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13 May 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ANGOLA

EXHIBIT OF SOVIET BOOKS INAUGURATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Feb 85 p 12

[Text] An exhibit of Soviet books sponsored by the Soviet Trade Department in Angola, through the Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga Enterprise, opened late yesterday afternoon on the premises of the Faculty of Sciences. It was inaugurated during a ceremony attended by the ambassador of the USSR accredited to Angola, Arnold Kalinin, the dean of Agostinho Neto University, engineer Leita, representing the rector, and the head of the Documentation Department, Jeronimo Belo, as well as other individuals involved in book publishing in our country.

This exhibit, conceived in connection with the 40th anniversary of the triumph of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War between 1941 and 1945, is a gift of the Soviet embassy to our university, as a way of contributing to overcoming the difficulties our higher educational structure encounters in obtaining scientific and socioeconomic texts.

In his speech at the ceremony, Arnold Kalinin began by expressing the hope that the books now being provided will help the students better to understand the scientific and technical phenomena which are governing the fate of our world today, as well as strengthening the relations between our two peoples.

He also voiced the hope that these books will be used in the best possible way by the students at our university with a view to the advance and development of the country.

The next speaker was the dean of Agostinho Neto University, who expressed the hope that relations in this sector will be pursued more vigorously by our two peoples and governments.

It should be noted that this exhibit is open to all of those interested between 9 am and 12 noon and 3 and 5 in the afternoon every weekday until 1 March.

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CSO: 3442/214

ANGOLA

SOVIET WRITER COMPLETES VISIT TO ANGOLA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Feb 85 p 12

[Text] Luanda--Julian Semianov, the Soviet writer, who had been in Angola for several days, returned to his homeland yesterday after paying a visit to the TPA [Angolan People's Television] and to the Angolan Cinema Institute, as well as meeting with Angolan writers, with whom he discussed numerous problems and relations between writers and filmmakers.

During his stay in Angola, this Soviet writer delivered an address and participated in a discussion on the theme "Literature and Television." An introduction was provided by the Angolan writer Luandino Vieira.

It should be noted that Semianov is the author of "17 Instants In Spring," a series which enjoyed great popularity when shown on Angolan People's Television. As a publicist and journalist, he has traveled to many countries, becoming personally acquainted with such personalities as Ho Chi Min, Ernest Hemingway, Luis Corvalan, Prince Souphanouvong, Rockefeller and others.

Semianov stated the following: "I believe that Angolan filmmakers will soon be capable of doing substantial and very tasteful work, not only in Angola but in other countries as well."

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CSO: 3442/215

ANGOLA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH URUGUAY CONTEMPLATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Montevideo--In the course of this weekend, Angola and Uruguay discussed the need for rapid activation of the mechanisms needed to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries.

This consensus was reached during a meeting Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs Enrique Iglesias had with Angolan Minister of Planning Lopo do Nascimento.

The African leader spent 5 days in Montevideo, where he represented the Angolan government at the ceremonies held to inaugurate President Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

He also took the opportunity to hold a series of meetings with the leaders of the main Uruguayan parties, to whom he provided information on the current situation existing in Angola and in southern Africa in general.

Lopo do Nascimento departed Sunday for Buenos Aires.

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CSO: 3442/220

ANGOLA

ACTIVITIES OF KWANZA-NORTE PARTY YOUTH DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Feb 85 p 12

[Text] Ndalatando--The mobilization of the young people for the tasks of defense as well as the recruiting of new members for the ranks of the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] were among the main activities on which the attention of the bodies in this mass organization in the province of Kwanza-Norte was focused during 1984.

This statement was made to the ANGOP last Friday by the second provincial secretary of the party youth, Felix Alexandre Sebastiao. He added that these activities are making it possible to incorporate many hundreds of young people in the ranks of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], the paramilitary organizations and the Popular Vigilante Brigades, while also strengthening the youth organization structures in the province.

In this connection, 302 young people from the worker, peasant and service sectors, of whom 110 are female, joined the JMPLA-Party Youth last year, after having studied and accepted the principles which guide the actions of this organization. In the student sector, the expansion plan which began last November will end this March.

That official also explained that the party youth organization in Kwanza-Norte presently has 1,474 members distributed among 152 base organizations (cells), while 78 joined the defense and security forces during the last half of last year.

In addition, various activities devoted in particular to the commemoration of the 14 April holiday, Angolan Youth Day, and in support of and salute to the 2nd Party Congress leading to the continuing improvement in the operation of the party youth organization will be pursued throughout this year by the organization which, according to its second secretary, will never abandon the task of mobilizing the masses of the youth to participate in the sacred tasks of defending the threatened fatherland, study and production.

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ANGOLA

POLITICAL COMMISSARS' MEETING ANALYZES IDEOLOGICAL WORK

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Mar 85 p 12

[Excerpt] In accordance with Directive No 4/SCC/984 of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the first meeting for the examination, support and coordination of the work of the political bodies of the defense, security and veterans forces was held beginning at 9:00 a.m. yesterday in the meeting hall of the Luanda Provincial Party Committee.

Provincial Party Committee Coordinator Mariano da Costa Garcia (Puku), a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, presided at the opening session, and delivered an address in which he stressed the need to devote special and continuing attention to the strengthening of the defense capacity of the nation.

Also in the course of his speech, "Puku" condemned the aggressive maneuvers directed against the People's Republic of Angola, and he warned of the need to provide political and ideological training for our combatants, "necessarily involving a constant increase in the combat readiness of the defense and security forces, as an indispensable requirement for guaranteeing the triumph of our people, our national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of our native soil, along the path to the building of a more just society, a socialist society, based on the principles of Marxist-Leninist doctrine."

This party and state official also mentioned the mission assigned the political commissars in connection with mobilization and consciousness-raising within the sociopolitical context of the popular masses, cooperating closely with the local organs of government, the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], and the youth and mass and social organizations.

And Luanda Provincial Commissar Mariano Garcia went on to explain how this would contribute, mainly to the concrete work pertaining to public sanitation, cleanliness and hygiene, rehabilitation and maintenance of the gardens, cleanup and beautification of the city.

The meeting sessions, which ended yesterday afternoon, were coordinated by Captain Joao Tuta, a member of the Luanda Provincial Party Committee and head of the political section for the defense and security forces.

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CSO: 3442/220

ANGOLA

OMA PARTICIPATES IN REVOLUTIONARY TASKS IN KWANZA-NORTE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Mar 85 p 3

/Text/ OMA (Angolan Women's Organization) in Kwanza-Norte presently has 102,729 women in its ranks who work in 816 base organizations called sections, Adelina Albino, the provincial secretary of that women's organization, recently told ANGOP /ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY/ in an interview.

Out of the figure mentioned, 172 women are members of the MPLA-Labor Party whereas about 40,000 others are active in the ODP (People's Defense Organization), thus contributing to the defense of the consolidation of the revolutionary gains of the Angolan people, the women's leader noted. She added that more than 1,000 women are organized in the BPV (Popular Vigilante Brigades) for the purpose of denouncing counterrevolutionaries and antisocial individuals.

Adelina Albino also said that the women of Kwanza-Norte, like those in other parts of the country, enthusiastically participate in the tasks of national reconstruction; 3,700 women are involved in various activity sectors.

The OMA provincial secretary expressed her disappointment over the lack of collaboration of the various organizations in the solution of the most pressing problems of working mothers, especially as regards the implementation of the resolutions passed by the First Congress of the women's organization.

For the purpose of resolving all of the questions affecting women, Kwanza-Norte has 22 legal commissions which -- although they work in close conjunction with the judicial agencies in the province -- are considered to be deficient in their activities, according to Adelina Albino, since irregularities continue and since the rights of women are not being respected.

The women's leader criticized the rather improper conduct of certain youths who have a petty-bourgeois ideology and who hold other incorrect concepts as a reflection of the colonization the country had been subjected to. "Some youths who have no patriotic spirit do not think about the country's current political-military situation and this consequently makes it difficult to improve the population's living conditions.

The OMA provincial directorate recommended a series of activities for the current year to provide impetus for its operation on all levels. Plans call for

incentives for the recruitment of the traditional midwives, increasing and controlling literacy within the OMA, recruiting members for advanced political-ideological training in the party schools, as well as creating groups capable of engaging in a broad indoctrination effort in worker and peasant sectors with a view to the massive involvement of women in socially useful work.

It will also be necessary to create legal council sections in the base centers where women can be helped and guided as to the way in which they can solve their problems relating to the exercise of their rights. The OMA literacy training clubs as well as the motherhood brigades will be revitalized.

Keeping track of the work of the base organizations is considered a priority task.

Provincial People's Assembly

In the meantime, the legislative body of the province of Kwanza-Norte, which is to meet today and tomorrow in this city, to make a critical analysis of the current social-economic situation of the province as well as the political-military situation of the region, postponed its meeting until 21 and 22 March.

The decision of this highest government body in the province, according to its secretary, Manuel Muhongo (Tongoa), is due to the fact that the report from the provincial commissariat, which is an important document to be submitted to the meeting, has not yet been discussed and approved by the local government, nor has it been ratified by the party's provincial directorate.

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CSO: 3442/223

ANGOLA

CUBANS OPPOSING CASTRO MAY JOIN FNLA

Lisbon 0 DIA in Portuguese 15 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] Cubans who are militant opponents of Castro may come to Angola to fight with the FNLA, an official of that Angolan liberation movement has announced.

The Angolan National Liberation Front and the "First Continental Force of Combatant Democracy" (an anti-Castro group with headquarters in Florida) recently signed an agreement for cooperation in the "anti-Cuban struggle" in the United States.

The document signed by the two organizations refers to the need to join forces to combat "Soviet-Cuban expansionism in Angola and in Central America."

"At this time, the Cuban military presence has spread to Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Benin, Burkina Faso, the Western Sahara, Algeria, Libya, Ethiopia, Congo-Brazzaville and Sao Tome and Principe," the text of the agreement goes on to say.

"Havana receives 100 dollars per day for each of these soldiers," the document states.

According to the two organizations, the governments to which the Cuban military render service have paid 2 billion dollars to Fidel Castro's regime.

The agreement seeks to coordinate efforts on the political level and in the intelligence sector to fight "the common enemy, with a view to combatting the disinformation included in the communist propaganda."

According to an FNLA official, "it will be no surprise if the FNLA too has Cubans in its ranks soon," referring to the possibility that militant opponents of Castro will join in the fight in Angola.

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CSO: 3442/219

ANGOLA

UNITA RELEASES PORTUGUESE, OTHER HOSTAGES

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Five Portuguese citizens, included among 27 hostages who had been held by the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], reached Johannesburg yesterday, after several months of captivity in the hands of the Angolan rebels. The Portuguese nationals, who are scheduled to arrive at the Lisbon airport early tomorrow morning, are Jose Antonio Damas dos Santos, Abilio Ferreira Agostinho, Antonio Fernando Almeida Ferreira, Artur Fernando Afonso and Antonio Fernando Ribeiro Neto.

The Portuguese vice consul in Johannesburg, Mora Ramos, only learned from the Red Cross at the last minute of the arrival of the Portuguese refugees in that South African city, since no Portuguese prisoners had been seen among those introduced by Savimbi journalists at the Jamba base. Savimbi, however, argued that the Portuguese nationals were spared the humiliation of being introduced to the press, because "there is no dispute between the UNITA and Portugal."

Two U.S. citizens, three British citizens and 17 Filipinos seized by the UNITA in Cafundo on 27 December of last year were among those presented to the press. At a meeting in Jamba, Savimbi had announced to foreign newsmen that only 22 prisoners would be released. Red Cross officials in Johannesburg said that the five Portuguese nationals had been added to the group being released unexpectedly. Some of them had family members who had been waiting for them for more than a month at the airport in that South African city.

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ANGOLA

INCREASED COOPERATION WITH GDR PRAISED BY MINISTER

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Mar 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Berlin--"Our country has participated in the Leipzig Fairs since 1977 with a view to intensifying our trade relations with the developed countries, primarily the GDR, the government of which has given selfless aid to our people since the early days of the triumph in the struggle against colonialism," Minister of Industry Henriques de Carvalho Santo (Onambue), substitute member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, said.

In statements made to PRENSA LATINA, the minister of industry, who visited the fair, stressed its importance to the development of economic ties between the countries in Africa and those in the rest of the world.

During his stay at the fair, in which the African countries making efforts to overcome underdevelopment, including Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Ghana, Cameroon, Guinea, Benin and Zaire, participated, this substitute member of the Political Bureau met with GDR leaders.

During his visit to the Angolan and Mozambican pavilions, GDR Minister for Foreign Trade Horst Solle stressed the readiness of his country to expand trade relations with friendly countries still further.

Minister Solle confirmed the GDR's solidarity with the struggle of Angola and Mozambique for independence. "Cooperation in this sector must be as efficient as possible," the minister said.

The head of the Angolan pavilion, Adelino de Carvalho, for his part, expressed satisfaction with the excellent cooperation with the central office of the Leipzig Fair and the experience gained, which may contribute to the holding of a second FICOM-85 next November.

In Leipzig, Angola and Mozambique exhibited raw farm products and finished craft goods, wood and ores. The potential for winning a recognized place in trade was also evidenced by the exhibits presented by Ethiopia, Benin, Ghana, Cameroon and Zaire, as well as the participation of the government delegations from Zimbabwe and Ivory Coast.

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CSO: 3442/238

ANGOLA

HUILA PROVINCIAL COMMISSAR VISITS GAMBOS MUNICIPALITY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Lubango--Lt Col Rafael Sapilinha Sambalanga, provincial commissar of Huila and a member of the Central Committee of the party, visited the municipality of Gambos, where he learned of the political and socioeconomic development of that part of our national territory, yesterday.

During his visit to Gambos, which is located about 150 kilometers to the south of the city of Lubango, the highest provincial official, who was accompanied by members of the party, the party youth organization and the mass and social organizations, presided at a popular meeting at which he introduced the new municipal commissar, Cornelho Josse, who will replace Justino Buta.

During his address, the president of the Fifth Region Military Council praised the peasants for the increase in production and productivity in the rural sector in support of the Second Party Congress and on the improvement in living conditions for the people.

The coordinator of the provincial party committee criticized the trips made by some of the people to neighboring Namibian territory to exchange cattle for industrial goods, asserting that the shops established in the rural sector for sales are supplied with the industrial goods needed by the people.

In conclusion, Sapilinha Sambalanga explained to the peasants the resolutions adopted by the First National Party Conference to improve the conditions of all of those working hard in the rural sector for national reconstruction.

Also during his stay in the municipality of Gambos, Rafael Sapilinha Sambalanga visited one of the warehouses of the ENCODIPA [National Company for Purchase and Distribution of Agricultural Products], to which industrial products are sent for exchange in the rural sector, as well as the municipal pharmacy.

With the establishment of a Women's Day, the Huila provincial committee of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women] will next Monday initiate the celebration of Angolan Women's Day and International Women's Day, set for 2 and 8 March, respectively.

According to the program drafted by the provincial bodies of the OMA, plans call for charity activities such as visits to centers for the homeless, orphans and widows, hospitals and institutions for veterans. During these visits, the OMA will present gifts consistent with the material needs of these centers.

Two speeches, several voluntary labor sessions and meetings for members of the OMA will take place in Huila between now and this coming 16 March. The high point in the recreational aspect of this program will be a four-game soccer tournament for women which will begin Saturday.

The OMA will circulate a special news bulletin, in cooperation with certain journalists working in the local media. The bulletin on the two holidays is scheduled to come out on 2 March, and will serve as a prototype for a quarterly publication the OMA plans to publish in Huila.

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CSO: 3442/215

ANGOLA

FORMER FNLA-COMIRA MEMBERS SURRENDER FOR REINTEGRATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Ezequiel Francisco: "New Horizons Open Up in Uige"]

[Text] For several months now an atmosphere of enthusiasm, euphoria and joy has prevailed in the province of Uige. The cause is not a minor one. About 1,500 former members of the FNLA-COMIRA have laid down their weapons and surrendered voluntarily to the local authorities.

The former central Kuilo-Kuango base of the now defunct FNLA-COMIRA, located in the municipality of Kimbele, about 300 kilometers from the city of Uige, served for 8 or 9 years as a refuge for hundreds of our compatriots who were deceived by the tribalist, regionalist and fallacious policy of the puppets of imperialism in Angola.

Under precarious conditions, 90,000 people including women, children and old people lived at that so-called base lacking proper food, clothing and education--in short, lacking the necessities for a healthy life.

Clemency Policy Triumphs

Today, thanks to the clemency of the MPLA-Labor Party and the government of the People's Republic of Angola, our compatriots who were "on the other side" in the past can share the fruits of national independence, alongside the people of Angola from Cabinda to Cunene.

This action by our compatriots who until a few months ago were removed from the great Angolan family, from the new society which is being built in the country, won the applause and support of all the nation, because the admission of the error committed reflects the real desire to participate in the tasks of national reconstruction.

And thus those returning from the jungle have the same rights and duties and the same opportunities in the country. There is no discrimination at all, either tribal or racial. Hostilities ended as of the day they put down their weapons.

Changes in Kimbele

About 6 months after the date when the bulk of the former members of the defunct FNLA-COMIRA returned to the municipality of Kimbele, many things in this area have changed. The people are pursuing a calm and tranquil life in peace and freedom.

The productive work in the rural sector is organized. The peasants are grouped in farm associations. The production of cassava, corn, ginguba and other crops is spiraling dizzily. The support provided by the party and state structures in the province of Uige has contributed to this. With every passing day, the central and provincial authorities are devoting more attention to the process of reintegration of the people.

The trucks of the state internal trade, agriculture and other bodies are bringing clothing, shoes, foodstuffs and other products the local population cannot do without to the municipality of Kimbele. The children are beginning to attend school and are members of the Agostinho Neto Organization of Angolan Pioneers (OPA). The women are being enrolled in the Organization of Angolan Women (OMA) and the young people in the Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (JMPLA), or party youth. In fact, things are changing in the municipality of Kimbele.

By way of proof of support of the local people, the municipality of Kimbele has received a steady stream of visits from high party and state officials. For example, a party and government delegation headed by Evaristo Domingos (Kimba), a member of the political bureau and minister of provincial coordination, and including Minister of Interior Alexandre Rodrigues (Kito), also a member of the political bureau, Minister of Transport and Communications Bernardo de Sousa, also a member of the Central Committee, Minister of Energy and Oil Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem (Loy), Minister of Education Augusto Lopes Teixeira, Minister of Fisheries Emilio Guerra de Carvalho, and Minister of Internal Trade Adriano dos Santos Junior, visited the municipality of Kimbele last 23 February to establish the concerns of the people and take the proper steps to resolve problems on the spot.

The enthusiasm and happiness shown by the people of Kimbele in welcoming the party and government delegation bore witness once again to their support of the MPLA-Labor Party and the government of the People's Republic of Angola, which have been able to direct the destiny of the nation on the basis of the political choice made, oriented toward serving the interests of the Angolan people.

Our compatriots returning from the jungle have seen that the MPLA-Labor Party is after all the party of all the Angolan people, and that it is struggling to "defend the interests of the people" and as a result, to build a society with social justice, a socialist society.

Popular Meeting in Kimbele

During the visit paid to the municipality of Kimbele by the party and government delegation, Evaristo Domingos (Kimba) presided at a popular gathering.

In his address he expressed the satisfaction of the Angolan people, the party and the government at the action of the compatriots who voluntarily surrendered to the authorities, thus putting an end to a life in the jungle without a future.

"The proclamation of national independence on 11 November 1975 represented a triumph of the Angolan revolution under the leadership of the MPLA, and for this reason, all Angolan patriots have a right to enjoy its fruits," Comrade Kimba said. He went on to note that in 10 years of independence, the Angolan people have been unable to live in peace because of the undeclared armed aggression against us by racist South Africa and the treasonable attacks by armed bandits.

"Now that you are reintegrated into the Angolan family," this Angolan leader went on to say, "popular vigilance must be redoubled so that the enemy cannot infiltrate our environment." Along with the tasks of defending our territorial integrity, "productive activity in the rural sector must be a reality, so that the municipality will become self-sufficient," Evaristo Domingos urged the peasants present at the popular gathering.

Throughout his speech, the minister of provincial coordination urged the local population to abandon any hostility toward the compatriots who have returned, stating that "enmity and lack of understanding ended on the day when the former members of the FNLA-COMIRA laid down their weapons."

The Angolan leader announced, as short-term measures, the establishment of a health center, to be financed by the United Nations Equipment Fund (UNEF), with a view to minimizing the lack of medical care and medicines available to the local people. This Angolan government measure was welcomed with great enthusiasm and happiness by the people present.

Hundreds Return From the Jungle to Buengas

About 5,000 people accompanied the 350 members of the former FNLA-COMIRA surrendering to the authorities in the municipality of Buengas recently, where intensive activity is currently under way to enroll them in productive tasks.

Provincial Commissar of Uige Zeferino Estevao Juliana recently visited that municipality, where intensive activity is being done together with the local authorities with a view to resolving some of the problems affecting the people returning from the jungle.

At the popular gathering over which he presided, the provincial commissar made a brief summary of the undertakings proposed by the party and the government to reintegrate all the compatriots returning from the jungle.

In the view of the party and the government, he said, all of the compatriots who have returned enjoy the same opportunities in the country, consistent with the laws and the construction of the People's Republic of Angola.

In order to minimize the shortages of goods of first necessity being experienced by the people, the highest ranking official in Uige province announced an increase in food supplies to the people. He appealed to the peasants in Buengas to increase rural production, not only for their own subsistence but for marketing in the rural sector as well.

To this end, he issued a challenge to the farm association, promising that the peasants who produce more will receive greater technical-material support.

