mozambican friends and a South African. In 1987 he approached South African singer and producer Pat Shange about recording an album.

Since living in South Africa, King Lion has picked up some of the township heat, which he has mixed with reggae on his second album, "Livinalnurica".

Zimbabwean musician Ephat Mujuru plays the mbira, or thumb-piano. He is the leader of the band The Spirit of the People. In his first three albums, Mujuru's rhythms were similar to the Northern Sotho "dipeia" (mbira in Shona) music player. "Malone" Mokgwadi. Their music is identified by the mbira's striking notes accompanied by a traditional story.

In Mujuru's latest album, "Hapana Mutorwa Pasi Pano" (which means "No one is a stranger on this earth"). the sounds and heat are more like the fast-tempo, Shona mbaqanga rhythms of South Africa's Obed Ngobeni.

Mujuru's lyrics are filled with powerful traditional story-telling images, which he enriches with poetic expressions. idioms and meta- The subjects of his songs are drawn from the historical life of Zimbabwe. Mujuru, who also teaches music and dance at the Zimbabwe College of Music in Harare. received the Pan-African Award for Music from Ghana's Arts Image Foundation in 1991 for his contribution to African culture and tradition.

Lesotho band Sankomota spends so much time in South Africa that not many people know its place of origin. Although the band's music sounds like South African township disco, it remains a Lesotho blend of touches of gospel music and traditional mhaqanp music.

The band was founded by its guitarist, Frank Leepa, and its lead vocalist, 'i'shepo Tshola. it first came to South Africa in 1978, when it was known as Uhuru.

Their songs were about the daily experiences of the people of the "Mountain Kingdom". which is what some people call Lesotho. They also sang against apartheid. poverty. hunger and suffering. After only four shows the South African government banned the group and its music from South Africa. The band returned to Le-

THE STAR

13 July 1992

-62\_

Uhuru recorded its first album in 1985 under the name Sankomoto. The group would not have been in South Africa while touring London in 1906 and 1987. The group released its second album, "Dreams Do Come True".

After the group's return to Lesotho in 1988, it was allowed into South Africa again. Sankomoto wasted no time in coming back.

The quality of Sankomoto's music is highlighted in the group's last two albums, "I'm Writing on the Wall" and "Stop the War". The title track of "Stop the War" is about the violence that is sweeping across the country. Botswana's most popular group is The Katanyape Band, which was formed by Duncann Senyatso, the lead singer and guitarist, in the early 1990s.

The Katanyape Band uses basic Tswana rhythms, but with modern electric instruments such as keyboards. The group sings about the proud traditions of the Batswana and warns of the corruption that the modern age has. The group's 1989 album "Nephew ya Maloba", sounds very similar to the work of South Africa's leading Tswana music musician, Johnny Mokoena.

Using strong images of Tswana poetry, the band sings about the behaviour of the modern Batswana women in their song, "The title track. 'Ipheto ya Ma-ioba', laments the passing of the past. traditional disciplinary structure

The group is mainly in Setswana, although one song, "ya khaia ahaali". is in Zimbabwe's Ndebele, which is also spoken in northwestern Botswana.

Learn & Teach is available at corners and

THE STAR

14 July 1992

New generation of

African leaders

chosen by people

The diversity of

faces at the OAU

summit reflects a

continent in turmoil.

By MICHELLE FAUL.

FRICANS in shack-

les?

one-party rule. but the

army captain who seized

power in Sierra Leone

is not com-

ing to barracks 3:3

because of the continen-

tal mmmmlt.

the men rule halt

of the organisation of

the United Nations 51 mem-

bership.

Captain Valentine

Straw, Just 7. spoke

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Mending Mungmot

power on a 30 a

civilian government he

in fact had in: verished

the country. the other

imam leader: before

and presumably

than waiting their turn.

he promised democracy

at noon at possible.

This year's OAU sum-

mit also included five

new democratically

elected residents. There

were 10 diers who have

abandoned their uni-

form for tailored suits

or traditional robes. a

well as patriarch: The

new presidents are a

third generation of Mr!-

can leaders brought to

power by strike: aha

rotates that are sweep-

away dictators.

at Frederick

Chiluba 0! Zambia, cho-

sen in that nation's first

free election: in 24 years.

as a missing faces:

7 illustrious sons of

Africa who had a gent

deal to do with the birth

of our organisation have

died either at the hands

of gun-wielding African

revolutionaries: uioruha:

passed away and y

the silent solitude of

exile. Peaceful change of

government is a concept

we are only now begin-

ning to "

Sam gum 01

Congo and some others.

including General Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo, retain the title of president and command armies that may threaten transitions to democracy. but no longer run governments. .