This decision, the provincial commissar of Uige explained, falls within the principles of socialist emulation in the rural sector. The words spoken by Zeferino Estevao Juliana were received by the people with applause and cheers. The peasants pledged themselves to increased farm production.

New horizons are opening up in the province of Uige. The process of reintegrating the people who have returned and the former members of the defunct FNLA-COMIRA who are surrendering daily represents yet another victory for the Angolan people and the policy of the MPLA-Labor Party.

All of those who were deceived by the reactionary domestic policy and who regret their evil conduct can return to the country, can abandon the jungle to live in peace and harmony with all of the Angolan people.

But those who continue to engage in acts of banditry and terrorism against the defenseless people will pay dearly for their crimes. The revolution will triumph.

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ANGOLA

KWANZA-SUL PARTY COMMITTEE ASSESSES PROVINCIAL SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Sumbe--The Kwanza-Norte [sic] Provincial Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party met recently in its fifth regular session. At its conclusion, it approved decisions designed to improve the political-organizational work among the people in the province.

The session, held in the commune of Gangula in the municipality of Sumbe, analyzed and approved the minutes of the preceding meeting, as well as the level of implementation of the recommendations it approved. It also assessed the report of the Provincial People's Assembly, to be submitted at its next (12th) regular session.

The reports of the executive commission and the provincial control commission for the fourth quarter of last year were also analyzed by the participants at the meeting, under the guidance of the acting coordinator of the Provincial Party Committee, Aurelio Garcia Cardoso.

These participants also took part in a meeting, again in the commune of Gangula, with residents of the settlements of Balela, Nhengo and Gangula, in the course of which they condemned the activities of the puppet bands and pledged to strengthen vigilance and participate in the tasks of national construction, production and defense within the framework of the BPVs [Popular Vigilante Brigades] and the Self-Defense Battalions.

On the other hand, a "peace march" organized by the Kwanza-Sul Provincial Secretariat of the Organization of Angolan Women (OMA) and headed by Aurelio Garcia Cardoso was held in the city in honor of International Women's Day, which was also commemorated throughout the country.

Members of the party, the JMPLA [Youth Movement of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and representatives of the women of Cuba, the USSR and Namibia participated in the event.

Waku-Kungo Agrarian Complex

The activities of the Cela Agrarian Complex were markedly affected in 1984 by irregular deliveries of fuels, lubricants, auxiliary and replacement parts needed to restore the vehicle park including tractors and combines which are out of service.

Established in 1977 with a view to the implementation of a directive issued by the late president Agostinho Neto, the complex is located in the city of Waku-Kungo, covers an area of 120,000 hectares of arable land, and received a lot of 900 head of imported cattle, including dairy cows and bulls, in 1979.

Designed to improve the development of the potential in the area, the Cela Agrarian Complex is divided into 14 livestock units, five crop-raising units and four industrial units. These include two dairy products plants, a feed factory, a slaughterhouse and a ceramic plant which formerly belonged to the Ministry of Construction.

When asked to make a statement concerning the farm production of the enterprise, Deputy Director General Jose Lopes told the ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] that the planned goals were not fulfilled because of the difficulties which developed in the transportation of fuel and fertilizers. By way of example he mentioned that with a plan for 500 tons of corn for silage, 750 tons were produced, etc. [sic].

As to cattle feed, the only existing feed factory produced only 362,495 kilograms last year. The ceramic plant produced 32,905 tiles. According to Jose Lopes, the reason for this was the lack of a dump truck for transporting clay.

Currently the complex has 1,487 head of cattle, fewer than the number existing as of December of 1983, when there were 1,421 head. There are 193 head of swine, as compared to 1,605 toward the end of 1983. This decline is due in part to hog cholera and thefts committed by the residents in the area. All of the present livestock has been vaccinated against hematic carbuncle and peripneumonia.

The factors mentioned above reduced the number of livestock, exerting an influence on livestock production, since of the 425,250 liters of milk the plan called for, only 52,876 were obtained. This led to the inability to produce butter and cheese, for which the figure planned was 11,500 kilograms.

The enterprise has two dairy products plants which process milk into other products. The larger, with a processing capacity of 70,000 liters of milk per day, is not in operation, and its premises are being used for storage. The other, which received an average of 3,000 liters, operated until last July. However, the lack of fuel both for the machinery and for the transportation of milk from the sites where it is produced caused it to be shut down completely.

In an effort to cope with the shortage of fuel, two FAPA planes brought 24 drums from Luanda, and the Seventh Region Command, in turn, provided 4,000 liters. According to the deputy director general, this was in order "to safeguard the substantial quantities of truck garden crops in the field, and to bring the technicians who provided care to the animals."

The Cela Agrarian Complex has about 1,185 workers, for whose benefit there is a consumer cooperative and five dining rooms, the operation of which is termed "irregular," due to the lack of food supplies. Moreover, the reading and writing classes for the 685 students are having difficulties due to the lack of school equipment and teachers.

ANGOLA

SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN TOMBOCO MUNICIPALITY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Tomboco--Municipal Commissar Antonio Bernardo Bingo of Tomboco has told the ANGOP that the resources most lacking in his municipality are transport vehicles, construction materials, technicians, medicines and others which could contribute to the socioeconomic development of Tomboco as a locality with natural potential.

The main basic activities in the municipality of Tomboco are farming and fishing, the latter being pursued in one of the three coastal communes (Quinzau) comprising the municipality. There are in Tomboco two farm cooperatives, about 15 peasant associations and three associations of fishermen.

There is also in Tomboco a phosphate mine with all of the equipment for exploitation. To date this activity has not been pursued because of a one-year wait for Bulgarian technicians, the municipal commissar said.

That official stressed that the production of timber in this municipality is excellent, and because of this, the provincial office of the National Forest Products Enterprise (EMPROF) was established there.

Concerning marketing in the rural sector, Bernardo Bingo said that although the figures obtained are positive, it is his view that in the years to come, there will be more products available to the peasants, such as to avoid their keeping the crops they raise at home due to a lack of products available for exchange through the ENCODIPA [National Company for Purchase and Distribution of Agricultural Products].

In the educational sector, the provincial commissar noted the shortage of teachers and installations needed to keep up with the population explosion being seen among those of school age. The problem is aggravated by the fact that some schools are about to collapse because they were not built as permanent structures.

The problem of premises is also encountered in the health sector, since the small center the municipality has is not adequate to accommodate the influx of patients applying there.

ANGOLA

BENGO PROVINCE PREPARES FOR NEW FARM SEASON

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Mar 85 p 12

[Text] Caxito--A total of 5,330 hectares have been prepared for the planting of various farm products this year, coffee, cassava, bananas and cotton, among others, the provincial delegate of the Ministry of Agriculture in Bengo, Ramos da Cruz, has told the ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY].

After stressing that the province of Bengo is rich in cassava, coffee, palm oil, cotton and other subsistence crops, he said that last year, 2,104,715 tons of commercial coffee were harvested, while the banana-raising plan was 120 percent fulfilled in Icau, 80 percent in Libongos and 51 percent in Tabia, totaling 1,200,2 [sic] tons.

In addition to the products included within the two plans (normal and emergency), 121 tons, including 83.5 of palm oil, nine of tomatoes, nine of coconuts, 3.5 of pork and 16 of other truck garden crops, were also marketed last year.

In connection with forest production, the plan calling for 15,000 cubic meters of timber was only 20 percent fulfilled, the nonfulfillment being due to the political-military situation in the province between the month of August 1984 and the present. The lack of sawmills in the province of Bengo also contributed to the bottleneck in the production and marketing of lumber.

When asked about the fulfillment of the prospects for 1985, this spokesman said that the steps needed in this connection have been taken. For example, labor tools have already been distributed to enterprises in the state and cooperative sectors and peasant associations in the province. In a discussion of the distribution of meat in the province, this official said that last year, 350,840 tons of frozen meat were distributed to the population in the province of Bengo. On the other hand, he expressed regret that the quantity delivered fell short of the consumer demand.

Moreover, the lack of premises in which the structures of the Provincial Office of the Ministry of Agriculture in the province of Bengo could operate, the shortage of farm workers, particularly climbers for the palm plantations, and field workers, the shortage of machinery and the systematic lack of spare parts for their repair were the main difficulties noted by Ramos da Cruz.

Victory Carnival Planned

About 24 carnival groups involving a total of 60 individuals from all of the municipalities in the province will participate in the victory carnival in Caxito this year, the ANGOP has been informed by a source connected with the Bengo Provincial Culture Office.

According to this same source, four other groups including 70 Pioneers, as well as others representing the Organization of Angolan Women (OMA), will also participate in this event.

In fact, cloth and other items have already been distributed to the participants, and the support provided by the National Carnival Commission has been termed normal. The contrary is the case with the contribution of the Bengo Province Internal Trade Office, which fact may limit the potential for the carnival groups.

The role played by the various enterprises in this important popular celebration merits special attention, aid and collaboration by all enterprise officials, the provincial culture representative in the province of Bengo, Inacio Politano Cassule, said.

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ANGOLA

MONTHLY CHECK OF WORK CENTERS PLANNED IN LUBANGO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Mar 85 p 12

[Article by L. Luansi]

[Text] Lubango--The Provincial Office of the Secretariat of State for Cooperation will assess the profitability and the quality of service provided by cooperative workers this year, and will also step up the monthly checking visits to the labor centers where cooperative work is under way.

The annual report of this office indicates that an extensive analysis will be undertaken in the course of this year, together with certain bodies, concerning the need to limit contracts with resident cooperative workers whose specialties do not justify such contracts. This effort will carry out the guidelines issued by the Eighth Consultative Council Session of the Secretariat of State for Cooperation held in Lubango.

That document stressed that the Logitecnica branch is facing difficulties, ranging from the limited housing capacity in the cooperative sector to the rendering of services, but overall, this branch has contributed to the supply of food and industrial goods, although the internal trade structures do not always respond very well to the needs expressed, because of the current difficulties the country is experiencing.

The report said, moreover, that expenditures on cooperative workers totaled 16 million kwanzas last year.

In connection with nonreimbursable foreign aid, only the Higher Institute of Education Sciences, a part of Agostinho Neto University, benefitted from UNESCO financing in 1981 in the amount of \$7,000, about 2 million kwanzas, allocated for supplies of materials and orders for other items for direct and remote teaching projects, as well as preparatory aid in the training of secondary school teachers.

With regard to internal organization, the report said that satisfactory levels were achieved with the completion of applied projects making it possible to improve the status of installation in premises and the establishment of intermediary office structures.

It will be recalled that the last meeting of the Consultative Council of the Secretariat of State for Cooperation, held in Lubango, approved a series of measures designed to reduce the financial burden imposed by the foreign labor force. It further recommended that an actual survey of cooperative work be carried out and that strict criteria for the contracting of foreign technicians be established on the basis of an annual plan of needs. That this should be allowed only for skilled labor posts, for which there is no job description in the country, was among the other recommendations approved at this meeting.

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ANGOLA

1985 MARKETING PROSPECTS FOR HUILA ENCOURAGING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Lubango--A total of 16,149.3 tons of various products, valued at 215,865,300 kwanzas, have been marketed by the Huila Domestic Trade Office. This represents 47 percent fulfillment of the plan.

The provincial commission which released these figures at the conclusion of its first 2-day session in this city added that, during the same period, the Provincial Domestic Trade Office sold various goods to the peasants valued at approximately 202,243,200 kwanzas.

During the marketing during 1984, 4 tons of meat valued at 25,487,000 kwanzas were purchased, and goods of first necessity worth 22,700,000 kwanzas were sold to the livestock suppliers, representing 34 percent fulfillment of the plan.

While the marketing and distribution of products to the peasants in 1984 was not entirely satisfactory, it was established at the session that positive results were achieved. In some cases, specifically for truck garden crops, beans and massango, among other crops, the planned indices were even exceeded.

Among the main difficulties encountered were inadequacies in the available transport capacity, diversification, and the quantities purchased for sale by barter to the peasants.

The late delivery of products, insufficient replacement and spare parts for vehicles, especially tires and batteries, oil and lubricants, and the limited capacity of the province to respond to the need for repair of tertiary routes providing access to direct marketing zones were other factors involved in the marketing bottlenecks.

The meeting, which noted the failure of the food industry units to fulfill the production plan, concluded that this was due to the lack of raw and other materials, the continuing inactivity of the plants due to lack of the equipment maintenance required because of their obsolete status, technical-material supplies and a shortage of expert cadres.

However, despite the difficulties listed, the commission noted with satisfaction that the liquor enterprises in Huila and Bebo-Huila, both engaged in the

production of fermented beverages and liquor, the Saydi Mingas mill producing corn flour and PROTEICA (canned meats and fruits) exceeded their production plans.

The meeting, which congratulated the MINCI [Ministry of Internal Trade] office for the excellent work done in supplying goods of first necessity to the people during the holiday season including Family Day and New Year's, predicted excellent success this year, to the extent that the necessary steps are taken.

It should be noted that the meeting of the Provincial Supply Commission, at which its president, Jose Sumbo, deputy provincial commissar for Huila, presided, was attended by 47 members. At the meeting the implementation of earlier resolutions, the special supply plan, the plan for harvesting food for marketing and the new system of supplying the people were analyzed.

The operation of the hotel and restaurant units in the province, the system for supplying carnival groups and the distribution of salt, dried fish and oil to the peasants were also discussed.

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ANGOLA

NAMIBE HOTEL INDUSTRY SHOWING IMPROVEMENT

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Hortencio Sebastiao: "EMPROTEL Improves Services Provided"]

[Text] Namibe--The situation in the hotel industry in the province of Namibe shows substantial improvement, resulting from the establishment of conditions favorable to rendering efficient service and serving the public.

Given this situation, the work of the EMPROTEL is positive both in terms of facilities available and the organizational life at the enterprise, with both contributing to efficient operation.

At present the EMPROTEL has 10 hotel units, of which two are hotels, two are residential facilities, three are boardinghouses, two are restaurants, and one is an inn and tourist center (Montipa). They are distributed in the municipalities of Namibe, Tombwa and Bibala. The EMPROTEL also controls 16 private bars and restaurants.

It currently has a work force of 327, and the installed capacity includes something like 157 bedrooms with 230 beds, 238 tables and 807 chairs.

In fact, the Kalahari residential facility, recently rehabilitated, is a good illustration of the advances made in the hotel sector in Namibe, because, it is said, it has welcoming and well-ventilated rooms equipped with air conditioning, a functional elevator, and, in brief, all the requirements considered essential for a five-star hotel.

In an interview granted to JORNAL DE ANGOLA, the provincial director, Norberto Pimentel, began by saying that "significant steps have already been taken toward improvements in the services offered the people, both with regard to lodging and food, although there is a new administration which has been in operation only a little more than 6 months.

"As a primary activity," the director of the EMPROTEL went on to say, "some units which were in a regrettable state of decay have undergone major repairs, and the work on the Kalahari residential facility and the Nautico restaurant has now been completed."

There was no cooling system for the preservation and refrigeration of food products and beverages, and in this connection, the enterprise turned to other enterprises for aid, mainly the fishing sector, where difficulties developed due to the lack of transportation. With the repair of a cold chamber with a 5-ton capacity, it was possible in part to reduce this problem, the undesirable effects of which have long made themselves felt. Plans call for the rehabilitation of the other "storage chambers which are not in use within a short time," Norberto Pimentel said.

With regard to organization, he stressed that "we have made a great effort, but much nonetheless remains to be done. For example, the provincial EMPROTEL office is operating with its departments in separate buildings, which makes the desirable coordination and control of activities difficult. Steps with a view to the solution of this problem are being pursued, with the intention of improving the organizational status of the enterprise."

The EMPROTEL is also devoting attention to the basic and advanced training of cadres, for example sending workers to the Hotel Training School in Huila, in order to guarantee that there will be increasing numbers of qualified cadres. As the EMPROTEL director said, "if this continues, 2 years from now we will have no major shortage of capable technical cadres."

At the outset, food supply, which is one of the basic aspects of the operation and development of hotel activity, involves difficulties, because the supply of meat, fruits and vegetables, and even good quality fish is irregular and insufficient in quantity. This limits the scope of the possible improvement in the preparation of foods, to which is added the limited supply of gas. This latter factor sometimes forces the enterprise to have recourse to charcoal and firewood for the preparation of meals, even in the hotels without air conditioning.

With regard to the financing provided to the general state budget, the EMPROTEL, as a nondeficit enterprise, deposited 100 percent of the established sum, in the amount of 33,000 million kwanzas, during the last fiscal year.

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ANGOLA

SOCIALIST EMULATION PLANNED FOR BONGO PROVINCE ENTERPRISES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Caxito--More than 5,000 workers employed in more than 36 enterprises located in the province of Bengo will participate in the socialist emulation launched on the 6th of this month, which will extend until the end of this year.

The deputy provincial secretary and head of the Economic Affairs Section of the National Union of Workers of Angola (UNTA), Mateus Manuel Canjunga, when asked for a statement in this connection by the ANGOP, said that the socialist emulation in the province of Bengo will involve four stages. The first, called "4 February," will last until next March, the second, called "1 May," will run from April to June, the third will run from August to September, while the fourth, called "10 December," will cover the period between October and December.

This socialist emulation campaign is designed basically to increase the capacity of the workers in the province to develop of national economy with a view to the building of a society of a new type, scientific socialism, as well as increasing production and productivity.

Veterans

More than 2,868 veterans, including totally and partially disabled veterans, orphans and former political prisoners were reintegrated in the labor force in the province of Bengo during 1984 by the provincial office of the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs, a reliable source has informed the ANGOP.

Francisco Muginga, head of the provincial sector for census taking and allocation of social rights under that state secretariat told the ANGOP that the activities of that body are being hindered by the lack of homes for the veterans, limited transportation facilities, food supplies and industrial goods.

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ANGOLA

SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF UIJE PROVINCE DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Uije--At an interministerial meeting held in this city recently, socioeconomic and political-military problems affecting the province were analyzed, with a view to overcoming the difficulties in the process of reintegrating the citizens taken into the jungle.

At this point in time, the province of Uije is experiencing euphoria with the reintegration of all of those who were taken into the jungle.

It was noted that the process of reintegration has not yet been completed in this province, since the recovery of yet another group which lived in the jungle in the municipalities of Quitexe, Ambuila, Bembe-Songo and Mucaba is still pending.

It will be recalled that the first group was brought back to the province of Uije at the end of last year.

Dange Farm Cooperative

The farm cooperative in Dange, in Uije, which covers 135 hectares of land and has 421 members, sold 1,742 sacks of mabuba coffee to the RIMACA enterprise last year, the ANGOP has learned from an official source.

According to that same source, the people in that area marketed 1,500 sacks of that product last year. However, the limited supply of goods of first necessity to the workers, as well as the shortage of tractors at the cooperative, were the main difficulties affecting it.

Illiteracy Results Studied

Under the slogan "We Are Raising the Cultural Level of Our Troops To Guarantee Mastery of Military Technology in the Battle Against the Puppet Enemies," the literacy and educational workers of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] in the First Military Region have proceeded from the third to the fourth methodological meeting.

The head of the literacy and culture department of the political office for the region, 2nd Lt Isalino da Costa, presided at the meeting, at which the

10th literacy phase in the various units stationed here was analyzed, and also the prospects for the new methods of work for 1985, the year dedicated to the 2nd Party Congress, were discussed.

Capt Semba Pedro (Bungalou), deputy party commission coordinator of the political office for the First Region, inaugurated the opening session. On that occasion, he appealed to those present to make their work more dynamic, because literacy is synonymous with peace and progress.

All of the literacy workers must devote greater attention to the figures, because they are a basic element in modern life, and only through them can we control and report on the work done and remaining to be done, Captain Bungalou also stated.

The political commissars of the various units stationed here and literacy workers representing the provincial literacy and education center, as well as guests, participated in this fourth methodological meeting on literacy and education for the literacy and education workers of the armed forces in the First Region, as we reported on Wednesday.

Major Bravo, the deputy commander of the troops in the First Region, other officers and workers in the regional command also participated in the inaugural ceremony.

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ANGOLA

METAL MECHANICS ENTERPRISE PLANS PRODUCTION INCREASE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The Light Metal Mechanical Enterprise (ENEMEL) plans to produce 900 tons of metal furniture and 240 tons of aluminum cookingware this year, the ANGOP learned from its general director, Antonio Neves dos Santos, on Thursday.

This enterprise, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Light Industry, and which produces various furniture items for offices, aluminum cookware and mattress springs, foresees production success on the basis of raw material supplies enough for the next 6 months of work.

More than 70 percent of the raw material used by the enterprise, its director said, depends on the suppliers. If they operate without interruption, the ENEMEL can operate at full capacity.

This enterprise, for which the suppliers are the paint factories, SIGA, PANGA-PANGA, POLIANG, etc., has the imported raw materials, basically aluminum and other supplementary materials, for the first half of this year guaranteed.

The enterprise director said that plans for this year call for the production of 20,000 school desk sets, to be delivered to the EDIMEL [Regional Enterprise for Acquisition, Production and Distribution of Educational and Teaching Equipment], under the Ministry of Education, if no bottleneck develops in the supply of sheet metal.

As to the mattress spring production line, the ENEMEL has already taken over the installations of the former CAPSUL, where the units manufacturing this product will be in production as soon as the equipment from the FANCOL and EDAL production units is received and installed.

The enterprise official said further that the production of mattress springs is not by any means equal to the number of orders, because of the shortage at the enterprise of sisal pulp, a product which SIGA, the supplier, cannot, for various reasons, deliver on a regular basis.

Another factor hindering the production of mattress springs is the low yield of the equipment in use at the enterprise, since it is now quite old.

The ENEMEL, which has 11 production units, one of which (FANCOL) is located in Viana, and 912 workers, 60 of them women, sells its products to various enterprises and bodies with which it has signed contracts.

Last year, the ENEMEL, which fulfilled 80 percent of the goals set, could not reach all of the previously established indices because of bottlenecks which developed in the supply of raw materials, and constant interruptions in the electricity supply.

According to Antonio Neves dos Santos, the ENEMEL has provided the minimal social conditions needed by the workers. Each production unit has a dining room which provides daily meals.

As to the party and trade union structures, the production units have functional structures, and relations among the administration, trade union and party are good.

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CSO: 3442/214

ANGOLA

MAINTENANCE ENTERPRISE TO DEAL WITH BUILDING DETERIORATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Feb 85 p 10

[Article by Rui Perdiz]

[Text] The deterioration of the social assets in the city of Luanda is a phenomenon too obvious to deny or ignore. Not infrequently the buildings have a neglected and filthy appearance, with pipes and sewage networks which are blocked, electric wires which have been torn out, unlighted hallways, few elevators operating properly and broken windows more or less everywhere. A large number of the schools, both primary and secondary, suffer from the same evils, and the majority of the gardens in the capital have been doomed to neglect.

To add to the poor state of maintenance in numerous buildings, there are heaps of trash on the sidewalks, resulting not only in the inevitable unpleasant odors, since many tenants continue to throw garbage and the widest variety of objects out the windows. This reporter, while an innocent pedestrian, was struck full in the face by a piece of melon and just escaped other "attacks" which might have had more serious consequences, for example, the shattering of a bottle on the ground just a few meters away.

Another result is the increase in the number of mosquitoes and cockroaches which swarm everywhere, as well as other harmful insects which threaten the public health of the community. This has developed as a result of our specific historic conditions, the legacy from Portuguese colonialism, reflected in cultural backwardness and the high rate of illiteracy among our people.

Thus many citizens lacked (and still lack) the education needed to occupy the housing they do. These various assets left behind by the colonial owners were nationalized or confiscated and became the patrimony of the socialist society under construction.

It thus becomes urgently necessary to carry out an efficient mass education campaign for this population stratum. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in the speech delivered to inaugurate the First National Party Conference, noted that "it is this body, which plays the leading role in Angolan society, which must influence the awareness of the masses through systematic ideological activity, in which the system of party propaganda is one of the priority tools."

Although the number of party members is relatively small in comparison to the total population of Angola, such that the physical absence of the party makes itself felt even in priority sectors, as the president mentioned on that occasion, greater dynamism and versatility on the part of the base organizations is expected in the organization and supervision of residents' commissions which will be active and which will in fact resolve the problem of sanitation, as well as contributing to the maintenance and restoration of the buildings and also seeking out other irregular situations.

Who Is Responsible for This Maintenance?

With a view to restoring and protecting the social assets of the Angolan capital, the Provincial Building Maintenance Enterprise (EMPROCI) was established at the end of 1979. In principle, it was to focus on work on large buildings and multifamily housing units belonging to the state in the province of Luanda. It was therefore supposed to respond to the applications made to it in this connection, but this did not happen.

Although it attempted to resolve the problems presented to it, the capacity of this enterprise for response falls well below what is required. Moreover, the entire housing sector, of which the EMPROCI is a part, has for a number of years faced "great difficulties both in terms of organization and operation, making the normal pursuit of its activities difficult," as the Angolan chief of state said. During the address in question he added:

"We must reflect in depth on the need for this sector to exist or to be transformed in such a way as to make it more operational and capable of resolving housing problems." The arbitrary action and lack of capacity revealed contributed to discrediting the government and the party leadership, the president said on that occasion.

This lack of capacity, as well as the ignorance of certain tenants, was notorious in the case of the damage done to Electra, totaling several thousand kwanzas, when one resident of an upper floor, on finding the sewage pipes from his apartment blocked, made a hole in the wooden floor so that the water could run down. Reaching the installations of this enterprise, it damaged a large part of the electrical equipment stored there beyond any possibility of repair.

This situation dragged on for nearly 2 years, with no response from the EMPROCI to the various requests formulated by the enterprise suffering damage. This happened almost 5 years ago now, but the response capacity of this enterprise under the State Housing Secretariat has not substantially improved since then.

The low productive level of the EMPROCI from its establishment to the present is due in part to inadequate deliveries of construction materials by the EMPROMAC, the enterprise which is responsible for supplying the EMPROCI but which has only managed to meet about 50 percent of its needs, as well as the limited experience of the majority of the technical cadres.

Another reason is the large turnover of workers at the EMPROCI. In 1980 it employed 735 individuals, but after a year had retained only 630. Nearly 550 workers left the enterprise in 1982, more than 400 did so the following year, and this year 230 have left. To what is this large number of departures due?

Director's Response

The director of the EMPROCI, Alberto Adao Mauricio, said in an interview recently granted to this newspaper that the following are the reasons for this abysmal number of resignations: the lack of transportation facilities for the workers, the majority of whom come from the city's outlying areas; the lack of a dining room and health station; systematic delays in the payment of wages; the lack of safety equipment and incentives or awards, a method often used nowadays by the majority of our national enterprises.

It should be recalled as well that other priority problems imposed upon the country, such as defense and the development of an economy to support the war, have prevented the necessary attention from being devoted to these matters. But it is urgently necessary that the continued deterioration of the assets of the people be halted, so that the damage will not become greater. To do this it is necessary to equip the designated bodies with a view to greater dynamism and better labor resources.

This is what is being done. Adao Mauricio expressed the view that his enterprise "is making a qualitative and quantitative leap forward, because in 1983, it began to work energetically to ensure the import from abroad of various construction materials," on the basis of the priority role assigned to the enterprise then by means of a decree published in the DIARIO DA REPUBLICA. "This dynamism with regard to imports," this official said, "will make it possible for maintenance work in Luanda to become a reality." About 20 containers of construction materials consigned to the EMPROCI have already reached the commercial port in the capital, and a half of this quantity is in the enterprise warehouses.

Since the EMPROCI now has the status of a second-level importer, although complete self-supply is difficult, among other things because masonry materials are domestically produced, a visible improvement in the status of the maintenance of buildings in Luanda is expected in the future, in part because in addition to this, social conditions will be improved, with for example the installation of a dining room and a medical office and also an increase in the number of transport vehicles.

In the cadre training sector, Adao Mauricio gave assurance that much has already been done, in particular in the training of basic technicians through practical courses for which the workers are sent to vocational training centers and basic schools operated by other bodies. "It is too bad that some of these cadres leave, however, after completing the courses, attracted by conditions elsewhere which for the time being we cannot offer," he explained.

It should be noted that the EMPROCI needs many more basic cadres than administrators, to guarantee greater speed and efficiency in the work being

done. Now if the problems underlying the turnover are resolved, it will not be difficult for the enterprise to begin to respond fully to the large number of requests it receives.

It is encouraging to note, therefore, that a transition from word to deed is imminent. Steps with a view to restoring and maintaining all of the social assets of the province of Luanda are to be adopted by the provincial commissariat and related bodies. There is every indication that these bodies are determined to implement the guidelines issued by the party in this connection.

Although the work is still proceeding rather slowly in comparison to the need seen, numerous green zones in the city have visibly been restored, as have a number of sections of sidewalk, which with the recent torrential rains experienced by the Luanda region, had become truly vast sandbanks. Other basic measures are oriented, in the main, toward resolution of the garbage problem, basic urban sanitation and the rebuilding of the electrical energy distribution system.

The party leadership, with Jose Eduardo dos Santos as its spokesman, has reasserted all possible support for these praiseworthy undertakings, "so that our capital can become ever more charming, welcoming and clean, capable, with its green and flowery gardens, of providing a worthy welcome and a pleasant stay to all its guests and inhabitants."

In the address with which he concluded the First National Party Congress, the president hailed the "tens of young people who, organized by the party youth organization, have risen above all preconceptions and complexes and decided to join with the community workers of Luanda to see to the cleanup and beautification of our capital city."

Thus there is a prospect of and support for the likelihood that we will shortly see a gradual change in the general appearance of Luanda. If this does not happen, the officials in charge of the sector will certainly be held responsible for the fact, since the basic conditions for attacking the building problem in clearly positive fashion do exist.

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CSO: 3442/219

ANGOLA

EXCELLENT PRODUCTIVE RECORD OF FINA PETROLEUM DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Feb 85 p 10

[Text] From the beginning of 1979 to the end of 1983, FINA Petroleum of Angola has drilled a total of 52 wells. The total production of the deposits drilled came to 2.19 million tons in 1979, and dropped gradually to 1.82 million tons in 1984. The information released by the director general of that company, engineer Bandeira Vieira, in an interview granted to REVISTA ENERGIA, the regular publication of the Ministry of Energy and Oil, indicates that in the past 5 years, FINA has continued to pursue seismic and drilling prospecting campaigns to inventory the potential of the areas in which it operates; to limit the normal decline at the deposits in production through secondary recovery programs, selectivity in the drilling of development wells, and judicious workover and servicing campaigns; and to create the infrastructures needed to improve the efficiency of the various departments.

It was this oil company, which has operated in Angola for half a century (since 1926), which discovered the first exploitable oil deposit in 1955, the Benfica field, and built the only refinery in the country to date, which was commissioned in 1958.

This active company role was confirmed in February of last year to President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos by the president of the Belgian PETROFINA company, Adolphe Demeure, who in the course of the audience granted him in Futungo de Belas also indicated a desire to continue to engage in prospecting and production activities (on land and at sea), as well as refining, in our country.

In fact, engineer Bandeira Vieira said, no negotiations have yet been held with a view to the further regularization of the role played by the SONANGOL in the various associations within which FINA is the operator.

As is known, he said, as a result of the nationalization of the ANGOL in February of 1977, the SONANGOL took over the 50 percent share the ANGOL had had in the PETRANGOL-ANGOL association, and its 25 percent in the PETRANGOL-ANGOL-TEXACO association. The shares of PETRANGOL, SONANGOL and TEXACO were to be altered on 1 January 1979 as a result of Law No 13/78, regulating oil activities, which, among other provisions, established the minimal share of the SONANGOL in any type or form of association at 51 percent.

On the subject of the reactivation of production at the Kwanza Basin deposits, which began in 1981, the director general of FINA Petroleum of Angola gave some figures and noted that the best answer is provided by the production values since 1980. In that year the total produced was 173,000 tons, which rose to 189,000 in 1981, and 233,000 in 1982 and 254,000 in 1983. "Since of the nine deposits in the Kwanza Basin, five are more than 20 years old and four between 10 and 20, I believe that we can be satisfied with the results obtained," he concluded.

On the subject of prospecting, that body subsequently indicated that the most recent seismic campaign was begun in September of 1972 and continued until June of 1983. Profile drilling totaling 261 kilometers in the FINA-SONANGOL-TEXACO association area (Congo) and 127 kilometers in the FINA-SONANGOL association area (Kwanza) was done.

This official went on to say that during 1982 and 1983, two prospecting wells were drilled in the FINA-SONANGOL association area, but both proved dry.

He added that during the same period 15 development wells were drilled in the FINA-SONANGOL association area (Kwanza), of which one proved productive and another dry. He further said that in the first half of 1984, another six development wells were drilled, all of them in the FINA-SONANGOL-TEXACO association area (Congo), five of which proved productive and one dry.

Mixed Refining Enterprise

In connection with refining activity, Bandeira Vieira said that the processing level reached in 1982, about 1 million tons, was affected by the shutdown of the refinery during the first 2 months of the year as a result of sabotage activity perpetrated on the night of 30 November 1981. In 1983, however, the refinery processed 1.3 million tons. By the end of last year, it was expected that a total of 1.4 million tons would be processed.

With regard to the expansion of the refinery, he said that a decision by the government on a proposal submitted at the beginning of last year, calling for an increase in capacity to 2 million tons per year, is pending.

On the other hand, he stressed that last year, construction was begun on nine tanks to replace the storage capacity destroyed by the sabotage. This project, budgeted at 330 million kwanzas, is to be completed during the first half of 1985. He also emphasized that the reduced storage capacity has caused serious problems of an operational nature, which it has been possible to overcome thanks to the spirit of sacrifice and dedication shown by the refinery workers and the excellent teamwork done with the SONANGOL, with a view to the delayed survey of refined products.

Concerning the establishment of a mixed refining enterprise, he went on to say that the company is continuing to await government directives concerning the implementation of the protocol of agreement signed in February 1982. Meanwhile, the Luanda refinery continues to belong entirely to FINA Petroleum of Angola.

He subsequently explained that through a PETROFINA subsidiary in Angola, a share is held in Block 4, where drilling work will begin on 4 February, with a modern semisubmersible platform which arrived in Luanda on 30 January.

As is generally known, other participants in the contracting group in Block 4, apart from PETROFINA (with 35 percent), are the BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS (Brazilian Petroleum Corporation) International, Inc.] (35 percent), the SONANGOL (20 percent) and BP [British Petroleum] (10 percent).

The operator's functions in this block are carried out by a mixed enterprise in which the SONANGOL has a 51 percent share and PETROFINA and BRASPETRO hold the remaining 49 percent in equal shares. The technical cadres for this operating enterprise will for the most part be workers provided by the three partners in the mixed enterprise.

Government Goals Exceeded

"The FINA can pride itself today on employing a high percentage of domestic workers on almost all levels. We have already surpassed the goals set by the government in Decree No 20/82 for the end of 1985, and we are very close to meeting those set for the end of 1987. In this connection, three Angolan technicians occupy administrative posts in the FINA and two of them have spent their entire careers with this company. This bears witness to the work in depth which has been done," engineer Bandeira Vieira said at a certain point during the interview.

And he went on to add: "But the rate of work will not be slowed because of the results achieved today. Quite the contrary, they will encourage us to move still further ahead with greater enthusiasm. Thus, along with continuing to recruit personnel for its cadres selectively, the company intends to create a training center for its workers, with its own installations and equipment, in Luanda."

Further within the framework of this activity, Bandeira Vieira said, plans call for the construction of three residential sectors in Soyo, Pinda and Kitona. This project was coordinated with the architecture competition at Agostinho Neto University, and representatives of the workers are participating. A vacation center in the environs of Luanda is also planned.

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ANGOLA

PARTY CONGRESS STUDIES MINING INDUSTRY POTENTIAL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Mar 85 p 2

/Text/ By virtue of its particularly rich subsoil, Angola has a vast assortment of mineral resources which are still not being exploited and which have not even been inventoried as yet.

In the mining industry, colonialism concentrated its efforts over various decades on the production of diamonds. It was only during the last few years that it began to turn its attention to the intensive production and exploration of other resources, especially iron, in combination with multinational enterprises and foreign capital.

At the beginning of the decade of the 1970's iron mineral extraction had already reached a certain volume along with the exploration of granites, quartz, chalk, talc, as well as ornamental and semiprecious stones. Conditions were also gradually created for the exploitation of phosphates with the discovery of big deposits in the province of Zaire and Cabinda.

It is known that the geology and mining industry sector in a country with such vast natural resources, as Angola, can play an important role in the development of the national economy as a source of foreign exchange earnings and as a supplier of raw materials and semifinished products for the processing industry.

The awareness of this factor is clearly expressed in the guidelines that were approved for this sector by the two Congresses already held and in the investigations that were conducted with a view to the recovery of the diamond subsector and the reactivation of iron mineral extraction in the Cassinga complex. Major allocations also went to the areas of granites, quartz, in cooperation efforts and in the modernization of equipment and support facilities.

In the meantime, the First National Party Conference, after a careful critical analysis of the sector, concluded that geology and the mining industry in recent years were operating at a rather low activity level -- in spite of the importance of diamond mining -- characterized by an annual decline in the production volume and by the almost complete suspension of prospecting for iron, ornamental stones, quartz, and phosphates.

As for diamonds, where production of the past 3 years declined by more than 30 percent, it must be noted that the average sales price for a carat during that same period of time dropped by about 42 percent. These factors, combined with the deficit utilization of the installed capacity for the processing of crushed rock, the irregular technical-material supply situation, as well as unlawful deals placed DIAMANG /Angola Diamond Company/ in a difficult situation.

It must be emphasized that the ineffectiveness of the role played by ENDIAMA /Diamond Enterprise?/ established for the purpose of supervising the operations of the mixed DIAMANG enterprise and the National Directorate of Geology and the Mining Industry, which likewise did not exercise any control and higher-level supervision over ENDIAMA and DIAMANG, are also responsible for the difficult situation in which the diamond subsector finds itself now, as well as the negative results it shows.

The activities of FERRANGOL /expansion unknown/ and ICOMIANGOL /expansion unknown/, which, respectively, are involved in the exploration of iron mineral and quartz, are practically at a standstill. The investments made in the mining complexes of Cassinga-Norte (Jamba), in association with AUSTRO-MINERAL /expansion unknown/, and in the township of Conda, in Kwanza-Sul, have not yet produced any compensatory results.

After showing a deficit until the start of the current 5-year term, the ROVEMINA /expansion unknown/ enterprise, which controls all ornamental stone production units in the provinces of Benguela, Huila and Namibe, is now in a process of reorganization and is installing new equipment with broad prospects of growth so that it may become an important source of foreign exchange in rather short-range terms. For this purpose it will be necessary to make up the difference which the enterprise maintains with EXPORTANG /expansion unknown/ in the sale and export of its products.

In the area of phosphates, with large deposits identified in the provinces of Zaire and Cabinda, the subsector was started up in 1979, the year the FOSFANG /expansion unknown/ enterprise was created. Although it was not yet properly organized and set up, five contracts were signed with a foreign enterprise whose activity program culminated in the construction of a phosphate mining complex in the province of Zaire, with an investment of about \$9 million. The project was opened with pomp and circumstance in the presence of the then but it has been paralyzed for the past 5 years due to difficulties of various kinds and for reasons that have not been sufficiently cleared up.

Another major activity in the geology and mining industry sector has to do with prospecting for water supplies in arid and semidesert zones of the country's southwest; this is why the National Underground Water Enterprise, Hidromina, was created in 1970 with headquarters in the province of Huila. The enterprise became operational in 1981 and its situation has been deteriorating due to the lack of medium-level and higher-level specialized technical personnel, the lack of equipment, spare parts, and accessories, and also due to the military situation in a large part of the operations area.

A thorough knowledge of the country's mining resources is fundamental. We must

know what we have in the country's subsoil so that we may be able correctly to plan the exploration of these resources to the benefit of the national economy's growth and for the sake of improving the living conditions of our people.

This task has fallen to INAGEO (National Geology Institute) whose primary mission is to make maps and to do prospecting and searching for mining resources throughout national territory. However, 10 years after independence, INAGEO is still struggling with many different difficulties which apparently cannot be solved on short notice. The support facilities for its laboratories have deteriorated completely and the old equipment, inherited from the colonial past, has to be replaced. This situation is further aggravated by the lack of medium-level and higher-level technical personnel and is responsible for the lag in the laboratory processing of samples collected during prospecting work in the field, whose results become known only with a delay of 2 or 3 years.

On the other hand, the country's geological and metal deposit maps have not yet been completed and that is also true of research work which is furthermore hampered by the political-military situation so that rather little has been done so far to develop a knowledge of the real potential of Angola's subsoil.

This is why the geology and mining industry sector has been the subject of a profound critical analysis during the First National Party Conference. This analysis produced the recommendation to the effect that we must make mining activities more efficient in terms of exploration, that we must provide dynamic impetus for prospecting work with a view to supplying raw materials and secondary materials for the nation's industry and, above all, for the purpose of increasing the country's foreign exchange earnings.

The First National Party Conference also recommended that special attention should be devoted to the revival of diamond production, the extraction and processing of ornamental stones and crystalline quartz, the exploitation of ground phosphates, as well as the completion of prospecting work and the preparation of technical studies for polymetallic minerals.

These recommendations are intended to give the sector its real importance in the context of the national economy, as well as to reorganize and restore the financial situation which shows a deficit in most of the enterprises in the mining industry branch, especially in the strategic area of diamonds.

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CSO: 3442/223

ANGOLA

MINISTER OF PROVINCIAL COORDINATION ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Minister of Provincial Coordination Evaristo Domingos (Kimba) announced the appointment and dismissal of various municipal officials by means of a dispatch sent to our editorial office.

In fact, Joao Mulimbene and Alberto Samuimba have been appointed to serve as the municipal commissars of Saurimo and Muconda (Lunda-Sul Province), respectively, and Garcia Domingos has been appointed municipal commissar of Kuito-Kuanavale (Kuanza-Kubango Province).

Also, Domingos Cainda, Manuel Panzo, Mario Benjamin, Pedro Antonio Aguiar and Jose Luis Goncalves were appointed to serve as the municipal commissars for Cambulo, Bolongongo, Ambaca, Kiculungo and Banga, all in Kwanza-Norte Province.

In addition, Evaristo Domingos (Kimba) appointed Augusto Barros to the post of municipal commissar of Andulo (Bie Province), to replace Mario Cauica, who has served in that post since September of 1980.

The head of the Ministry of Provincial Coordination, who also appointed Filipe da Cruz to serve as municipal commissar of Benguela on an ordinary service commission, dismissed Tiago Germias and Antonio Firminio, who have been serving as municipal commissars in Muconda and Saurimo, respectively.

The minister also dismissed Jose Luis Goncalves, Jose Kipombo and Joaquim Tita from their posts as municipal commissars of Kiculungo, Banga and Bolongongo (Kwanza-Norte Province), respectively. And, finally, Manuel Itumbo was dismissed from his post as municipal commissar of Cambulo in Lunda-Norte Province.