So far. Nicephore 7

80:10 01 Benin is the only president chosen in an election resulting from a national conference

Many hope for more like him - well-educated technocrats who have worked for international institutions and have the ability to repair shattered economies.

They would be the new of successorstorevered nationalists and revolutionaries such as Kwame Nkrumah. who became Africa's first black president when Ghana achieved independence from Britain in 1957. Nkrumah led the African effort with "democratic socialism", which began with dream of glory and ended in disaster.

He and several other African leaders leave the legacy of a continent near ruin. Utterly and economically bankrupt Africa's wealth of minerals and other primary resources made millionaires of corrupt men. but was never used to develop industry that would provide good jobs

The diversity of leaders; at the summit reflected the turmoil Mr. Ikonou underlines; as It turns to democracy. - Sapa-AP. D

THE STAR

15 July 1992

Ship to help in Angola

The n: replenishment vessel SAS Tafelberg  
leave. ape Town (or Luanda today - on a  
three-month deployment to help r voter:

The vessel will supplement the which will  
be withtheregismuouofvoceuonbehm  
of the ent of Foreign Affaln.

BUSINESS DAY

15 July 1992

SA are invited to Ghana

PARIS-SAhvebeeahvltedlophy

la a four-nadontourumaulnchm



THE CITIZEN

16 July 1992

Privatisation

plan for Zambia

THE Zambian Government has passed a privatisation Act which sets out the way in which the state-owned enterprises will be privatised under the provisions of the Act. The Act provides for the formation of a privatisation authority which would comprise representatives from the ministries of Finance, Trade and Industry, Labour, and the Attorney General, as well as trade union and private business representatives. The plan is part of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) supervised economic reform scheme. The World Bank this week gave Zambia \$210 million in privatisation assistance. There is concern by the public that senior officials would be able to snap up large stakes. Claims of interest have to be made to the agency, within 14 days of public notice. Issuing false or withholding information would be punishable by a fine of \$636 600 or one year imprisonment or both.

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THE CITIZEN

17 July 1992

Moz deal on humanitarian aid

ROME. - The Mozam- committee. under the The government 1nd cease-Ere in the 16-year  
bienn Government signed auspices of the United Rename have been meet- civil war which has  
killed

an neeord with Rename Nations, to coordinate in; on and off in Rome ovetone million POOPK  
rebels yesterday for the and distribute food and for two year. and have  
snfe passage 0! humaniu- otheuid. signed a number of The Ink: are being  
ringidthroughmeeoun- Aid has been reaching accord! mowing their mediated by Italy. the  
try,mediators slid. Moumbique's main dinerem. United States, Britain,  
The accord also all: cities, but has not Eltered But they have yet to France. Pomp! and t  
he

for the settin u- of a reach :Aecrnem on a UN.-Sapa-Reuter.

THE CITIZEN

17 July 1992

Gold find near

Piggs Peak in

Swaziland

MBABANE. - The ingwasfeubile.

Rio Tinto mining con- Neithet Swan' Gov-

pany, which has been anneal 066d: nor

explain; in the Pig the mining company

Peak region of Swan; have specised the loa-

land.hasreponeddis- lionofthegoldJmitis

coveringgold. believed to be in the

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of Mines, Mr Am when a lone gold pro-

Vilakau', con5rmed the WOT. I colourful

company had found Swazi character known

gold deposits. but said as Bootleg Piet, oper-

Lheamounundlcvelof uedhisowngoldminc

availability had to be singie-handed for years,

determined befou it using primitive to-

could be decided if min- and equipment. -&pa.

Colin Legum reports that the World Bank is applying new criteria for aid Angola set for dramatic resurgence  
ANGOLA'S abundant natural  
resources, favourable climate  
and low population density sign:-  
to have convinced the World Bank  
of its future economic growth potential.

Silvio Capoluongo, a World  
Bank official engaged in monitoring the bank's new credits to help finance development programme and reforms designed to build a market economy, quote: these factors to justify this Optimism: the peace, stable and accountable governance, development of human capital and sound economic policy. the potential can be realised. By the beginning of 1995-96, sustained gross domestic product per capita growth rates will be well above the sub-Saharan average."