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ANGOLA

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES HOLDS CADRE TRAINING MEETING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Eugenio Diogo: "Cadre Training Meeting Ends"]

[Text] The First National Methodological Meeting for Ministry of Fisheries Cadre Training, which was held over the course of 4 days at the premises of the Vocational Training Center of that ministry in Cacuaco, ended its work yesterday with the approval of major conclusions and recommendations which will make possible an improvement in human resources work, in a sector of vital importance to the launching of our economy.

Antonio Burity, director of the Cadres Department of the Central Committee of the party, presided over the closing session, which was attended by officials from the Ministry of Fisheries as well as guests. The final conclusions of this important meeting indicated that the participants regard the human resource bodies in this sector, generally speaking, as having relatively weak organizational aspects in some of the structures involved in administrative activities. They further concluded that human resources activities have not reflected the national situation due to a lack of centralized control of provincial and enterprise activities.

According to the final document, the participants in the meeting also concluded that the practical implementation of the cadre policy of the Ministry of Fisheries, as defined by the party and the state bodies which administer this activity, has been affected by the failure to sensitize the leading cadres and enterprises, the lack of qualification criteria, resulting in inconsistency in the allocation of wages, and also the failure to utilize Angolan technicians with their recognized competence, to the advantage of foreign technicians.

The First National Methodological Meeting for Ministry of Fisheries Cadre Training recommended, in view of this situation, that "the labor force in the human resources bodies under the provincial and enterprise offices at the Ministry of Fisheries be increased, along with the consequent technical-vocational advancement of this labor force, through the labor study center at the Ministry of Labor and short-term seminars."

After further recommending that the National Human Resources Department speed up the process of drafting the qualification criteria for the fishing sector, the participants indicated the desirability of rationalizing foreign cooperation through the use of domestic cadre requisitions.

At the meeting, a motion of support for the Central Committee of the party and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos for their farsighted direction of the fate of the nation was approved. It was further proposed that an effort be made to implement the final conclusions of the First National Party Conference, and to support the just liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, directed by the SWAPO and the ANC.

In his closing speech to the meeting, Antonio Burity set forth some considerations about the functioning of the Department of Human Resources, with a view to putting new dynamism into the work of the ministry.

This official added further that "the lack of control both of efficiency and the productivity of the foreign labor force is yet another factor. And these are the basic and elementary principles of the human resources activities," he said.

Antonio Burity further criticized "the fact that the coming and going and uncontrolled entry of workers, in complete disregard of the existing legislation, has still not been ended, thus diverting the skilled labor force and cadres to other sectors which are not basic. This situation is only possible because the Department of Human Resources is not supervising the cadres in its sector," he said.

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ANGOLA

ANNIVERSARY OF ANGOLAN POLICE CORPS FOUNDING CELEBRATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Mar 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Chitato--The 8th anniversary of the founding of the Angolan Police Corps was celebrated in this city.

During the ceremony at which the coordinator of the provincial party committee, president of the Provincial People's Assembly and provincial commissar of Lunda-Norte, Lt Col Gil Silverio Paim (Kubindama) presided, a message from the MPLA-Party Youth cell in the people's police was read.

A history of the activities pursued during 1984 by the people's police was also read during the ceremony.

At its conclusion, the provincial commissar of Lunda-Norte, Lieutenant Colonel Kubindama, after urging people's police agents to totally eliminate all types of crime and vandalism, urged them to observe the discipline which, he said, is one of the components and virtues of a revolutionary.

Also during the ceremonies in connection with the observance, a floral wreath was placed at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

Present at the ceremony in addition to the provincial commissar were the representative of the Ministry of Interior, Francisco Joao Neto, who is also a member of the provincial committee of the party, and invited guests representing various bodies.

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ANGOLA

HEALTH, HOUSING PROBLEMS IN NAMIBE PROVINCE DISCUSSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Mar 85 pp 2-3

[Text] Namibe--The provincial office of the Secretariat of State for Housing allocated 66 housing units during 1984, in response to a total of 296 applications for homes received from government bodies, local residents and transferred cadres, according to the annual report of that office.

The report says that the office, which supervises 5,410 housing units, filled 10 of the 61 housing requests from cadres transferred to the province, while 37 ordinary residents were assigned housing, out of a total of 208 applicants.

This same body effected 43 evictions and found six instances of illegal occupation of housing by the people.

The satisfaction of only 22.3 percent of the people's needs where housing is concerned is due to "the lack of development in construction in the province, one of the main characteristics and leading reasons behind the shortage of housing," the sector responsible for housing in the province of Namibe said in its report.

Therefore, in view of its population density of about 3.37 persons per square kilometer, the province of Namibe needs to solve its problem of population departures, preventing a substantial number of the people from leaving so as to guarantee that it will retain the labor force it needs to make the rational exploitation of its natural resources possible and to raise the level of its economic and social development ever higher.

In order to prevent the residents from leaving, as well as to attract the other national and foreign cadres needed, certain basic conditions, especially housing, will have to be provided. In fact, the solution to the housing problem is one of the basic issues in the province if the strategic goals established are to be achieved. The characteristics which prevail at present for the majority of the people fail to guarantee their needs, whether in the city or in the rural sector.

In this connection, the provincial representative of the Secretariat of State for Housing suggests in his 1984 annual report that "the province of Namibe be accorded priority for the construction of Girohn-type prefabricated housing,

since the construction industry in this province is unable to respond, not even enough to complete certain projects" which remain unfinished.

On the other hand, one of the alternatives for resolving the housing problem in the province would involve undertaking self-construction of housing units by the local population, using the principle that the interested parties should be guided, advised and supported with regard to technical-material aspects. The guidance and support of the people by the pertinent bodies represent an important contribution, as this will guarantee the building of houses consistent with the norms and requirements of urban development.

Health Issues

On the other hand, the health service network in this southeastern part of our national territory includes 24 hospital installations. Four of them, specifically the N'Gola Kimbanda, infant-maternity, pediatric and tuberculosis hospitals, are provincial. All of them are located in the city of Namibe. There are four municipal institutions and 16 others on the local level, in communes in certain neighborhoods in the capital of the province of Namibe.

To these institutions are added the dispensary at the Bentiaba (formerly Sao Nicolau) Reeducation Center and the sanatorium for tuberculosis and leprosy patients in Caitou (municipality of Bibala). The last mentioned institution is affiliated with the Kalukembe hospital in the neighboring province of Huila.

The clinical facilities available to the hospital sector in the province, which has about 192,056 inhabitants, are concentrated in the city of Namibe (population of more than 100,000) where larger facilities are located, and because the expert labor force for this sector is foreign, with only two domestic physicians out of 19.

According to the documentation consulted, the province of Namibe has some 333 beds available for medical care, such that the index is 1.7 beds per 1,000 inhabitants (576 per bed). However, 74 percent of these beds are concentrated in the hospital facilities located in the capital city, while about 18 percent are at the health center in Tombwa (second largest city in the province, with 17,000 inhabitants). The other 8 percent are distributed among the health centers in the municipalities of Bibala, Camucuio and Virei, which together have 34.3 percent of the population of the province.

With 120 beds and 13 specialized physicians, the N'Gola Kimbanda regional hospital cares for an average of 40 patients per day, while the provincial maternity facility, which has 57 beds and two gynecologists, sees an average of 25 outpatients daily. The pediatric hospital, in turn, which has more than 40 beds and two physicians, sees an average of 100 children per day.

The number of doctors serving in this province yields an average of one physician for every 10,000 inhabitants, as compared to a national index of one physician per 16,000 inhabitants. There are also some thermal facilities in

this province, more specifically in the locality of Montipa (municipality of Bibala), which can also be used for therapeutic purposes, in particular the treatment of skin diseases.

Where cadre training is concerned, the province has a technical school for the training of nursing personnel in the maternity-infant, hospital, pharmaceutical and laboratory specialties, within the framework of the cadre training policy established by our vanguard party, the MPLA-Labor Party.

In this connection, it should be noted that 40 individuals completed their nursing training in the various specialties mentioned in 1984.

With regard to preventive medicine, vaccination campaigns are held regularly. For example, the doses required for the 7th campaign against poliomyelitis were administered in 1984.

Moreover, according to the reports drafted at the end of last year by the bodies pertaining to the health sector (provincial offices of the Ministry of Health and the Angolan Red Cross), the shortage of medicines is the factor causing greatest difficulties in providing the people with medical care, and this is aggravated in the interior of the province by the shortage of doctors. To this factor must be added undernourishment as well, along with dubious sanitary conditions, as well as the lack of health education for a large percentage of the population. These factors have a determining influence on the development of considerable numbers of pathological cases involving a group of diseases which can be controlled, such as tuberculosis, malaria, acute diarrhea, etc.

A substantial part of the population is nomadic, and above all, the beliefs of the people themselves also make it difficult to obtain the best results. It is for this reason that the provincial health office says in its annual report that in 1984, "the preventive medicine indices did not reach the desired levels, because the implementation of the work in the sector will only be possible when there is active participation on the part of all the people." Notable among the other factors also directly affecting the health services are the shortage of transport facilities in the rural zones, making it impossible for the people to travel easily to the health centers, as well as the lack of private attention to patients. As a result there is recourse to traditional medicine and the hospital facilities in other provinces, particularly Huila (Kalunquembe).

Therefore, if medical aid to the people is to be improved, and within the framework of "health for all by the year 2000," it is necessary, among other medical steps, to make regional use of the medical personnel available in the basic specialties, with pediatricians, general practitioners and specialists in gynecology and obstetrics making frequent trips to the municipal health centers, along with the pursuit of programs for education in hygiene in the rural sectors.

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ANGOLA

AGOSTINHO NETO UNIVERSITY GRADUATES FIRST 14 ARCHITECTS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by architect Fragoso Daniel: "An Art and Construction Course 'Under Construction'"]

[Text] On Saturday, 23 February, in a quiet ceremony in the premises of the Ministry of Construction and Housing at the kilometer 14 marker on the Barra do Kwanza Road, the first 14 architects to be trained at Agostinho Neto University received their diplomas.

The ceremony was attended by Lucio Lara, a member of the political bureau of the party, University Rector Joao Filipe Martins, Minister of Construction Jorge Flora, Vice Minister of Education for Basic Schooling Joaquim Matias, Minister of Internal Trade Adriano Junior, and Maria Eugenia Neto, among other leading figures.

Graduation day was marked by other activities prior to the ceremony at which diplomas were presented to the graduates, the first time this has happened in Angola, pursuant to a decision by the First University Council. Outstanding among these activities were the "reconstruction race" and the interesting exhibits of the work of the 14 finalists.

In the course of the symbolic but profoundly important ceremony, the 14 graduates, one of them serving as their spokesman, expressed their satisfaction at the completion of the course and voiced their thanks for all of the support received from our people and the party and everyone who, in one way or another, contributed to their training.

Following the actual presentation of the diplomas by the leading figures present, the university rector gave a brief speech in which he spoke of the dedication of the university to the training of Angolan technicians, with emphasis on the curriculum pursued by the 14 graduates. He also spoke of the efforts which have been and will be pursued so that the spirit governing the establishment of this course will continue and endure.

The graduation of the first Angolan architects represents a victory for our people, since of the 14 graduates, two are military officers and 11 plan to

continue as teachers in the architecture course. When they have taken up their posts, this will make Angolans a majority, for the first time, on the administrative and pedagogical council.

The late President Neto proclaimed 1979 to be the "year of cadre training." Within the context of the steps taken that year, the government of the People's Republic of Angola decided to train Angolan architects within our own country, and thus a 5-year course was established within the Faculty of Engineering. The course is designed above all to provide training in the detailed designing of urban plans and architectonic concepts for which the 5-year plans for the development of the country call.

The architecture course, defined and organized at a seminar held in September of 1979 in the Angolan Engineering Laboratory, attended by eminent foreign architects as well as Angolan architects and intellectuals, basically involves three cycles or specific apprenticeship stages.

The first year provides an introduction to architectural and construction work and is termed the "initiation cycle." It is characterized by active observation of existing facilities and the sketching of initial proposals for alteration.

The next 3 years, the second, third and fourth, which are a part of the "training cycle," are characterized by the relation between the analysis of existing facilities and the drafting of architectonic proposals. This latter activity is correlated with the study of other subjects such as the history of architecture and cities, mathematics, graphostatics, sociology, etc.

The last year is characterized by the synthesis of all this knowledge leading to certification. This is the "diploma completion cycle."

The architecture course is divided into semesters, all of which have as their main activity the designing of architectonic sites based on concrete problems. Thus beginning in the first year, the students develop plans for possible alterations of a part of the city they have previously observed and analyzed. In the second year, they pursue projects related to production sites--factories and auxiliary and housing facilities. Beginning in the third year, the planning activity involves urban contexts, with gradual development toward the definition of form and component parts.

Interacting with the pursuit of their projects, the students pursue subjects in sequence pertaining to the relationship between construction and environment, between the history and the theory of architecture, between construction and stability and between man and his environment. In this last subject group, for example, sequential studies include anthropology, ethnology, sociology, and urban and regional geography.

It is this study plan which the 14 recently graduated architects completed.

5157

CSO: 3442/220

ANGOLA

LUBANGO SCHOOL FOR TOURISM, HOTEL TRAINING INAUGURATED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 6 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Lubango--The Lubango School for Tourism and Hotel Training, serving the purpose of training professional workers in all branches of hotelkeeping, was inaugurated last weekend by Angolan Minister of Internal Trade Adriano dos Santos Junior.

The inaugural ceremony, at which representatives of the party and government in the province of Huila were present, was also attended by a delegation from the National Tourist Training Institute (INFT) in Portugal, including the director general of the institute, Severo dos Santos.

In his speech, the Angolan minister of internal trade praised the efforts made by certain officials, in particular the director of the school, Carlos Ramos, as well as party and government bodies, and the concern they have devoted to the School for the Training of Professional Tourism and Hotel Workers.

In conclusion, Adriano dos Santos urged the students at the school to work hard at their studies, because only thus, he said, can we reduce the need for foreign cooperation.

The Lubango training school which was recently inaugurated, although not totally completed as yet, will rely on INFT technicians, it will be recalled. Under the terms of a technical aid contract with Angola, they are organizing and supervising the technical and pedagogical structures of the tourism schools in Angola (Luanda, Huambo and Lubango).

5157

CSO: 3442/220

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

CABINDA AFFAIRS FIGURES -- The Cabinda provincial delegation of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications during the year just ended supervised 784 workers in all of its branches, ANGOP /ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY/ in this city was informed. Concerning the party organization, ANGOP also learned that there are 39 party members organized in the three cells, 34 members in the Party Youth, and 257 workers in various enterprises under the provincial delegation are organized in the QDP (People's Defense Organization). On the other hand, AGENANG (Navigation Agency of Angola) in Cabinda during the year just ended handled 145 ocean-going vessels, ANGOP was told by an official source. During this particular period of time, these ships carried more than 96,000 tons and unloaded more than 218,000 tons of miscellaneous products in the port of Cabinda. /Text/ /Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Mar 85 p 3/ 5058

CSO: 3442/223

ETHIOPIA

POLITICAL PROGRAM OF ETHIOPIAN PEOPLES' DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE

Cairo AL-WAHDAH in Arabic 15 Feb 85 pp 4-5

[Article: "AL-WAHDAH Publishes Text of Political Program of Ethiopian Peoples' Democratic Alliance"]

[Text] The foothold which the Soviet Union has been able to gain in East Africa at a high price is an important factor in observing a number of its strategic objectives, the most important of which are the following two objectives:

1. Getting to the oil sources in the final decade of this century, i.e., when local Soviet oil resources diminish.
2. Controlling the social changes in the Islamic countries of the Gulf in this period when the number and political awareness of the non-Russian population of the Soviet Union have been increasing.

Insofar as the first objective is concerned, the Soviet Union is committed to supplying oil products to the Comecon countries--the Communist countries' common market--which are almost completely devoid of oil resources of their own so as to insure their industrial development and survival. The expectations indicate that with increased industrial capability in the 1990's, the Soviet satellite countries will need greater quantities of Soviet oil whose production is faced with enormous problems. Even at present, oil production in the northern areas has begun to decline because the oil deposits have to be found deeper and deeper below ground level. In some cases, steam has to be injected to increase the pressure and raise the oil to higher levels, which makes it possible to pump this oil out. The source of this steam is timber. Despite the presence of thousands of acres of forest land in the Soviet Union, the cost of felling trees and transporting them to the oil sites is an important factor.

The Soviets are well aware that they may be forced, if they want to fulfill their commitments to their allies and meet their vast oil needs, to turn to the Gulf and Middle East oil sources. This will put them in the position of competitors with the current consumers of this oil. When the Soviets turn to the oil sources, one of the means of pressure at their disposal will be their military strength in the area.

As for the second strategic objective we noted earlier, it is of great significance to the Soviet ruling class, which views the Muslims who have preserved their traditions in the non-Muslim areas as a real threat to the Communist authority. The Communists have failed, despite all their endeavors, to win over to their ranks any significant numbers among the Muslim peoples because the Islamic Shari'a prevails in the lives of the peoples of Tajikistan and Turkestan and the Tatars and the peoples of other parts which are populated by a Muslim majority. The Communists have encountered this failure despite the laws and regulations established by the state and even though the authorities withhold the venerable Koran from the population and do not encourage attendance at religious schools. The authorities have also transformed the mosques into public utilities but the people's loyalty to their religion, imams and shaykh is tireless.

This is why the Soviets are involved in civil wars and turmoil in the Middle East. The presence of an Afghanistan preserving its traditions on their southern borders represents a danger for the Soviets in a period when the Muslim population will exceed the Russian population within the borders of the Soviet Union itself.

This is why we find the Soviets encouraging the Iranians and Iraqis in a war in which brother kills brother and which has turned the area located on the southern Soviet borders into an inflammable area. This is another reason explaining the Soviet presence in East Africa where the Soviets support the war against Muslim Somalia and the war launched by the Christians against the Muslims in Eritrea.

Through its foothold in Ethiopia, the Soviet Union hopes to achieve a number of objectives:

It wants to parade before the African countries and other Third World countries a military power that evokes admiration, even if this power is used against the interests of these countries. The Soviets are aware that the display of confidence and power often evokes admiration, regardless of the consequences such a display leaves behind.

The Soviets will continue to embrace the population elements opposing the traditional authority that maintains the unity of the countries of the Gulf and the Middle East. The Soviets seek to create social changes in these countries not for the sake of the interests of their peoples but so that they may install in power their followers who will make it easy for the Soviets to exploit these countries politically and economically.

The Soviet presence in Ethiopia puts the Soviet Union in a position which makes it possible for the Soviets not only to make tactical use of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean and to secure the southern arm of the pincer the Soviets are establishing around the Arab Peninsula but also to secure a force that can expand southward and westward rapidly to support Soviet adventures in the other parts of Africa.

It was previously believed that the areas located in South and West Africa are much too far for the Soviet Union to be able to embark on large-scale military operations there. However, the Soviet foothold in Ethiopia has proven the contrary because now the matter is simply one of easily transporting military supplies from Ethiopia. Such supplies can be easily transported from the Soviet Union to Ethiopia. Moreover, these supplies are used to train destructive elements from all parts of the world in Ethiopia where there are countless camps run by the Soviets and their followers and offering military and paramilitary training courses to dissidents from Sudan, Somalia, Yemen, Kenya and other countries. Thus, Ethiopia hosts at present trainees from Indonesia, Thailand, Oman, North Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the Maghreb countries and other countries in black Africa.

The Soviet Union is at the center of affairs in Ethiopia and its influence over the Marxist military there reaches the point of control.

The Soviet Union stood with Ethiopia, the country with the bigger area and with the greater strategic importance, against a former Soviet ally, namely Somalia, in the 1977-78 Ogaden war. The continued survival of the DERG in power relies on the strong presence of the Soviet Union and its followers, especially Cuba. There are currently more than 13,000 Cubans, 9,000 of them combat soldiers, and 2,300 Soviets, including 1,500 soldiers, in Ethiopia. Moscow has sold Ethiopia weapons valued at more than \$3 billion in the past 6 years, thus leading to a debt burden that puts the country under the Kremlin's control. There are also in Ethiopia thousands of East Germans and other advisers from the other Soviet bloc countries. They manage security and the military units under Soviet supervision.

The Ethiopian Army is the biggest one in black Africa. This army has 300,000 men and is equipped with 900 field tanks, with complete guns, with 1,500 armored and light personnel carriers, with 70 Mig-21 and Mig-23 fighter planes and with 16 MA-14 assault helicopters, all of which are Russian made.

The Soviets have also supplied Red Army technicians and poison gas supplies that have been used against the Eritrean fighters.

But despite this military might, the Ethiopian Army has not been able to achieve any progress against a modest force of Eritrean revolutionaries. Ethiopia has failed to subjugate the revolutionaries despite launching six successive offensives during the dry seasons. The fighting has been escalating in Tigre and Sidamo provinces.

Somalia, which used to be tied to the Soviet Union by a friendship treaty until the Soviets abandoned it in 1977, is still under the control of a revolutionary military regime which assumed power under Soviet protection. But Somalia's political and economic stability is exposed to danger because of the recurrent attacks launched against it by the Ethiopian Marxist military regime and as a result of the devastated economy--an economy devastated in part by Moscow's ceaseless pressures to establish a Marxist system in the years prior to 1977.

Moreover, Sudan also suffers from the consequences of the conflicts stirred by the Soviets in the Horn of Africa. This is why Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, a man who was a strong revolutionary supporter of the Soviets when he assumed power in 1969, is now opposed to Soviet expansion in the Horn of Africa because this expansion poses a threat to his country which still has strong elements of the banned Sudanese Communists Party, which is supported by Moscow.

As for Ethiopia itself, there are the Ansar and Beja and other dissidents in the southern Nile provinces who are trying to topple the elected government [presumably of Sudan]. Numayri feels that he is caught between two enemies: Marxist Ethiopia, which is the traditional enemy, and Libya, which is being exploited by the Soviets through the naivete of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

The Soviet Union established a major naval base in Berbera, Somalia, in the 1970's. The Soviets were evicted when they shifted their support [to Ethiopia] in the Ogaden war. The friendship treaty between the Soviets and Somalia was then abrogated.

There is currently a major naval base in Dahlak Archipelago and Mitsiwa Port. Soviet and Cuban troops under the command of the Soviet military center in Ethiopia are also found in all parts of the country. Some are stationed near Addis Ababa at present to protect the regime of Mengistu Haile-Mariam from coup attempts. When Mariam completes his role in serving the Soviet objectives, and this is something that will come about sooner or later, the Soviets will support a Soviet-inspired coup.

The Soviet Union's immediate tactical objectives in the Horn of Africa are:

- Establishing a secure zone of military bases for the main units in the Soviet-Cuban force.
- Controlling the air and sea corridors in the southern part of the Red Sea, Mossawa, Bab el Mandeb and the Gulf of Aden.
- Subjecting the international oil lanes in the Middle East, the Arab Peninsula and the western extremities of the Indian Ocean and the Arab Sea to the reach of the Soviet striking force.
- Establishing a balance with the Western naval force in the Indian Ocean.

Network of Soviet Treaties

Ethiopia is tied to the Soviet Union by the 1978 friendship and cooperation treaty. Moreover, Ethiopia concluded 2 years ago, under the auspices of Moscow, a trilateral treaty with Libya and South Yemen

which follows the Russians. Moreover, Libya and the Soviet Union are on the verge of concluding a friendship treaty, according to an official statement issued by the Kremlin. All these arrangements have military dimensions that give the Soviets the right to acquire bases in the countries concluding these treaties.

8494

CSO: 3404/5

MOZAMBIQUE

CENTRAL ZONE INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE IN BEIRA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] A central zone interprovincial conference began on 25 February in the city of Beira, chaired by Jose Andrade Cardoso, vice president of the BPD (Popular Development Bank). The conference is based on the theme: "Produce, and more within the normal unit cost for production, to educate everyone on issues of financing in the agricultural sector."

The meeting, which is taking place in the Palace of the Provincial Assembly, is attended by representatives of the National Planning commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Bank and state companies in Sofala, Manica and Tete provinces.

According to the vice president of the BPD, the meeting is the result of the joint recommendation by the ministries of agriculture and finance and the president of the BPD regarding the need for a better relationship between state companies and financial institutions at the national level and [an improvement in the] existing coordination of state companies and production units with the financiers, which has at times been hindered by a lack of knowledge of the role of the Bank and of the Finance Ministry.

In an important document presented by the Bank of Mozambique, it is noted that when the companies incur losses or debts it is because they are not complying with economic laws, and the reasons could be varied. The same document argues that "the failure to master the technology or to oversee its application in the production process, as well as poor pricing and marketing practices, which result in loss of receipts, could be some factors contributing to the situation."

According to the document, however, whatever the reasons for the damages, it is almost always a situation in which more money must be put in circulation to produce certain goods than we realize in profits from their sale, with all the repercussions generated by this situation, specifically an imbalance between supply and demand for the product on the market.

Speaking at the opening session, Jose Cardoso said that the experience amassed in 10 years of independence and the efforts to train cadres at job sites and in educational institutions led us to restructure and redesign the agrarian sector, with the creation of companies with greater management capacity.

"The purpose of this meeting is to improve the relationship and coordination between the state companies and the financial institutions, and it should help to increase efficiency in our companies," the BPD vice president noted.

To achieve this, the official said, everything depends on the organization of the companies so they will keep production costs to a minimum and will meet their planned quotas.

"If we analyze the various factors, we find that we have developed economic and social laws but that we are not complying with the very laws that we ourselves approved, so we are not achieving our planned goals," Cardoso pointed out. He noted, however, that there are the domestic factors of war and disruption, as well as foreign factors, primarily our dependence on the foreign market for spare parts, fuel and raw materials, which contribute to the problems of production and financing in our state companies.

6362

CS0: 3442/232

MOZAMBIQUE

CONSUMER NEEDS NOT MET BY BEIRA'S GREEN ZONES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 15 Mar 85 p 4

/Text/ There are estimates according to which the horticultural output of the green areas, during the 1984-1985 season, which has already begun, will cover only one-third of the current requirements in the city of Beira; this figure comes to an estimated yield of 300 tons as against close to 900 tons needed for consumption.

This was disclosed by Raimundo Cossa, director of the office of green areas, during the work of the Ninth Session of the City Assembly, in presenting the report on the situation in this agricultural area.

The speaker said that, in view of this situation, the capital of Sofala will have to continue to get support from the other provinces (such as Manica) and districts of Sofala which have some chance of producing horticultural items.

The late arrival of seeds, which had been scheduled for December but whose distribution was possible only in November, due to the lack of preparation in the green zones and above all due to the problems of poor technical capacity encountered at this time were listed as the main reasons for the failure to meet consumption requirements of the city of Beira.

According to Raimundo Cossa, the goals established for this year are almost the same as last year and the problems are also the same.

Nevertheless, the distribution of horticultural seeds for production is now in progress according to the director of the office of green areas who said "there are seeds to guarantee the horticultural season."

Data on other activities pursued by this agency include estimates, for this season, pointing to the planting of nurseries for 500,000 papaya trees and 10,000 guava trees, among others.

More Meat Produced -- But What About Consumption?

As for animal husbandry, it is expected that there will be an increase in the production of animals (last year, 23,000 and presently about 28 /as published/) more; as Raimundo Cossa put it, "theoretically there will be more meat in Beira."

Meat production and supply entail other theoretical questions because, according to the deputies, animal can be seen in the various districts which then somehow seem to disappear and nobody knows how they disappeared or who killed them, much less who consumed them, since the population cannot remember when they had meat last.

The meat problem is identical to the milk problem. These are questions which are part of the agenda for group study. An attempt is being made to find methods to improve the supply situation.

In the meantime, in addition to the technical problems, there are questions concerning the distribution of already prepared and improved land for production now being carried out by the peasants. This was also analyzed and the study groups tried to take measures to solve these problems.

The distribution of improved land, with the support of proper techniques, is made difficult by certain members who, even though they do not participate in the production of meat, want to keep the meat for themselves.

5058

CSO: 3442/224

MOZAMBIQUE

NKOMATI FAILURE AFFECTING RELATIONS WITH PORTUGAL

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Mar 85 pp 7,8

/Article by Eduardo Cintra Torres: "Relations Between Portugal and Mozambique a Year After Nkomati"/

/Text/ At Nkomati there was the illusion of wanting to resolve an internal war merely by making peace with the neighbor who supported RENAMO /Mozambican National Resistance/. Basically, those involved took the same role as the one traveled by the Angolan government which turned foreign policy into the key issue of the domestic conflict.

A year ago, Mozambique and South Africa signed an accord at Nkomati which called for a resumption of bilateral relations and opened the way to domestic peace in the former Portuguese colony. The regional actors involved took up the problems existing between them without the massive recourse to outside powers. It looked like a promising road.

Today however it turns out that neither bilateral relations between Maputo and Pretoria received the impetus anticipated a year ago, nor did peace come to Mozambique.

Regional peace and Mozambican domestic peace were also fundamental as a lever for bilateral relations with Portugal. But things did not improve there either, if anything, the exact opposite happened. Instability and the war prevented the enthusiasm and the reciprocal visits of the heads of state and of government to become reality.

Grains of Sand in Political Relations

During the year which has just ended, relations worsened on the political level without any really explanatory cause other than the war itself.

The scapegoat for the continued presence, in Portugal, of RENAMO members -- which is not publicly used against other Western countries where they have found shelter -- was used as justification for the poor environment in relations. Basically, an effort was made to penalize Portugal simply because Portugal happens to be a free country.

Since this was not enough to explain the failure of Incomati, a "Portuguese component" of RENAMO was created and puffed up which supposedly was even represented on the level of the Portuguese government. This propaganda operation, which was transformed into a "political fact," did its job only for a few months and today the only argument that looks new has to do with the presence of RENAMO members in Portugal.

The rather temporary idea of the "Portuguese component" was abandoned not only because it had been denounced in and by Lisbon but also because it was easily recognized that the "South African component" is quite a bit stronger.

If there is any material support going to RENAMO, it has to be sought in private South African organizations or among the community of Portuguese origin coming from Mozambique and of course it would be ridiculous to identify it with the Portuguese state. There will certainly be other forms of support, especially in Europe (West Germany, for example), in the United States, and also in Africa (for example, in Malawi).

With the "Portuguese component" now abandoned, the highest Mozambican instances accused Pretoria of not complying with the provisions of the Incomati Accord and the South African government found itself forced to recognize the support going to RENAMO in the interior of its territory. It was at this moment that the "Portuguese component" in effect came to be the "South African component."

Meanwhile, back in Mozambique, RENAMO extended its war zones, it blocked the lines of communication and, even more important than this in political terms, it began to strangle the capital.

Foreign cooperation actions were severely hampered. The cooperants began to concentrate in the big population centers and contracts were no longer renewed. The Finnish government, which is very pragmatic in such matters, had no problems in announcing this month that it would not finish a project in Nacala due to the lack of security.

And so the peace promised at Incomati did not come. South African prestige was also affected although the prestige factor never had any priority in Pretoria.

Economic Relations Harmed

While relations between Portugal and Mozambique did not improve politically this year, the situation is certainly more difficult in the economic area, primarily due to the domestic situation in Mozambique.

The finances and the economy of Mozambique, in general, are in such bad shape that Portuguese credit institutions will find it difficult to give any more export guarantees. Mozambican debts in this area come to \$200 million. Portugal is one of the first five creditors of Mozambique. In 1982, Maputo interrupted the already postponed payments on obligations assumed toward Portugal. During the past 3 years, debts continued to accumulate. If Mozambique does not get any loans on other financial markets, Portuguese exports to

Mozambique are bound to decline this year.

New guarantees will have to be assumed in the future with high risk and the Portuguese government will have the last word. The development of economic relations with Mozambique will have to be assumed in this field as an eminently political matter.

Since Portugal finds itself in a difficult economic situation, the opening toward Mozambique represented an effort that had not been appreciated.

In the meantime, Portugal is making good on all of its obligations relating to the Cabora Bassa project which cost 5 million contos per year.

The destruction of the high-tension power lines by RENAMO and the subsequent damages are paid for by Portugal. If Portugal were to stop supporting Cabora Bassa, one could easily say that Mozambique would have to accept the terms imposed by its strong neighbor in this matter.

We must also remember that there were Portuguese who were taken prisoner without any formal charges and that they were thrown into Mozambican prisons and "re-education" camps. Few people pay attention to their personal histories even though this has to do with the defense of human rights and the rights of Portuguese citizens as well as Portuguese sovereignty. On the other hand, the war seriously threatens the security of individuals and property but many thousands of Portuguese, both workers and cooperants, continue to work in that country on projects of common interest. Contrary to what is happening in Guinea-Bissau or in Cape Verde, this effort has not been given any public recognition by the authorities in Maputo.

The cooperation actions conducted by the Portuguese state itself are also affected by the difficult Mozambican situation.

Since they do not "reproduce" themselves economically, civil engineering construction projects, such as bridges, highways, and even dams are bound to be affected in the future.

It is obvious that the meritorious activity of the ICE (Economic Cooperation Institute) is also harmed by the negative conditions of the Portuguese economy.

But there are projects that are directly affected by the war in Mozambique, such as, for example, the Zambeze agribusiness project whose initial proposal called for the use of 100,000 hectares for cotton and sisal crops, with an integrated area guaranteeing the subsistence of the workers.

There is no lack of desire on the part of the Portuguese to initiate viable and "reproductive" projects. On the Mozambican side, likewise, there are no motives emerging for desiring a deterioration in economic and cooperation relations, especially since the environment is not receptive to just anything or anybody. Moreover, the Mozambican negotiators found themselves forced to

moderate their haughtiness and sometimes their arrogance in conversations with Portugal.

But reality does not make it possible to satisfy wishes. The domestic war in Mozambique is today the reason that explains the bilateral problems.

The Incomati Accord avoided the internal character which the conflict with RENAMO had already at that time.

At Incomati there was the illusion of wanting to resolve an internal war merely by making peace with a neighbor who supported RENAMO. Basically, those involved followed the same road that had been traveled by the Angolan government which turned foreign policy into the key issue of the domestic conflict. The war continues in Mozambique, as it does in Angola. So long as there is no peace, relations with Portugal will inevitably be affected.

5058

CSO: 3442/211

MOZAMBIQUE

NORWEGIAN GROUP INVOLVED IN CULTURAL COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Arthur Sydnes, representative of the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) in Mozambique, thinks there should be new and more adequate promotion of the preservation and restoration of monuments on the Ilha de Mocambique, one of Mozambique's most important historical-cultural heritages. He also reported that NORAD and the Secretariat of State for Culture are discussing Mozambican programs that could benefit from Norwegian assistance. Mozambique might also offer more specific proposals for a NORAD project on the island.

In the understanding of Arthur Sydnes, cooperation between Mozambique and Norway, particularly cultural cooperation, is making positive strides, because of some basic principles agreed upon by the two countries with regard to professional training and specialization, restoration and protection of historic property and aid to Mozambican cultural organizations and groups.

NORAD's cultural director Hans Engebrigtsen was in our country a few days ago to meet with Mozambican authorities and to visit some sites and institutions of historical and cultural interest.

Cultural cooperation between Mozambique and Norway was initiated in 1981.

Thore Hem, another NORAD official in our country, told NOTICIAS that, within the framework of cultural cooperation between the two countries, Norway will study more suitable forms for the training of Mozambican personnel as instructors, professors and cadres specializing in archeology and other fields.

Hem also feels that the training of Mozambican personnel could involve institutional cooperation between Mozambican and Norwegian museums. He said that the Historical Archives of Mozambique, which he considers among the most important in southern Africa, could benefit from Norwegian assistance.

Regarding the preservation and restoration of monuments on the Ilha de Mocambique, NOTICIAS learned that, together with other Scandinavian countries, namely Sweden and Denmark, Norway will participate in a series of programs for the island.

For example, last year Sweden signed an agreement with our country for a project to preserve and restore houses of historic interest on the Ilha de Mocambique. The project will cost about 2,000 contos in Swedish kroners. The Swedish contribution would be used for the production of lime for the construction, the installation of a carpentry shop and the acquisition of various equipment and building material.

A team of Danish technicians from the University of Aarhus has been on the Ilha de Mocambique to make a physical study of the region, work which includes an inventory of the problems and materials and technical and urban studies which will be analyzed in Denmark.

When this team of Danish technicians came to Mozambique (at the end of 1983), a source in the Secretariat of State for Culture said: "There is no existing study of the Ilha de Mocambique. The physical study will be conducted in four areas of priority: a general survey, an architectural survey and general questions related to architecture, a study of the suburban zone and of the areas of importance and an architectural survey of the parts so defined."

NORAD has also received proposals from Mozambican cultural groups and organizations for Norway to assist in a series of programs. Such proposals have been presented by the National School of the Dance, the School of Visual Arts, the National Singing and Dance Company, the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth] and the ONP [National Teachers' Organization], among others. With regard to the ONP, NORAD is prepared to arrange exchange programs between Mozambican and Zimbabwean [sic] professors.

6362

CS0: 3442/232

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW MANAGEMENT COMMISSION AT MALHANGALENE COOPERATIVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] The new management commission of the Malhangalene commission already has the support and confidence of the members and we will now try to regain the title of pilot cooperative which we had. We are aware of the role that must be played by the partners and by the management commission itself in the implementation of the current changes in favor of a cooperative without any problems relating to poor operation and the diversion of products-- this is the opinion expressed by partners of that group who were contacted by our reporter. This is due to the fact that the prior management commission and its chairman, Benjamim Ngulele were relieved of their duties on the grounds of corruption in the course of a special meeting directed by the domestic trade minister on 24 February.

The Malhangalene cooperative, located at the intersection of Marien N'Gouabi and Vladimir Lenin avenues, several days ago made a thorough study of its problems during a special general meeting held on 24 February. This event culminated in the expulsion of the member-chairman Benjamim Ngulele and some other members of the outgoing management commission because of evidence proving diversion of food products and other items, nepotism, sexual corruption and lack of respect for the members of the cooperative.

Domestic Trade Minister Aranda da Silva attended that meeting and listened to the remarks made by the members; this made it possible to make those decisions that were aimed at revitalizing the cooperative which had earlier been awarded the title "pilot cooperative." One of the decisions adopted had to do with the establishment of a new management commission. Our reporter interviewed three cooperative members on that board to record their opinions.

Joao Augusto Langa, 19 years old, a member of the cooperative since 1981, said: "Since the year I joined the cooperative, this special meeting has been the first general gathering of members for the purpose of adopting decisions based on a majority vote. The cooperative management was prepotent and all partners who dared criticize it suffered as a result; some partners suffered because they spoke out and had their membership card withdrawn; I know a case involving a person who had no card for 2 years."

As for the new management commission of the cooperative, the young man said with profound emotion: "I hope that the new commission will do away with the idea to the effect that some cooperative workers get better treatment for themselves and their families than the many other members; that meant that they would take more products than they were really entitled," Joao Langa emphasized in concluding his remarks.

Simao Bonifacio, a partner and worker at Post 1 of the Malhangalene cooperative, had this to say: "This means that we are starting a new effort; we have to show the partners the reason why the cooperative should exist and with their support we have to justify our activities in dealing with other cooperatives, we have to justify why we are called a pilot consumer cooperative. We have certainly gone through some bad times; there has been pilfering not only by the workers but also by some partners. Control over merchandise was not effective and a person who caught a member of the management or a partner take something from the cooperative was afraid to report this because he thought he might be kicked out or because he was reluctant to report the person who did this because he happened to be a friend of his or because he got the idea that perhaps he might do some pilfering of his own if he ever had the chance," he said.

Marcelino Mulungo, who had been a member of the cooperative since 1981, said: "The buddy system that existed between the first management group and the manager meant that opportunities for solving the problems of our cooperative were simply ignored. Some people complained to the GD [dynamic impetus group] but that did no good."

Talking about the deficit which the Mulungo cooperative had and still had, Mulungo explained: "The losses were due to the lack of proper accounting because, independently of the money spent for the celebration of the fifth anniversary, if they had really been interested in making sure that the store was working properly, there would have been no shortage of 22 million meticals; the figure would have been much less."

Asked to comment on the provisional management commission, which has now been established, the partner said: "We are all betting on the new commission; the members of the new commission are veterans of the Malhangalene cooperative and they are therefore familiar with the problems that must be solved together with the partners. The partners do not expect to be disappointed once again. We hope that this new team will not lead to a situation that developed several times before, in other words, they may change the officials in charge but the trouble continues, many times even worse," he said in conclusion.

5058

CSO: 3442/231

MOZAMBIQUE

SUCCESSFUL MARKETING CAMPAIGN BY NHARTANDA COOPERATIVES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] The four agricultural cooperatives in the Nhartanda valley, in the city of Tete, are having significant success marketing their produce, particularly corn and okra. The products are normally sold at the respective farms to the cooperative members and the general public. This practice, initiated in early February, has enabled the cooperatives to open bank accounts with their earnings.

The cooperatives are the "Venceremos a Fome" ["Let Us Overcome Hunger"], the "Marun N'Gouabi," the "Robert Mugabe" and the "Worker-Peasant Alliance," and their 150 members are all enthusiastic and optimistic about the results achieved.

As a result of these sales, the four cooperatives have already opened their bank accounts. How did this idea start? As soon as they began to sell the produce harvested in this first phase (corn and okra), the cooperative members, in coordination with the cooperative sector of the Rural Development Program for Green Zones of the city of Tete, met and studied the procedures for opening bank accounts for each cooperative.

Thus, during the last 15 days of February, bank accounts were opened for the four cooperatives in the Popular Development Bank and another one was opened for the Union of Farm Cooperatives, a recently-created organization in the city of Tete. In that union, the funds are from sales of products which international organizations have donated to the Rural Development Program.

The "Venceremos a Fome" and the "Worker-Peasant Alliance" cooperatives already have accounts of more than 170,000 and 80,000 meticals, respectively, and the other two cooperatives have close to 120,000 and 100,000 meticals in their accounts.

In a brief conversation with some cooperative members, we learned that sales range between 5,000 and 10,000 meticals per day.

Foodstuffs: an Incentive for Productivity

All the members of the Nhartanda agricultural cooperatives have received food support, including such products as oil, beans and salt. In a first phase, the products were distributed according to the work days which each member had devoted to the cooperative.

According to Abdala Hassane, director of the cooperative sector in the green zones, with the distribution of these essential items, the members' participation in the farm work increased substantially.

According to the same source, the income from the sale of these goods is deposited in the account of the Union of Cooperatives, to take care of certain problems and needs of the Nhartanda development project, such as the acquisition of irrigation pipes and the repair of motor pumps.

There are currently four cooperatives in the green zones of the city of Tete, one of which is in the Dengue District, about 7 kilometers outside the city, and the others are in the Nhartanda valley.

Active Projects

According to Abdala Hassane, there are plans to open two nurseries at the end of April, one in the Nhartanda valley and the other in Dengue District.

Construction of these small child centers will enable the mothers in the cooperative to carry on their usual production work without concern for their children. The nurseries are being built by Construtora Integral de Tete and they are already under construction.