Mr Capoluongo believes that the World Bank has "a historic opportunity to apply in Angola the lessons learned from experience in economic reform in Africa and so help make Angola a major African success story".

To help Angola achieve this result, the World Bank is recommended to go ahead with a full service assistance programme, including an enhanced aid co-ordination effort, a strong economic and sector work programme, a multifaceted lending programme and thorough work on.

Angola currently produces 500 000 barrels of oil a day. It also has significant quantities of diamonds and gold, as well as some of the best fishing water in the world.

It has already embarked on rebuilding its economic power sector which was wrecked by the long civil war but it cannot at the moment meet its essential electricity needs; The International Development Agency is providing \$33.5 million (about R90 million) to assist in this programme.

One of the elements in the present situation is the extent to which the MPLA government is turning to its former bitterest foreign enemy, South Africa, (or help from the former terror in Angola, the South African Air Force, has promised to send six planes to provide logistical assistance for the election due to be held in September. South African ground engineers are already involved in helping to clean up extensive minefields.

A 17-member Angolan delegation recently visited South Africa

to seek assistance for rebuilding  
the country's heavily damaged in-  
frastructure.

Cabinda -- the centre of Ango-  
la's major oil development - con-  
tinues to be a difficult problem.

The Front for the Cabinda En-  
clave (FLEC) is keeping up its  
struggle to gain independence and  
President dos Santos has been  
doing a round of visits to neigh-  
bouring countries seeking support  
for his government's efforts to  
overcome Cnhtndan resistance

During a visit to Gabon he nm-  
"Negotiations Inuit he held be-  
tween the government and Flee.  
Gabon has offered its good ol-  
fices." El

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nus am.

THE STAR

24 July 1992

trains of Africa

IGERIAN Chief Raph Uwechue did the signing. while Mama Africa" Miriam Makeba did the singing: Archbishop Desmond Tutu grinned and graced the formal launching of a glittering literary occasion in Johannesburg this week.

In between signing autographs, Chic! Uwechue was honoured for outstanding work on his three-volume "Know Africa" series: "Africa Today", "Africa: What's Who" and "Makers of Modern Africa" (Africa Books). The books earned the chief 3 Hansib Community Award.

Taken together, says chief Uwechue, the three volumes are the only reference works that look at Africa as a whole and as one geopolitical unit from "Cape to Cairo".

The books represent 18 years of skilled research by a distinguished team of African scholars who went from country to country gathering information from the beginning of time to March 1991.

The chief has been described by a Nigerian statesman as a "one-man Organisation of African Unity". and that's what he prefers to be. Being a chief is family heritage whereas the "one-man OAU" title is something he has worked for and achieved.

"Pan-Africanism, the economic and political emancipation of Africa and its unity, has been my passion since early university days," says Chief Uwechue, a father of five.

His abiding love for Pan-Africanism led him to enter diplomatic service immediately after university in 1961. He served in Cameroon, Pakistan, India and France.

When he left the foreign service, he founded 'The African Journal' (which closed down a few years ago) and "Africa".

In 1980, he published a book, "Reflections on the Nigerian Civil War - A Call for Realism". In the book he argued, "If we can show the concrete example that some 50 ethnic groups can, under proper management, live and work together under one banner in fruitful harmony, then we should have made a strong possible case for still larger African union."

ACCRA. - Some 18 million people are facing starvation on the African continent, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) said here.

FAO. in its "Food Outlook" publication released here during the 17th FAO Africa regional

THE CITIZEN

24 July 1992

18-m Africans face starvation conference, said the continent, facing perhaps the million tons in a normal worst drought for decades.

They would need massive "relief" and timely assistance to persist in the Horn of Africa, in particular humanitarian aid compared with about two people from dying from suffering and death through starvation. (The situation is on the The publication said increase in Somalia," the African would require more than 11 million tons of cereal aid in 1992/93. FAO said.

"The gravity of the situation is exacerbated by the presence throughout the Horn of Africa of large numbers of displaced people whose food security is poor."

the report said.

It added that the imminent arrival of the wet season would increase food supply difficulties.

- Sapa-AFP.

Savimbi In race  
LUANDA - Unite  
leader Jonas Savimbi  
will run for president in  
Angola's first free elec-  
tions scheduled for late  
September. Unit: an-  
nounced yesterday.

President Jose  
Eduardo dos Santos an-  
nounced his candidacy  
last week. They are ex-  
pected to be the front-  
runners in the election;

#### BUSINESS

TOP-LEVEL SA dele-  
gation returned from  
Linyeeterda mere  
further round 51 am

about the renewal at the moat  
(avowed nation trade pact  
President Robert M he in-  
herited (mm In Smi 's Rho-  
desian government.

Zimbabwean official: report-  
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ential or duty-free rate.

#### BUSINESS DAY

24 July 1992

'Dramatic' rise in

trade with Africa

LINDA meow

CAPE TOWN - SA'I two-wly trade  
with Atria, taking in the Southern

Atria: Custom Union. had in-

creased dnnnttcaily over the put

three year: tn Rlzb, Department 01

Foreign Muir: director for Attica

Justus de Goede said yesterday.

S at I UCT Graduate

School 01 Association func-

tion.iDeGoedeuidtintinlwi two-

way trade increased by 20% to

m.tbn, excluding the Customs Union

following a 20% rise the previous

year. These figures, he said, belied

theviewthatthelackofinfinancein

Africa inhibited trade.

The hr eat increase in trade had

been with 31, Egypt and Camer-

oon, where "enormous jumps" had

been achieved, albeit off a low base.

A drawback was the fact that trade

was skewed in favour of SA

Whereas the ratio was Rt of export:

to R1 of imports in 1989,1111: had

increased to R7 to R1 in 1991

At present Zimbabwe was SA': big-

gest trading partner in Attica. fol-

lowed by Mozambique. Malawi, Zam-

bia, Mauritius and Zaire.

De Goede expected barter trade to

be a significant portion of trade in



future. with an exchange for oil being particularly important

He aid Alrican businessmen were keen to trade with SA, and 60 trade and bushes mission: from African countries were coming to SA I yen. His department was also promoting trade and businw with 41 African countries.

THE CITIZEN

25 July 1992

WINDHOEK. - Senior Namibian and South African police officers met in discussion to discuss co-operation between the neighbouring countries' forces.

In May the Namibia Cabinet authorised Nam-pol to engage in regular meetings with the SAP, ment

THOHOYANDOU. -

Venda has asked the South African Government for more drought relief. A spokesman for the Venda Department of Health said the R12 million made available so far for food aid was not enough. Namibian-SA police met in Windhoek yesterday to discuss according to a Press statement. Venda asks

for more aid

The newly-appointed Inspector-General of the Namibian Police, General Raonga Andima, chaired the meeting. The three-member SAP delegation was led by Major General Wouter Grove.

Yesterday afternoon, both delegations met the Deputy Home Minister Mphahlele Kama.

Windhoek

The department said it was establishing community feeding projects, but food shortages were being aggravated by a growing water shortage. There was little water in the homeland and water had to be transported to about 111 communities. - Sapa.

Britain to give Zambia R79,5-m in drought aid  
LONDON. - Britain is to give drought-hit Zambia an additional \$15 million (R795 million) to ease its debt repayments to the West and thereby said yesterday.

The announcement followed a London meeting between Zambia's Finance Minister. Emmanuel Kasonde, and British Mrs Chalker said in statement that the gift is intended to shore up the Zambian economy

m

thebestoftheworld

free money for famine relief - Britain's Minister for Overseas Development said the money - which brings Britain's debt-relief package to Zambia to 14 million (R212 million) plus 15 million (R795 million) for other drought relief (15 million).  
Zambia is home to 5 million people with a per capita income of little more than \$100 a year. - Sapa-AP.

THE CITIZEN

27 July 1992

NAIROBI. - Wu and

drought have forced up to  
7.5 million Africans into  
exile. about a third of the  
world's total refugee pop.  
in Africa.

And a further 10 mil-  
lion have been displaced  
in their own countries.  
the United Nations esti-  
mates.

Africa in many na-  
tions, long affected by  
drought. have lost their  
ability to tide themselves  
over the lean years due to  
war and economic ml-  
lapse.

The UN says some 80  
million people in sub-Sa-  
hara Africa need inter-  
national food aid this year  
- 10.6 million tons of it  
- and refugees are the  
most needy of all.