The same source reported that, in the same period, two mills will also be installed, to attend to the needs of the cooperative members and the general public.

6362

CS0: 3442/232

MOZAMBIQUE

CONSUMER COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT CORRUPTION DESCRIBED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 15 Mar 85 pp 8-9

/Text/ "We have the lion by the tail!" With this remark, spoken in unison, more than 3,000 members of the starving consumer cooperative of the district of Malhangalene, in Maputo, expressed their euphoria over the expulsion of the management commission (a fiction which for almost 8 years mistreated, robbed, and in summary, brought the cooperative to the brink of collapse. This emerged during the first special general meeting held several days ago as part of the current reorganization.

Under the chairmanship of Benjamin Moises Ngulele, the management commission of this cooperative was the lord of the manor, so to speak, and anything went.

Lack of respect for the members, absolute authoritarianism, harassment of consumers, the use of the establishment as a prison -- these are some of the bad things the "phony" commission did for 8 years.

Cooperative's Origin

The Malhangalene consumer cooperative was founded on 25 June 1977. At that time it had 167 partners, three staff workers, and a single sales outlet.

As a result of good organization, dedication, respect for the partners, and equitable distribution of products, the cooperative advanced from the "pilot" category to the level where it covered the entire city. This bloom however lasted only a short time since Ngulele and his companions were thinking of turning the store into their own property and making the workers their servants.

In the meantime, because of the above-described fictitious qualities, more than 1,500 members had already joined the cooperative by the end of 1980.

To cope with the continuous increase in the number of members, another sales outlet was established and more than 17 workers were taken on.

To respond to the complexity of problems that arose as a result of the cooperative's growth, it became necessary in 1981 to establish control and management bodies such as delegates, the cooperative council, and local assemblies.

Relations between the district's activist group and the chairman of the general assembly, considered to be the very best, by virtue of the bond between the partners and workers and that political institution, began to deteriorate at the end of 1981 and the "Ngulele" management commission began to look less and less qualified.

The crisis which began to arise developed to such a point that the GD /dynamic impetus group/ was separated from the events that were taking place in the cooperative.

The lack of coordination among the commission's members, the arbitrary firing of workers, the failure to keep accounts and to check on products sold and those that were in stock, corruption, both sexual and material, and the personal ambitions of Ngulele and his company are among the bad things that were denounced by the members of that social-economic establishment during their special general meeting.

1982: Start of Investigation

To determine the reasons for the decline in the quality of work done, which began to emerge in the cooperative, an investigation commission was formed to survey the general situation. This work began two and a half years ago.

The initial results of the investigating commission included a report as to the lack of courtesy of workers with respect to their partners, opportunism on the part of management commission members when it came to scarce products, such as, for example, clothing, chickens, shoes, among other things, a survey on goods that were not paid for, permission for outsiders to gain access to the cooperative (friends and relatives).

Benjamin Ngulele, chairman of the ousted management commission, each week took four cases of beer and sold bread diverted from the cooperative for 45,000 meticals as compared to a legal price of 5.00 meticals each.

The practice of fetishism and obscurantism in the cooperative, physical punishment (beatings) for members who were considered disobedient when they demanded their rights, and miscellaneous love affairs -- these were also mentioned during the general assembly as bad things done by Ngulele, "a powerful man."

The situation of the restlessness that prevailed in that social-economic establishment became worse when a celebration was held to mark the fifth anniversary of its founding on 2 August 1982.

An amount of 1,744,612.50 meticals was spent, according to data from the ousted management commission, to hold that celebration.

That money was used to purchase 1,000 cases of beer and 250 coolers. Besides, 913,500.00 meticals were spent on catered food from the Meal Factory.

The festivities were rounded out with products intended for the partners, worth 445,946.50 meticals, in addition to 141,928.00 meticals spent on transportation.

When the celebration was over, the large volume of products left over was distributed to the officials of the "celebration committee" which was considered an insult by the majority of the members.

Outside Individuals Involved in Scandal

The thousands of people who were present at the meeting noted the complicity of individuals outside the cooperative, more specifically, as regards the diversion of products.

More obvious cases pointing to the involvement of outsiders in the cooperative's internal affairs for example are the presence of Messrs Magaia and Maculuve, of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Rosita and Anifa, of the Supply Organization Office of the City of Maputo.

The meeting participants said that when Benjamim Moises Ngulele had to go to the GDR to take a course in cooperative management, he turned the management of the store over to Magaia and Maculuve secretly since they are not even members.

With the help of these individuals, Ngulele held receptions in his home. These festivities were stocked with food products diverted from the cooperative.

Upon his return from the GDR, Ngulele was honored at a dinner in his own home, prepared by Magaia and Maculuve who, in turn, displayed the bad qualities of Ngulele in order to pilfer goods and eat their food in peace in the Malhangalene cooperative.

A report read during the general assembly meeting notes that the management commission made improper use of the cooperative's funds. It was unfair when it came to wages and it issued Decree-Law 4/80 and failed to follow price policies; it was noted that one and the same article might have two prices at different sales outlets.

Situation

It is known that the banking situation of the Malhangalene cooperative, which was in a state of catastrophic disorder, revealed wide discrepancies in the handling of finances.

In 1983, the cooperative deposited small amounts as compared to the earnings. But the exact opposite happened the next year. We can thus deduce that there must have been somebody in 1983 who took the money in order, in 1984, to deposit it again, perhaps alerted by some individual as to the approach of danger in the form of the investigation.

The investigation commission found out that, instead of the 1,744,612.50 meticals, which the ousted management commission wanted to show to its partners, as balance for the fifth-anniversary celebration, it actually cost 2,050,760.00 meticals, so that there is no justification for the amount of 1,286,831.50 meticals.

In the meantime, a provisional commission has been appointed to manage the cooperative. It is made up of seven persons and five of them are assigned to control and discipline functions.

The main tasks of the new commission are to guarantee the assemblies at the sales outlets and the meetings of the delegates, as well as the drafting of reports, the rendering of accounts, and the equitable distribution of products by the partners.

Private Partner for 2 Years

During a general meeting two and a half years ago, partner no 2311 criticized the poor operation of the now extinct management commission. Several days later, when he went to the cooperative to buy some goods, his membership card was confiscated.

He contacted the GOAM /Office of Supply Organization of the City of Maputo/ where he was told that cases of this kind were taken care of within the cooperative itself.

He then contacted the cooperative's chairman who refused to return the card to him.

He now decided to contact the executive council and asked to talk to the chairman. But his wish was not fulfilled. He was only able to talk to the chairman's office chief.

The chief promised to help and accompanied him to the cooperative. That is where he was told that "the executive council has nothing to say here" and so he had to leave again. The aide advised him to write to the chairman of the executive council. In spite of the fact that he sent the letter to the office of the chairman, he had not gotten any response by the time the last meeting was held.

However, after the meeting, he once again had his card in his hands.

Some of Those Who Were Expelled

The general assembly decided to expel Benjamin Moises Ngulele as a partner in the Malhangalene consumer cooperative and he was taken to jail after the meeting.

Partners 1571, 1593, 1800, and 2244 also were ordered expelled on charges of stealing, using various kinds of tricks.

Likewise expelled were the staff workers Ana Abrahamo Nhaca, Maria Salome, Raquel Chemane, Cacilda Andre, Maria Isabel Langa, and a man by the name of Jeremias.

The following-named workers were suspended: Domingos Deve, Ana Enoque Tamele, and Joana Bento Mahazule; the suspension is to remain in effect until the charges against them have been cleared up.

The meeting also ordered that criminal proceedings be started against those implicated in the case involving the diversion of products and the embezzlement of cooperative funds as well as those accused of the practice of sexual corruption, engaging in love affairs, and profiteering.

The Opportunists

The behavior of some of the partners, who exploited the disorder created in the cooperative, to steal various items, was denounced throughout the meeting.

Here is a brief list of all of the known wrongdoers.

Partner no 1571 purchased a billing statement pad identical to the one used in his cooperative for the purpose of diverting products and recorded the products he needed at home.

Mafalda Jose Mutombene, partner no 1593, stole the membership card of member no 560 in order to get articles from the cooperative without authorization and he managed to buy a garment with that card.

Called to account for his acts, he confessed that the card belonged to one of the sisters who was an official at the Health Department -- but that was not true.

Partner 2244 managed to obtain two cards with which he purchased two items of the same article.

Partner 1800 very recently diverted 4 liters of vegetable oil and two bars of soap.

Some staff workers are involved in these cases also because they did not record the products that were acquired by certain members.

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MOZAMBIQUE

CHILOANE ISLAND FISHING INDUSTRY STUDY REVEALS GOOD PROSPECTS

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 Mar 85 pp 8-9

[Text] Chiloane, an island located in the district of Machanga, Sofala Province, is receiving special attention from the national fishing authorities. Studies have already been made of this area, indicating that it is one of the fundamental producers of dried fish and has abundant shrimp, crab and oysters, in addition to the accompanying fauna. Owing to those conditions, there are prospects for the development of professional fishing, during a preliminary phase.

The effort to give an incentive for, support and spread the type of fishing described previously is the phase that the fishing complex in this central zone region of the country is preparing to carry out, according to its director, Paulo Saiene, in an interview with DM held on board the boat "Chiloane" which was donated by the EEC and assigned for the transport and removal of fish from the island and from other fishing areas.

For this purpose, there is under way in Chiloane the creation of a station of the fishing complex, an enterprise coming under the State Secretariat of Fishing, to render assistance to professional fishermen and intervene directly in the purchase of dry fish from the island, Inharingue, Chicota and other production centers.

Paulo Saiene declared: "It was already the intention of the fishing complex to become installed here in Chiloane (the conversation took place on the island). With the integration of the Faroua-Ah Heng company, whose owner abandoned it during the last half of 1982, it is logical for the complex to occupy its infrastructures."

According to the subject of the interview, initially the aforementioned production unit will set up its backing and purchasing station. In other words, the director notes, the complex will back the professional fishermen existing in Chiloane with equipment, fishing gear and other materials, and they are obliged to sell all or part of their product to the assisting enterprises.

PESCOM Will Be Geared for the Respective Occupation

PESCOM (Fish Products Marketing Enterprise), as its name indicates, is an enterprise devoted to marketing. However, during this phase when there is

no other one to do the work of purchasing, backing the professional fishermen with necessary equipment, removal and other fishing activities, this action is being taken more gradually, in accordance with the complex's development, and this enterprise (PESCOM) will be engaged solely in marketing, which is its specialty.

As our reporter was told by the director who was interviewed, PESCOM has been contributing considerably to this area, even though the volume of work is large, and it is not equipped to undertake the entire gamut of activities.

In connection with the removal of fish, Paulo Saiene remarked: "Of course, the complex will be assigned two wooden boats to make it possible to transport fish from the areas with difficult access to another boat, including Inharingue and Marrobanhe, among others."

Experiments to Catch First-Grade Fish

The director of the fishing complex also disclosed that during a second phase, this enterprise would carry out experiments to catch first-grade fish, such as shark, oysters and other species existing in the Chiloane waters.

However, Paulo Saiene claimed: "I cannot tell you when either phase will begin. First, we shall do the work that is possible. The fact is that our contact with the district authorities marked the initial step in our activities; for at least we shall leave someone in charge of the future complex station."

According to the speaker, experiments to catch first-grade fish are possible. He gave the example of the Maria River, claiming that, "up until now there has been shark fishing." He also noted that the work will depend largely on the material facilities.

Nevertheless, Paulo Saiene remarked: "Insofar as drying fish is concerned, there will not be any major obstacles, since the Faroua-Ah Heng facilities are still equipped. It will only be necessary to purchase fish and start working."

In this connection, he said that it is also the task of the complex here in Chiloane to purchase the accompanying fauna from the other shrimp boats for the sector, using the existing facilities.

When asked whether the fishing experiments will be carried out only by the complex or include the professional fishermen, Paulo Saiene remarked that, at first, this would be done by the fishing enterprise. Depending on the progress of the work, it may be possible to expand, including the professional fishermen. For this work, he said, "We also have the backing of some foreign technicians. It is an experiment that will depend greatly on the results accrued."

Chiloane: Embryo of Activity

The director of the complex stressed that the island of Chiloane will be the embryo of the activity. It is in this area that the "mother" station will operate and the fish from the different fishing regions where access is not easy will be concentrated.

One of the conditions that will make it possible for other activities besides fish drying to be carried out, with a view toward using the island's fishing potential, is the recovery of the facilities which belonged to the Faroua-Ah Heng company.

In this regard, Paulo Saiene said that, among the activities to rehabilitate the equipment in the area, emphasis must be placed on the cold storage chambers. He claimed that they could create conditions enabling the "Chiloane" to start carrying fresh fish to the city of Beira as well.

The interviewee explained: "The boat has a total capacity of 33 tons and, in addition, is equipped to carry fresh fish. We shall be able to develop it for this latter purpose provided the cold storage chambers are improved."

He claimed: "Nevertheless, I cannot tell you when it is planned to recover the chambers, because this will depend on the results of the survey of the current condition of those infrastructures, especially regarding the parts required for their rehabilitation."

Information procured by our reporter in Chiloane from one of the members of the erstwhile Faroua-Ah Heng fishing company, indicates that this unit was abandoned during the last half of 1982. Until early 1983, the workers in the sector already subjected to intervention operated organized by a steering commission.

According to the same member, Faroua-Ah Heng has two freezers (one of which is totally damaged at present) for shrimp and fish, with capacities to hold from 4 to 5 tons. In addition, there is now a structure to provide salt in the amount of from 3 to 5 tons, depending on the production.

Purchase and Sale Process in Phases

The subject of the interview observed: "The fishermen have been backed up until now by PESCOM. Obviously, this work of selling and purchasing, as well as the transportation of fish, are not the job of the marketing enterprise. This has been the case, and it will be the case until the complex obtains the means for carrying out this activity in its entirety. Hence, the turnover of these jobs will be a gradual process."

According to that director, if the fishing complex is currently doing the work of transporting, which it has already begun, it is only because it has a boat with which to engage in this activity. The "Chiloane" will be used exclusively

to transport (remove) fish; which will mean relieving the fishing vessels from this activity.

Paulo Saiene noted: "The boat 'Chiloane' has the capacity to do all the work involved in transporting fish from the production zones, provided it is not diverted to other activities."

However, he added: "Right now I cannot tell when the boat will be leaving to carry out that work. We don't yet have information on the volume of cargo existing in the regions where the fishing is going on, except by request. But for the present we are considering making a contract with PESCOM for that purpose."

The director also said that, if the province does not have cargo to warrant the boat "Chiloane" remaining totally engaged in activity, it may be able, depending on the need, to carry cargo from other provinces, for example, making trips to Chinde (Zambezia).

2909

CSO: 3442/213

MOZAMBIQUE

PEMBA POWER STATION EXPANSION PROJECT DELAYED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Mar 85 p 8

[Article by Valentim Daniel]

[Text] A need for cement and the delay in the delivery of fuel storage tanks are the only two factors at present on which the completion of the expansion work at the Pemba Electric Power Plant later this month depends. This civil construction project was begun in October of 1983, and was financed as a gift by the government of the United Kingdom. The British Crown Agency firm, in partnership with the Mozambique Electricity (EDM) enterprise, was entrusted with its execution.

The civil construction project includes a building to house the generator sets, which is being built by Cabo Delgado Integral Construction (CICAD), the provincial enterprise. It is scheduled for completion at the end of this March, following which the installation of the generator sets will begin.

However, all of this depends on the delivery of 90 tons of cement now located in the port of Nacala in the province of Nampula. It will have to be transported to Pemba by road or by coastal shipping. The project is also awaiting delivery of the three fuel storage tanks with a capacity of 80,000 liters each.

Effort Made

Although a significant effort has been made by the construction enterprise, the CICAD, as well as by the Crown Agency and the EDM to keep to the established schedule, the project has encountered tremendous difficulties in connection with deliveries of construction materials such as wood, iron and cement.

It should be noted that the expansion of the Pemba Electric Power Plant is a project of great importance, in that it will put an end to the energy problems currently affecting the capital of Cabo Delgado. In fact, according to a source at the EDM, three of the six generators at the Pemba Electric Power Plant are not functioning properly because of maintenance difficulties. The reason for these difficulties is the lack of replacement parts and also their long years of use.

The oldest of these generators was manufactured in 1957. The generators have the capacity to supply 2,040 kilowatts of electrical energy, regarded as quite inadequate for supplying the city, if the industrial units which have been developing, of which TEXMANTA is an example, are included. Due to their age, these generators are not producing any more than 50 percent of their original capacity.

On the other hand, at least two operate daily "as a preventive measure," since there is no stock of replacement parts for use in the event of a breakdown of one of them. This results in a reduction of the capacity to supply electrical energy to the city to a mere 1,600 kilowatts.

The Expansion Project

The expansion of the Pemba Electric Power Plant includes the installation of two generator sets manufactured in 1984 by the British Mirrless Blackstone firm. These generators and the related coupling equipment reached the city of Pemba last September, and the alternators and motors are already set on their bases. Their total power potential is 5,000 kilowatts. "A single generator could very well supply the entire city of Pemba, TEXMANTA included," a source affiliated with the project told us.

The installation of all of the equipment, which will take about 6 months, will be the task of a technical team from the enterprise which manufactured the generators, Mirrless Blackstone. This team will arrive in our country this April. However, if the construction is not completed by the end of the month of March, the installation of the equipment may be delayed. In practical terms this will mean an increase in the cost of the project and a delay in the commissioning of the new power plant.

In another connection, the CICAD will within a few days complete the repairs on the housing facilities where the British technicians who will come to install the generators will be lodged.

5157

CSO: 3442/237

MOZAMBIQUE

CABO DELGADO WAGES CAMPAIGN AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Valentim Daniel]

[Text] The trial against speculators and traffickers in goods working for the state apparatus charged with the diversion of products from the legal supply system in that city began in the city of Pemba, the provincial capital of Cabo Delgado, on Friday. It is expected that the first sentences will be handed down this week. This operation, which has culminated in arrests and subsequent trials, was begun in February. The provincial leader, Alberto Chipande, hailed it as an exemplary process "because it has allowed us to bring to the surface some of the problems in the community of Pemba" in the economic, social and public safety areas.

A member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party and a leader in the province of Cabo Delgado, Army General Alberto Chipande praised the political-administrative leadership bodies in the city of Pemba several days ago for their activities within the framework of the organizational campaign in progress in this city which has made it possible to "bring to the surface many problems affecting the capital city of Cabo Delgado," in the popular supply sector, in particular.

Alberto Chipande spoke during a meeting held last week in the city of Pemba exclusively for the purpose of analyzing the work done by the commission appointed on 5 February. The meeting was attended by members of the secretariat of the provincial party committee, the provincial and city governments, officials in political bodies, the ODMs and the defense and security forces at the base level, as well as enterprise officials.

It will be recalled that at an earlier meeting, a number of irregularities affecting the city of Pemba were denounced. They were reflected, generally speaking, in the increase in the number of thefts from the warehouses of goods which were later sold on the black market, thus hindering supplies to the people; irregular functioning of the party and state bodies responsible for administration of the city; the existence of a disturbed atmosphere in the city as a result of thefts at homes; as well as the poor state of city maintenance, including building maintenance.

Corrective Campaign Needed

At the meeting last week, it was established for example that state action with regard to the cooperatives in the carpentry sector has not contributed to improving the work of these collective units but has on the contrary created difficulties. In fact, the provincial Industry and Energy Office ruled that cooperatives should not purchase wood from Cabo Delgado Woods, the provincial enterprise, but rather through the Modern Home Enterprise.

Operating on this system, the cooperatives complain that they receive very small quantities of wood, although the province of Cabo Delgado is currently regarded as one of the main wood-producing regions on the national level. These collective production units are moreover required to sell the furniture produced to Modern Home, which later resells it at exorbitant prices in order, as some of the participants at this meeting made a point of stressing, to cover the payment of wages of workers who very often do nothing.

In the safety and public order sector, it was noted that the number of cases of thefts from homes has increased recently. If, on the one hand, the thefts are perpetrated by domestic employees, as some base-level officials said, it is also a fact that some "unproductive" citizens also commit thefts, subsequently seeking refuge in the Metugi and Mizeze areas, 20 kilometers from the city center. This fact is blamed on the inadequate functioning of the Provincial Operational Command, as a result of which these citizens have not to date been properly incorporated in production activity, as required by the guidelines of Operation Production.

Thefts have also increased in Pemba due to the inefficiency which has for a considerable period characterized the operations of the police in Pemba, where the patrolling of the city, particularly at night, has been abandoned.

At the meeting the provincial leader had last week with the Pemba city administrative bodies, it was also noted that while on the one hand, the work done by the commission was positive, the truth is nonetheless that the enemy has not given up. Enemy actions are focused on ideological subversion, as seen in the anonymous telephone calls made and the publication of threatening pamphlets.

Alberto Chipande reminded those present that this form of enemy action is not new. This was what also happened at periods of intensification in the armed struggle. "When the enemy was in agony, he became more dangerous, having recourse to slander, pamphlets and assassination," that member of the highest leadership of the FRELIMO Party and the government of our country said.

Court Begins Trial

However, last Friday, the Cabo Delgado Provincial People's Court began the trial of citizens arrested in Pemba and charged with the practice and encouragement of speculation.

About 20 defendants have already testified. They include speculators and workers at state enterprises who facilitated the theft of products, as well as

other accomplices. The majority of these defendants are charged with stealing sugar, rice and wheat flour from the warehouses of the Provincial Wholesale Trade Enterprise.

In the trial session last Friday, it was demonstrated once again that thefts from the wholesale enterprise warehouses are being perpetrated with the connivance of certain workers, many times during their working shifts. By way of example we might mention the theft of a ton of sugar, as well as more than a hundred sacks of wheat flour, concerning which investigations are still under way, with a view to establishing the real circumstances under which these crimes were committed.

It is expected that the first sentences will be handed down later this week.

5157

CSO: 3442/237

MOZAMBIQUE

FIRST WINE FROM MANICA TO BE MARKETED IN MAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The first 4300 liters of grape wine produced in Manica will be available for drinking by the people in this province next May, when it goes on sale to the public at the price of 200 meticals per liter. This production represents the harvest of grapes from 30 hectares of vineyard which were planted near Vila Manica. According to Jose Martins, a wine technician from the Vinhas de Mocambique (Mozambique Wines) cellars, the wine has been in preparation since last January.

This vinicultural technician, Jose Martins, said that the 200 meticals to be charged for each liter of wine will cover the various expenditures and costs including the work of harvesting, pressing and processing.

According to this technician, while some small quantities of grapes were consumed or marketed last year for table use, the Vinhas de Mocambique enterprise produced some quantities of wine during that same period for testing with a view to a more detailed project of producing wine for sale.

Martins stressed that although the production of wine in Manica is not yet equal to the current demand, and also because the current stage is an experimental one in terms of quality and methods established and adopted, the wine will be popular with consumers.

According to the production plans established by Vinhas de Mocambique, it is expected that a total of 50 hectares of land will be utilized. At present, only about 40 are under cultivation, producing table grapes and grapes for wine production. Jose Martins explained that 22 varieties of grapes are being grown in these vineyards.

Although there is no definite or official data available at this time, the possibility of improving the quality of the grapes currently being grown may become a reality in the coming months, with the arrival of cuttings imported for planting in the vineyards.

The Vinhas de Mocambique enterprise has 10 hectares of cuttings of its own at present.

Jose Martins said that despite everything and taking the favorable climatic conditions in the Manica district into account, good results can be expected in the vine-growing sector.

Moreover, workers at Vinhas de Mocambique recently began the construction of a cellar with a storage capacity for 200 liters of wine [sic], which will in an initial phase involve only 30,000. Plans call for completion of the project by May, if no difficulties are encountered with cement deliveries.

Other equipment which will be used in the construction of the cellar include vats, wine presses, crushers and an electrical pump. Delivery on a large part of this equipment is expected shortly, according to Jose Martins. Currently Vinhas de Mocambique is using the cellars of the managing partner in the Vumba Organizations, Almeida Valgodes, another Manica vineyard.

Our source stressed that the enterprise is currently faced with problems of a technical nature, specifically the lack of machinery for agricultural work, as the only machine which was available was damaged by armed bandits. Work is now being done with a borrowed machine, a situation which could to some extent threaten the production of the raw material, grapes.

The lack of disk harrows, sprayers and other needed equipment is a problem of concern to the sector.

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CSO: 3442/237

MOZAMBIQUE

STUDENTS IN GDR RECOUNT EXPERIENCES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] The young Mozambicans currently learning the German language in Wernigerode, a city in the western part of the GDR, will be at their fatherland's disposal starting in the second half of 1987, as workers specializing in geology. Along with Cuban and Nicaraguan youths of the same age, they are participating in the 23d German language course at the center for linguistic training of the Academy of Socialist Economic Management. The purpose of the intensive 5-month courses is to provide the participants with linguistic knowledge geared to the professional training that they will be taking in the German Democratic Republic. For this purpose, particularly during the last 4 weeks of the course, the young people are learning the special terms that they will need in the pertinent professions, and the instructors are cooperating closely with the enterprises in which the professional training will be given.

On my visit, I caught the Mozambican friends by surprise in a classroom, and so I arranged for an "exercise in conversation" not stipulated in the schedule. "After initial problems, especially with the weather and food, we became quite used to it here. We can also talk well in the German language with people." This is the assessment made by Carlos Portugad, after a stay of 4 months. He continued: "The good relations between us and the instructors undoubtedly contributed to this success."

The 20 young people, including two girls, are aged between 18 and 20 years, and are all from Maputo. They would like to become geologists, because they consider that profession very interesting and of great importance to the national economy of their fatherland.

Mozambique is rich in natural resources. In addition to enormous coal deposits, there are also deposits of minerals such as bauxite, manganese, titanium, iron and copper. Furthermore, there are many precious gems, including diamonds, emeralds, aquamarines and tourmalines. But the young people's republic is only beginning an external geological research.

In response to my question as to whether the studies in the GDR are easy for them, the young people answered that they were not. The studies require diligence, a good attitude toward learning, discipline and punctuality. One

cannot suddenly stop when there are difficulties, and one must be receptive to innovations, was the conclusion in their responses. Their teacher could only confirm this: "They study diligently, they are happy, and it is a joy to teach them."

The young people speak enthusiastically about a trip to the Harz mountains, and a lovely spot halfway up the mountain where their present residence is also located, in Wernigerode. They have also had friendship meetings with the GDR citizens. Together with boys and girls from a school in Ilsenburg, near Wernigerode, they celebrated the anniversary of the GDR Pioneers Organization. A poster made by the Mozambicans and decorated with stamps of Mozambique, representing their fatherland, was well received by the Pioneers.

A first contact with a ship was also one of the unforgettable adventures of the Mozambicans. With a smile, they also mention their "favorite woman" in Wernigerode: the mail carrier. Each day, they wait anxiously hoping that she will bring more news from the fatherland. Incidentally, they say that recently they have also been speaking in the German language to each other, so as to improve their knowledge of the language.

In particular, they have developed good relations with the Cubans and Nicaraguans participating in the course. Besides the learning, social activity unites the young people. They hold regular discussions of political events in their fatherlands and the world, and they take part in acts of solidarity, especially with Ethiopia, with the liberation movements in Southern Africa and with Nicaragua.

This month, their travel is anticipated. The Mozambican friends will, after the course, begin their professional training in Stralsund (in the northern part of the GDR) and in Johanngeorgenstade (in the southern part of the GDR). The Nicaraguans will take their training in Rostock (close to the Baltic Sea) as workers specializing in transmissions; while the Cubans will have a professional apprenticeship in a musical instrument enterprise in Markneukirchen, a center for that branch of industry in the GDR.

The Academy of Socialist Economic Management in Wernigerode, whose main tasks consists of improving economic management cadres from the Magdeburg district and training young cadres, began the language training 11 years ago. In the meantime, nearly 1,400 foreigners from various Asian, African and Latin American countries have been trained, with instruction or improvement in various professions. Young people now working in their native lands, for example, as midwives, tailors, printers, electricians, cabinetmakers or high seas fishermen, learned the German language at Wernigerode.

The center for linguistic training at the Academy of Socialist Economic Management is one of the oldest and most experienced schools in the GDR, in that field. Its German language courses, geared toward future careers, have been and are receiving international recognition. Hence, this institution was awarded the "Order of Friendship," one of the highest honors of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in 1979.

2909

CSO: 3442/213

MOZAMBIQUE

STUDENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES PRAISED

Maputo DOMINGO in Portuguese 1 Mar 85 p 14

[Text] Counting on the youth is not a challenge threatening the useful presence of the aged. It is, on the contrary, a way of attesting in the future to the pride of those who are currently concerned with gradually entrusting the control of the country's future which the aged will not see; because, as the saying goes: "Every journey, long or short, begins with the first step."

This should be the interpretation of the constant concern of the party and government with the training of youth (whether at home or abroad) for the various economic, socio-political and cultural sectors and those for the defense of the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Mozambique. That is certainly understood by the youth trained or in the process of being trained during the armed struggle and throughout these 10 years of independence. Consequently, no one should be shocked by the final goal, which is the imposition of the new, to replace the old.

But speaking of the training of youth necessarily entails mention of those who are expending efforts in that direction. Without discrediting the worth of those trained internally, much less attributing secondary importance to the training effort in the RPM, we devote this brief note to the young students abroad.

At first glance it appears that nothing more can be said, other than the fact that studying abroad is a privilege which honors the Mozambicans selected for this purpose. But that does not suffice, because when one has only that opinion, the situation might have the scent of nepotism; in other words, holding the same views could mean that the finger was pointed at one person or another to go abroad for studies, out of favoritism.

In fact, the privilege that many youths have had and still have to study abroad applies to all Mozambicans, for this reason: In this country, only the knowledge placed entirely in the people's service is of any use. Secondly, to deserve that privilege, our students abroad have demonstrated their dedication, in particular, and they were selected from among the best students or workers in the sector to which they belong.

Finally, studying abroad means working far away from one's family and the beloved fatherland. It is a sacrifice and a heavy responsibility that must be withstood by those who, without forgetting the fatherland, are learning science and technology far removed from the reality that is awaiting their knowledge. Mozambique is an underdeveloped country, but this reality does not give us the comfort of standing by idly, waiting for conditions that will make it possible to train all the necessary cadres, now and in the future, even though it may be to transform that very reality.

And this is the occasion to pay tribute to the countries helping us in this nonetheless difficult battle. Obviously, heading a substantial list are our natural allies, the Socialist countries, not just because they are housing the largest number of our students abroad, but also, and most particularly, because of the fact that they have trodden the same path (although, in most instances, with longer steps), aspiring to the same goals as we.

This is not a report on statistics, a denial which, nevertheless, does not prevent us from stating that there are now thousands of Mozambican youths who have been trained or are being trained in the USSR, Great Britain, the GDR, China, France, Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary and other countries, some of which have been African.

What is claimed hereabouts is sad but true: We are not yet capable of solving the problem of utilizing cadres. Many young people trained either in native schools or abroad are not even able to find their own position. Others wait for slow, inexplicable bureaucratic processes in order to join the services.

This is a situation which entitles us to ask certain questions, such as: In what kind of a country are we? On the one hand, a torrent of complaints among all sectors of economic social and cultural life in the country, owing to the lack of cadres; and, on the other, an annoying under-utilization or even alienation of those existing in rather small numbers who are, moreover, youth of the future.

2909

CSO: 3442/213

MOZAMBIQUE

POLICE CHIEF CITES NEED TO IMPROVE TRAINING, AWARENESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Mar 85 p 2

[Report on interview with Zacarias Cossa, chief of traffic police of Maputo, by Jorge Costa, in Maputo, date not specified]

[Text] "The Traffic Police is the agency responsible for enforcing the laws in the capital, but we have shortcomings that can only be corrected with our reorganization," Zacarias Cossa, chief of traffic police of the city of Maputo, admitted to our reporter yesterday, Cossa, who was recently appointed to the post, acknowledged that the work of his department had been "notorious" lately. "Still," he added, "we cannot excuse the directors of the state companies, who continue to flout the regulations of Decree 1/79 on the use of state vehicles."

The police chief's frank and objective statements not only confirmed but strengthened the position which this newspaper took yesterday regarding this matter. In particular, they also confirm that action is urgently needed to end the many abuses of property that we all earned with our labor.

The new traffic police chief has held the post for slightly more than a month. He found a situation in which "many vehicles are out of operation because they have been poorly maintained during their short lives." He did not say it, but we all can understand that, without vehicles, the traffic police cannot perform their duties.

Meanwhile, the men stay on, receiving the same training, and the problems are the same ones which currently face any sector of activity in the country. In the end, the traffic police pass by the vehicles in violation and take no action against the prevaricators [as published]. Chief Cossa admits that police methods should be modified to make them more "operative."

"The Traffic Police is the agency responsible for enforcing the laws which regulate automobile traffic, but it has shortcomings. For example, it is a fact that we do not exhibit much of a presence at night, and this presence should be bolstered immediately. The tendency has been to intensify our policing in some locations during the hours of heavy traffic, when we should be working 24 hours a day.

The official admitted that some police agents receive assignments and pay no attention to any abnormal situations which they may pass en route, as if they were temporarily off duty. "We are working to retrain the men, adding intensive political education, so that each agent will be diligent in performing his duty."

State Companies Responsible

The lack of supervision fosters the theft of vehicles, which has recently shown an alarming increase. According to the police, there are several types of car thieves. There are individuals or rings which steal vehicles to strip them and sell the parts. Others mainly steal trucks to transport other items they have stolen.

According to the police authorities, there are also individuals who steal vehicles to use to transport passengers and freight and earn huge sums of money as hackers. "This is why, for example, many of the stolen vehicles belong to the government. Sometimes it is the drivers of the state companies that are committing the theft," Comrade Cossa reported.

To illustrate, he said that 12 vehicles were stolen in Maputo in January, only 2 of which were privately owned. The question arises: How is it possible for a vehicle owned by a state company, which can only be taken from the company lot by a company driver, to be stolen? The fact is that the thefts have occurred in yards, on the streets and in some very strange places, and not from the company parking lots.

"This is really a serious problem," said the Maputo traffic chief. "The company officials do not take adequate precautions. A vehicle is stolen and those responsible for its security go unpunished; they are not even subjected to any disciplinary action. We hear constant complaints about the shortage of fuel for work, but there is always enough fuel to go to the beach or to a soccer game."

Corruption?

Are there corrupt police officers? It is said that there are; that there are police officers who accept money for not issuing tickets and even for "closing their eyes" to the actions of certain individuals.

"We have heard this too," Cossa said. He added that "the problem is that, officially, we do not know this. We don't know about it because people don't report it to us; they don't get involved in specific cases of corruption. I appeal to the public. Any citizen who knows of such a case should report it to the Police Command, so that we may take action, immediately, and make sure that the corrupt officer is immediately arrested and tried, as a civilian, and if found guilty, expelled from the force."

He added that the accusation must be honest. He gave an example: a while ago, a police agent was accused of taking a bribe. There was an investigation and trial and the accusation proved to be false. It was a matter of revenge, since the officer had in fact refused to shirk his duty.

It should also be noted that it is a duty to report those who sell stolen goods. On the contrary, people are buying automobile parts every day--paying more than speculative prices for them--even when they are aware of their suspect origin.

The lack or shortage of spare parts does not justify the immorality of protecting an individual who lives (and lives very well) off the sweat of honest workers.

Finally, the poor performance of the Police Traffic and Safety departments has also contributed to the proliferation of petty thieves. It is time to bring this to a stop, and this opinion is shared by the officials of these departments of the Mozambican People's Police.

6362

CS0: 3442/232

MOZAMBIQUE

NEW RAILROAD WORKER TRAINING SCHOOL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] A portion of the teaching material earmarked for the workshop training facility at the Maputo railroad training center was delivered there last Thursday afternoon. The new and modern material was procured by Mozambique from the GDR as part of the cooperation project between both parties in the field of ports, railroads, and the merchant marine.

Luis Pais, director of the railroad training center, who on this occasion represented the National District of Ports and Railroads, considered the delivery of the material to be "extremely important for the training of students at this center, especially in terms of improving their scientific knowledge in the areas of mechanics, electricity, and metalworking. This is an important step toward improving our operations," said Luis Pais.

Next, Claus Preuss, the representative of the GDR organization called Intermed Export-import, in turning the equipment over, recalled that there had been cooperation between both countries in this area for many years, especially when it comes to training provided by the GDR for Mozambican personnel working in the railroad sector.

"This is why I am satisfied with the delivery of this equipment which will help improve the training of the Mozambican trainees," said Claus Preuss.

The event was also attended by other persons involved in railroad training in Mozambique as well as German technicians who are working here.

As we were told by persons close to this project, the workshop training facility will be housed in a prefabricated structure to be put up in the training center as soon as all of the necessary conditions are ready.

5058

CSO: 3442/231

MOZAMBIQUE

AIR TRAVEL BOTTLENECK TO BE REMOVED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Paulo Sergio: "Students and Teachers Will Begin to Board Planes"]

[Text] One LAM [Airlines of Mozambique] flight will be made this week to carry students and instructors assigned to education jobs in the provinces of the country's center and north, along with others who are in the capital on vacation. This is a result of the need for easing the current crowding, with about 400 students and instructors stuck in Maputo without being able to continue on to their destination due to fuel and other problems which caused LAM to suspend requests for the charter of aircraft to carry those citizens. It is hoped that all students and instructors (some of whom are still in transit in the capital) will be at their posts by the end of this month.

According to a source in the Secretariat of State for Technical and Vocational Education, a flight chartered by the Ministry of Education early in February of this year was not sufficient to carry the recently graduated students and instructors.

Some of the supervisory personnel were left in Nampula, Tete, Chimoio, Beira, and Quelimane, totaling more than 100 persons; it became necessary to send the remaining students and instructors, who did not get on the charter flight due to the difficulties faced by LAM, on the second charter flight which has now been requested.

These persons, whose assignment to the provinces in the country's center and north is the responsibility of SETEP [expansion unknown], will now have to wait for LAM giving them priority to travel. As we were able to find out, it is hoped that some of them will be able to leave this week according to a request prepared by higher-level officials in that ministry.

Although the situation of the students and instructors logically should give them priority over the other students who are still on vacation, taking care of them takes all of the time devoted to this matter by SETEP.

According to information obtained, not all of these individuals are the responsibility of SETEP since those who are in transit should be under the control of the provincial education agencies because the education agencies of their provinces of origin transferred them so that they might continue their studies in other provinces. But the fact is that, to go from one province to another, the individual has to go through Maputo due to the current air transport difficulties.

On the other hand, there are students and instructors who spent their vacation time in the capital and who, finding it impossible to return, contacted the SETEP to ask for the necessary papers to submit to LAM--since the latter must comply with an order restricting the use of air transport facilities to citizens in the service or persons holding priority certificates.

Several days ago, our editorial office received information according to which instructors on vacation in Maputo did not manage to return to their provinces to teach because SETEP had not found the problem of priority trips and papers.

Concerning this matter, a source in SETEP explained that the students and instructors on vacation did this because no consideration was given to the transportation problem which has already dragged on for some time and which is nothing new to anybody.

LAM gave priority to the trips of persons with extremely urgent requirements or in cases involving work or persons who were finishing their graduate studies because they are the ones who were considered from the start of the year on.

The persons who were on vacation here, by force of circumstances, will be waiting for the second priority aircraft, because it was impossible to send LAM a list of priority requests for the trips of these 400 persons, according to an SETEP staff member.

At this time efforts are being made to clear the situation up following the completion of the "discharge" of supervisory personnel from the other education subsystems, such as cadre training and general education.

After this bottleneck has been cleared away, the students in transit to other provinces in the country's center and north will be able to board planes. Only after this has been done can the other students and instructors who are now on vacation be taken care of.

While the authorities are trying to stagger the groups to be moved in order of priority, the 8th March Center and the Maxaquene Home are sheltering about 300 students in transit to the provinces in the center and north; they will continue their educational activities on the basis of assignments made by SETEP.

The large number of instructors and students who came to Maputo during their vacation continues to remain in the home of their parents, waiting to return to their points of origin and resuming their tasks for the 1985 academic year.

The source who provided this information also said that the efforts being made in this respect are paralleled by the efforts made by the LAM which is why it is believed that the present situation will be resolved by the end of March.

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MOZAMBIQUE

PESSENE POPULATION TO GROUP INTO COMMUNAL VILLAGES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Two communal villages are presently in their initial phase in the town of Pessene, District of Moamba; it is expected that they will soon grow rapidly, following the arrival of the people who left the areas hit by the operations of armed bandits, our reporter learned when he went to that part of the province of Maputo several days ago.

According to information given to us by the commanding officer of the independent battalion of Pessene, Miguel Microsse, rather little work is currently being done in this area to mobilize the people to join the communal villages.

Even so, according to Miguel Microsse, the people, who are tired of the activities of armed bandits, moved to these villages where they are building their homes in whatever way they can since the surveyors still have not done their job of marking the lots.

The commanding officer of the independent battalion of Pessene said that the supply system in the area was seriously deficient and this situation has been getting worse ever since the local merchants have begun to raise their allocations at the district seat [as published], as was emphasized by Antonio Bores, a private merchant in Pessene.

"When textile fabrics are received at the district seat, they always say that they are for the communal villages but we never get any of this stuff here even though we have two stores here that need this material since they serve families in the interior areas which are hit by enemy action," said Antonio Bores.

Talking to some members of the local population, they expressed their satisfaction with life in a collective setting, noting that this "means peace as far as we are concerned."

Cacilda Nhambe told our reporter that "Now that we are in the communal village, we sleep well; before that we slept in the forest because of the bandits." She added that an atmosphere of total security prevails in the area "which is why we support the construction of communal villages."

It must be emphasized that supplies for the local population have been hampered by some opportunist merchants who divert products to the black market where they sell the items at high prices, as was recently reported by the people during a local people's meeting called for the purpose of analyzing the political and social situation in this part of the district of Moamba.