In the long term. may  
Africa: aid officials say,  
the underlying causes of  
poverty need to be  
tackled before stability  
can be achieved.

"There can be no last-  
ing peace or prosperity as  
long as millions of people  
continue to endure an  
existence defined by pov-  
erty and hunger," UN  
Secretary-General Bout-  
Africans make  
up third of

world refugees  
Kofi Annan said in  
a message to the UN World  
Food Conference summit  
here.

But Western donors  
who once pumped aid  
into the continent's devel-  
opment are scaling down  
assistance. At the end  
of the Cold War. Africa  
has lost its strategic im-  
portance and help is  
needed in the former  
Eastern Bloc countries.  
Conflicts in nations  
such as Ethiopia and An-  
gola ended in the wake of  
the Cold War. Other old  
conflicts drag on. such as  
those in Mozambique and  
Sudan.

But new ones in nations  
such as Liberia, Rwanda  
and Somalia have  
erupted. driven by age-  
old hatred: which could  
spread to other states in  
the region.

In Somalia alone,  
M (II) people Of hearty  
ooooin-six of the total  
population have crossed  
into neighbouring coun-  
tries due to 18 months of  
tn'bal hghting and  
drought following the  
overthtow of dictator Mo  
hamed Siad Bane.  
- Sapa-Reuter.

AFRICAN power, especially that of Kenya, was mud) in evidence here in the final Mobil Grand Prix meeting before the Olympic Games in Barcelona. a

The Kenyans showed that they could field a B team and still do well at the Montjuic Stadium; twice, in the 1500 metres and the steeplechase, they had the 5m four men home, and the winners in each instance - Wilfred Kirochi and Micah Boineett - are not in their Olympic line-up.

This was part of an impressive confirmation of the African talent which has been evident at European meetings this summer. Nice merely emphasised the prospect of the continent's domination of the track at the Games.

It was a sobering night for the British contingent, whose encouraging performance came in the 3.000m from Rob Denham to run the 5,000m in Barcelona. To be harshly realistic, in medal-winning terms there is perhaps more hope of sums for him in Atlanta four years hence than in Spain in two weeks' time.

Denmark trimmed his personal best for 3,090m by more than ten seconds to 7min 39.72sec yet was the best part of five seconds behind Paul Bitok, the winner. and there

THE WEEKLY HAIL  
24 - 30 JULY 1992

. fricals best is surely yet to come were another two Kenyans In front of the Briton.

One of them was the world 3,000m steeplechase champion Moses Kiptanui, who was second to Bitch but here pulled out of the team for Barcelona with a knee injury and tendinitis. "HE has not only injuries and has no realistic chance of winning a medal at the Games." said the Kenyan team manager, Isaiah Kiplagat.

For those who do not measure success purely in medal terms it was not all gloom for Denmark, who over the final 200 metres picked up a lot of ground - and Ibrahim Boutayeb, the 10,000m champion - said later that all he lacks is the courage to stay with the Kenyans. 'One of Britain's World Champions on his successes; Roger Black and . Kriss Akabusi, are not long like candidates for individual medals in Barcelona. At 33 that is not surprising for Akabusi, who seems to have lost some of his speed and technical efficiency. 'I just wish I was running faster," was Black's response to his winning time of

45.15 in the 400m.

Now that the serious racing in the run-up to the Games is almost done, the athletes will concentrate on 10 days' work on the Monte Carlo track, where the climate at least will be convivial. In Barcelona they might well reinforce their positions. At the moment there cannot be for optimism much beyond that.

The Namibian Frankie

Fredericks, who won the 200m silver medal at the World Championships and was one of the six who dipped under 10sec in the 100m there - ran his best 100 since he won at the South Africa Games in April. .

Twenty years after John Akii-Bus, the 'ant from Uganda, astonished world at the Munich Games with his mastery of the 100 metres hurdles, Samuel Matete of Zambia, who won the world title last year, is demonstrating a non-chalant approach to the event while 'in on American opposition.

Kevin Young and Dave Patrick, whom he will face in Barcelona, were not on the line here but he sent them a message by trimming his best for the summer to 48.15. Africa's women do not seem to be so dominant. but Elana Meyer of South Africa returned 45.21 in the 1500m that came alive in the final lap, and she looked very sharp for someone who will run the 10,000m in Spain.