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

LUTHERANS OFFER TRACTORS -- Three tractors with the pertinent accessories were delivered yesterday in Maputo to the Ministry of Agriculture by the World Lutheran Federation. Two of the tractors will be sent to the communal village of Mitange, District of Namacurra, Province of Zambezia, and to the Balama Primary School Teacher Training Center in Cabo Delgado. The other one will be assigned to development work on the agricultural and livestock project of the workers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Boane, Province of Maputo. To ensure the correct use and maintenance of the equipment, the Ministry of Agriculture will soon give a training course for machine operators. /Text/ /Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 15 Mar 85 p 16/ 5058

NETHERLANDS DONATION -- NOVID (Dutch International Cooperation Organization) offered 10,000 contos and two electric furnaces to the agricultural cooperative at Koka-Missava, which a short time ago opened a new pottery for making fine chinaware. The ceremony was conducted by the chairman of the Xai-Xai executive council, Milagre de Jesus Mazuze, accompanied by the director of industry and energy, Milagre Muthemba. The cooperative has been operating since 1982 and only made red chinaware produced by 19 pottery workers, two of whom were trained at the fine chinaware factory. The new pottery is part of a Dutch project launched precisely 2 years ago. The factory is operating on an experimental basis and in 2 months already turned out 1,500 pieces of fine chinaware which will be sold to the local population once a month. /Text/ /Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 15 Mar 85 p 16/ 5058

GOVERNOR CRITICIZES ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE -- Manica Governor Col Manuel Antonio harshly criticized the provincial managers of state enterprises and factories in the region for failure to attain the targets of the territorial program for this year. The criticism was expressed during a meeting of the provincial government held last Monday during which Manuel Antonio noted the existence of disorganization, carelessness, and apathy in various economic and social sectors in the province of Manica. On this occasion, the Manica governor noted that organizational measures and measures to fight disorganization will have to be taken immediately to win the battle against hunger and against the armed bandits in the province. /Text/ /Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Mar 85 p 15/

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS PRIORITIES LISTED -- Ensuring the sector's operation with the scant material resources available is the essence of the job which is being

done in the transportation and communications field in Sofala, the provincial manager, Domingos Fernandes, announced yesterday. In addition to the selection of workers for training courses, tighter control over materials by the sector's enterprises is being observed at this moment. Manager Domingos Fernandes later on spoke of the sector's need to become more involved in tasks having to do with the war, noting in this connection that "without good logistic support (where transportation and communications play a fundamental role), one cannot make war." The war plan of the DPTCS /Provincial Department of Transportation and Communications?/, which has not yet been drafted, is considering actions that will have priority over all other activities. In response to answers from newsmen, our source said that the TTA /Air Transport and Utility/ enterprise has suspended passenger transportation at this time and is completely available for wartime requirements. He expressed the hope that some of the units that are currently not operational will be able to fly again if the recovery now in the works is achieved with the cooperation of the neighboring country of Zimbabwe. We will come back to this subject in greater detail, first of all taking up the question of the taxicabs which Domingos Fernandes considered a hot potato in the sector's hands. /Text/ /Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Mar 85 p 15/ 5058

CLOTHING FROM CHINA--Yesterday morning, Tuesday, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreigners made a gift, through the AMASP [Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples], of 10 containers of assorted clothing for the victims of natural catastrophes. The gift was presented by the Chinese ambassador to our country, Wang Hao. The Chinese gift comes within the context of the deepening relations of friendship and solidarity between the two friendship associations. At the ceremony during which the gift was presented, the Chinese ambassador said that friendly relations did not begin with this gesture of solidarity, but date back to the days of the national liberation struggle, with the assistance of the FRELIMO. "The Chinese people have concerned themselves with helping the brotherly people of Mozambique to overcome the difficulties they face, mainly in this period of a serious clothing shortage." The Chinese diplomat voiced the conviction that the people of Mozambique, led by the FRELIMO Party, will win the battle against hunger. A. Carim Vazirna, a member of the AMASP Secretariat, thanked the Chinese people in turn, through their ambassador, for this act of solidarity, and he noted that this is not the first gift made by the Chinese Friendship Association to our country. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Mar 85 p 8] 5157

ENACOMO EMPLOYEES ARRESTED--Two high-ranking officials of the ENACOMO were arrested following the investigation carried out by the criminal police in connection with the destruction of 1400 tons of sugar at the Maputo Goods Station, a police source told NOTICIAS yesterday. According to this source, after the initial investigation pursued by the PIC [Criminal Investigation Police], "it was established that two high officials in the ENACOMO bore substantial criminal responsibility." The identity of the two enterprise officials now in custody was not revealed. The 1400 tons of sugar which were spoiled by rainfall last February were intended for export, and were stored in bulk at the Goods Station of the CFM [Mozambique Railroad]-South enterprise in the Mahotas area. The officials now in custody were brought before the Maputo City People's Court yesterday for the trial of their case. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 85 p 1] 5157

ROAD REPAIR--With the completion last Saturday of the temporary bypass, traffic has been reopened to light and heavy vehicles on National Highway No 1, in the Palmeira zone of Manica Province, reports a source in the department of Highways and Bridges. According to the informant, the rebuilding of the highway for the normal circulation of light and heavy vehicles will take more time. However, the traffic congestion on the Palmeira and Incoluane sides, awaiting passage, has been cleared up, even though the repair work is continuing. The flooding of the Incomati River and its tributaries in the south of the country has caused major damage to bridges, highways and rail lines, as well as vast farm areas, leading the Mozambican Government to ask the international community for funding to repair those infrastructures. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Mar 85 p 8] 6362

FINLAND SUSPENDS AID PROJECT -- Finland suspended an aid project to Mozambique estimated at \$10 million due to the intensification of RENAMO (Mozambique National Resistance) operations in the country's north, according to a South African radio broadcast yesterday which was picked up in Maputo. The official South African broadcasting station, which quoted an unidentified official from the Finnish Foreign Affairs Ministry, reported that 25 technicians from Finland, who were working at a port project in Nacala, had left the area for an indefinite period of time due to the fact that they were under fire from RENAMO last week. The Finnish project was aimed at increasing the container handling capacity of the port of Nacala in the province of Nampula. Again according to the South African radio, RENAMO Secretary-General Evo Fernandes said in Paris that he would not resume negotiations with the authorities in Maputo unless they accept the principle of holding general elections in the country. According to the South African radio, Evo Fernandes noted that negotiations are currently in progress on the possibilities of a dialogue between RENAMO and FRELIMO and that the representatives of his organization, which opposes the regime of President Samora Machel, are maintaining contact with South African authorities. [Text] [Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Mar 85 p 28/ 5058

MAGIC GIVES MONEY FOR DEFENSE--MAGIC (Association for Solidarity with Mozambique, Angola and Guinea) Tuesday morning, through AMASP [Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity with People] Secretary-General Abner Sansao Muthemba, offered a check in the amount of [illegible number in original; possibly 22,000.00] MT [meticals] to boost the country's defense capacity. The check was handed over by MAGIC coordinator Paul Jeankins [as published]. During the ceremony, Paul Jeankins said that MAGIC will continue its solidarity with the country's people until final victory against armed banditry. "We hope that the year 1985 will be the year of victories and peace which the Mozambican people need so much," said Paul Jeankins. Next, AMASP Secretary-General Abner Sansao Muthemba expressed his thanks for the offer and said: "This is not the first time that MAGIC has been helping us. We admit that the English cooperants are working in our country not because they cannot get any jobs in their own homeland but as a gesture of solidarity with the Mozambican people." The check will be handed over to the party which will pass it on to its final destination. In the meantime, AMASP also received aid from the American Friends Service Committee amount to about 12 tons of miscellaneous clothing which will be distributed initially, according to the secretary-general, in the various enterprises in the country's capital as well as in some of the provinces. Earlier shipments have already been sent by AMASP to the provinces of Cabo Delgado and Nampula. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Feb 85 p 8] 5058

NAMIBIA

IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY, MINING SPUR ECONOMIC HOPES

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
7 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by ff.: "Namibia Counting On Economic Revival; Dams Again Have More Water -- Large Gold Deposits Allegedly Discovered"]

[Text] Cape Town -- Although at about 10 percent the 1984 inflation rate in Namibia was 3 percent lower than that of South Africa, the economy of the country on the threshold of the hoped for independence had one of the most difficult years ever. According to the president of the Chamber of Industry and Trade in Windhoek, many firms were forced to close, unemployment rose alarmingly, budget revenues of 967 million rands (1 rand equals about DM 1.78) stood in contrast to expenditures of 1,177 million rands, economic aid and defense expenditures for Namibia by Cape Province amounted to 1,143 million rands, and the country's central administration made borrowings equal to 180 million rands in order to cover the deficit.

In contrast to South Africa, Namibia is now expecting something of an upswing in 1985. To begin with, real savings of 5 percent are planned for the administrative budget, at a level of 600 million rands this should produce about 30 million rands; furthermore, public service employees committed themselves to work 2 1/2 hours more per week without compensation. As early as the end of 1984, prices for karakul pelts rose sharply; with empty shelves the severe European winter should be very beneficial for sales in 1985. Colored pelts, expert sources say, are especially in demand.

Based on fishing industry studies, quite substantially larger catches of sardines for canning, hake, and rock lobsters are predicted for 1985, whereas a continued scarcity of anchovies and mackerel is anticipated. In 1984, sardine processing operations produced 806,000 (1983: 772,000) 48-can cartons. Sales of lobster from the Luederitz Bay fishing grounds amounted to 38 million rands in 1984, greater catches along the coast as far as Cape Town could be possible in 1985 causing export values to shoot upwards with rising prices. Japan is the buyer for cooked lobster, in the case of frozen lobster tails almost exclusively the United States. A new product, dried and cleaned eelgrass, was processed by the firm Taurus Chemicals in Luederitz Bay, with 1,000 tons shipped to Japan.

New harbor installations began operations in the enclave of Walvis Bay, which is claimed by South Africa, with cargo loadings and unloadings of 0.8 million tons in 1984. The country's economy has high hopes for the prospective exploitation of the Kudu natural gas fields located 120 kilometers north of the mouth of the Orange River and 2.8 kilometers inside of Namibian territorial waters. Initial drillings were done in 1974 by the American firm of Chevron and were handed over to the state-run South African company Soekor after being plugged, without details concerning the results being made public. According to newspaper reports, natural gas having a value of 8.0 trillion rands (at current prices) is supposed to be located there, with processing into gasoline and diesel fuel capable of meeting a large part of South Africa's needs.

The South African Ministry of Transport Services held up the prospect of closing a number of rail sections in Namibia whose operation resulted in an annual loss of about 90 million rands; in April, 1985, the entire railroad is to be transferred into Namibian hands. The economically and strategically important north-south route from Cape Province to the northern frontier (Tsumeb) is to be retained in service along with the western connection to Swakopmund.

If the proposed economy measures are enacted, construction of a line from the Botswana coal fields to the transshipment port of Luederitz as announced some time ago by the President of Botswana could have to wait for a long time. Expansion of Luederitz Bay into a deep-water harbor could cost approximately 300 million rands.

Following years of dry weather, there were heavy rains in Namibia during the first months of 1985, so that a revival of agriculture and animal breeding can be anticipated. Agricultural sales in 1983 -- more recent figures are not available -- amounted to 142 million rands, 48 million rands below those of the prior year, and farmer indebtedness to the rural bank reached 75.1 million rands. Meat exports, also, should increase in 1985 following the resumption of operations at slaughterhouses; in 1984, the Swavleis company shipped roughly 20 tons of meat monthly to the Federal Republic of Germany.

The dams contained 20 percent more water in February of 1985 compared to the prior year. Several construction segments of the water-supply canal for Windhoek and Herrero land from the Kavango River were placed into service last year; the entire project includes the laying of a 1,250-kilometer long pipeline and construction of a number of pumping stations. At present, a number of agricultural development projects are being carried out on the Kavango River itself. There were also reports of establishing a German-Namibian development company, which intends to devote itself to education and continuing training as well as to the financing of handicraft enterprises and agricultural projects. The first national Namibian development authority, Enok, in 1984 administered investments totaling 105 million rands, of which 34 percent were used for company reorganizations, 33 percent for the benefit of commerce and general services, 17 percent for administration, 15 percent for agriculture, and only 1 percent for mining.

The output of diamonds and uranium is said to have decreased substantially in 1984; supposedly, Great Britain and Japan did not renew their purchasing contract for uranium from the Roessing mine, which is owned by the Rio Tinto Zinc Company, because of political reasons. On the other hand, there were reports, though as yet unconfirmed, regarding discovery of large gold deposits held by the Tsumeb Corp mining company, which is 43 percent in the hands of the South African GFSA and 33 percent in the ownership of the U.S. Newmont Mining Corp. The alleged field is said to be located in Damaraland, west of Omaruru near Ondunda. In addition to copper, the Tsumeb Corp mines a number of strategically important minerals.

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NAMIBIA

LARGER GERMAN ROLE IN MEDIATING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 16 Mar 85 p 12

[Article by Robert von Lucius: "A Marshall Plan for Namibia?; Speculations regarding Convocation of a Major Economic Conference"]

[Text] While the convocation of a constitutional convention is beginning to take shape in Namibia's capital Windhoek, almost a replay of the failed experiment with the "Gymnasium Conference," Bonn is considering whether to grant substantial economic aid to South-West Africa/Namibia as early as the present for the period following international recognition of its independence. Both measures are designed to break the stalemate surrounding efforts aimed at independence for the territory under the illegal, in the view of the United Nations and the West, control of South Africa. The object of the dispute is -- theoretically -- not the granting of independence, but the modalities of the elections that are supposed to precede it. Washington and Pretoria are demanding the removal of Cuban troops from Marxist-ruled Angola neighboring to the north as a precondition for elections, or at least their removal parallel to the granting of Namibia's independence. The other four nations of the Western "contact group" -- in addition to the United States they are the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Canada, and France (which now continues to participate to only a limited extent) -- have not, in contrast, or not unconditionally, made this demand for a "package deal" their own. For nearly 8 years, the Namibia contact group has been striving in countless discussions, negotiations, and conferences to find a solution to the Namibia conflict.

During the past year there has been almost no change, at least insofar as it is visible to the population. The uncertainty surrounding the country's future -- most of the whites, approximately 75,000, fear that the independence movement, the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), with its Marxist aims will come to power, while the Western powers and South Africa appear to consider this likely -- has restrained investments in the economy and induced many whites to emigrate. Economic stagnation (intensified by the drought just overcome only during the last few weeks) and a repeatedly disappointed national consciousness, especially by Pretoria, which in the past several years had grown among all population groups, including the whites, led increasingly to political apathy on the part of the country's inhabitants.

This development has led in the Federal Republic of Germany to thoughts of encouraging an economic policy initiative, even if -- in the opinion of Bonn foreign policymakers -- a more active political role for Bonn does not appear to be possible or desirable. Among delegates from the ruling parties, but also among leading ex-politicians, convocation of a "German-Namibian Economic Conference" is under consideration, which, starting in a Black African country and ending in the Federal Republic, could possibly lead to a kind of German "Marshall Plan" for Namibia. The goal of the conference would be to determine the need for development funds and investments (including private business) and to lay the groundwork for general agreements and financing agreements. The substantial assistance payments promised in such agreements would be provided beginning on the first day of independence, regardless of who assumes rule in Windhoek.

German private companies are also to be persuaded to take part in the conference, along with state-run German assistance institutions, the representatives of Namibian parties and factions (strong representation by SWAPO, including its exile group, at the conference is viewed as essential), and the governments of the African "front-line states." It is hoped that these companies will make concrete promises to invest in the country following independence. Its initiators hope such a conference will bring about a political and economic change in attitude in South-West Africa. This would be the best way of bridging the waiting period, they say; simultaneously, it could also be a way of establishing a more active role for the Germans in African policy. Namibia could possibly develop into an intermediary between white-ruled South Africa and the African front-line states and be tied to both by means of a customs union. Finally, the proponents of such an economic conference hope to use massive German economic involvement to move SWAPO, as a presumed future government, towards a policy of bloc-neutrality and thereby to stabilize the region: SWAPO would probably prefer neither the United States nor South Africa as dominant foreign economic partners. Such stabilization could in turn induce Pretoria to give up its obstructionary resistance against the granting of independence. A further, unspoken aim of such a conference, a hundred years after the Congo Conference in Berlin, is apparently to again show a greater German presence in Africa, and, particularly in its former colony of South-West Africa, "to pay homage to its policy, in view of an (internal) guideline sent to German diplomatic posts abroad by the Foreign Office directing that as little mention as possible be made of the 100-year remembrance of the Congo Conference.

The objection to such a conference is that it could in fact provide a "media event," but would possibly be doomed as a "grand failure." That could hinder Bonn's African policy for some time. Budgetary law makes it difficult to promise assistance payments for an indeterminate period of time (following independence). It is in no way certain whether SWAPO and the front-line states would be willing to participate. It is not very realistic, they say, to expect private business to give assurances of investments without knowing what kind of economic system and economic policy an independent Namibia would follow. Namibia's infrastructure offers too little, the market is too small for investments of any noticeable extent, especially if one doesn't know

which markets would be open later on. It would be more reasonable to give promises of assistance to the future government, however it turns out to be, without major publicity and therefore without excessive expectations, but to bind this promise to the proviso that the future government guarantee adherence to the basic rights and democratic principles to which all of the parties, including SWAPO, pledged themselves. Should this in fact happen, then substantial German aid payments as well as establishment of a "Namibia fund" would be possible.

In the meantime, the view in Windhoek is that the "Multiparty Conference," to which most of the country's "internal parties" belong, will be transformed into a constitutional convention within the next few weeks. Already since the end of last year, the rumor goes, three South African legal specialists (of which at least one has the reputation of being solidly "liberal") have been working on a draft constitution.

At the same time, a central government is supposed to be reconstituted, which government would be in a position to assume executive duties from Pretoria and from the administrator-general dispatched by South Africa; its chairman, it is speculated, could turn out to be Moses Katjiuongua. Katjiuongua is president of the South-West African National Union (SWANU), which aside from SWAPO is the country's oldest resistance movement. Supposedly, according to the weekly magazine NAMIBIA NACHRICHTEN, there are already discussions regarding the distribution of ministerial portfolios. The Multiparty Conference had set an ultimatum for year's end and allowed it to pass; if substantial progress on the road to independence had not been registered by that time, it had intended to begin negotiations with Pretoria on its own initiative which could lead to a unilateral (and therefore not recognized by foreign countries, except South Africa) "declaration of independence."

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SOUTH AFRICA

ALAN BOESAK ON PROGRESS OF UDF MOVEMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 85 p 3

/Interview with Dr Alan Boesak, United Democratic Front leader, by Carlos Cardoso: "Initiative Is in Hands of Those Who Fight Against Government of Racism And Apartheid"/

/Text/ Dr Alan Boesak, one of the leaders of the UDF (United Democratic Front) of South Africa and chairman of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, visited Mozambique between 14 and 17 February in response to an invitation from the AMASP (Mozambican Society for Friendship with Peoples). Boesak was the main speaker during the celebrations on 14 February, the Day of Friendship Between the Mozambican and the South African peoples. On Sunday, shortly before meeting with President Samora Machel, Boesak gave an interview to AIM /MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY/ manager Carlos Cardoso. Here is the complete text of the interview. "The South African government is very strong but it is not all-powerful. It really likes to create that impression, unlike any government in the world, to the effect that it is not yielding to any pressures. Today, there is a wave rising from the community which tells the government that 'the only recourse you have is your weapons, your military power, and your punitive power.' At the moment the people overcome the fear of punitive power, they will take an important step toward taking the situation into their own hands."

Question: The South African government likes to present itself in public as being all-powerful, as a decisive factor both inside South Africa and in the region. However, the events of 1984 in South Africa seem to indicate something entirely different. In your opinion, does the historical and strategic initiative continue to be in the hands of the government or has it passed to the mass movement?

Boesak: I think that it is very clear that the South African government lost most of the initiative it had.

At the beginning of 1984, there were three events that persuaded the government

to think that it might continue to hold on to the initiative. First of all, there was the new constitution and the maneuvering leeway which it might create for the government with respect to the Western countries. The government was hoping that the world would view this as a serious proposal for change. The second event was the trip by Mr P. W. Botha to Europe. For the first time, he, along with Western leaders and many newspapers in South Africa, described that trip as a diplomatic victory, something of extreme importance to the government. This brings us to the third event which is as important as the other two and that was the Nkomati Accord. Through it, the government established itself not only as a government dedicated to a process of domestic reforms but also as a government capable of taking peace initiatives in the region, at the same time gaining some respect abroad.

These were important events for the government and at those moments the government appeared strong and secure.

However, what followed after that caused the government to lose the initiative. The masses in South Africa as such rejected the new constitution, clearly demonstrating that they could not be pacified by so-called reforms. We said very clearly that what was happening inside South Africa was nothing more than a process of cosmetic change, a process that avoided touching on the fundamental issues we have raised. We made it very clear to the government that its criteria had no meaning. In the final analysis, only the criteria established by the people of South Africa had any importance. Since then, the entire government program has been falling apart.

"I do not think that it is the goal of the UDF to have all organizations under its wing. That is not the main objective. The objective is for us to move together on the really important points and to have a kind of coordinated action that will serve the objectives of the struggle. This is what we want to try to do."

"What we are building within the movement is something that South Africa can really be. If this does not come about within the UDF, I probably would not have the courage to go on. At that point one could accept one of the positions which they always offer me in Europe or in the United States and I would simply have to go."

Today we know that the government's gains -- the visit to Europe, even Nkomati and the new constitution -- are disappearing. This was demonstrated by the elections to the so-called Mulatto and Indian Parliaments. It was demonstrated in the struggle in the black districts. It was demonstrated by the 2-day general strike. It was demonstrated by the extraordinary unity and determination with which the South African people resisted the government.

The events surrounding the case of the British consulate in Durban -- during which the administration committed gaffe after gaffe, the administration's brutal response to our election boycott initiative, the mass arrest of our people -- all this is indicative of the fact that the government is losing

control over the situation. Therefore I believe that one can say without hesitation that, at this moment, the initiative is firmly in the hands of those who fight against the government and against its policy of "apartheid."

Question: Do you believe that there is a possibility that what happened during the 1960's might happen again today, specifically, that the imprisonment of the leaders in the struggle could once again create a vacuum in this struggle?

Boesak: Well, the government tried to do that. Hundreds of persons have been arrested since 20 August of last year. The government sends its forces to the funerals where they arrest 500, 600, and even 900 persons. This is an incredible procedure. Almost three quarters of the UDF leaders have already gone through the prisons.

But there were two factors that forced the administration to release them. First of all, in spite of the fact that the leaders are under arrest, popular resistance to the government continued. In second place, due to this continuation of resistance, there were foreign pressures on the government to release the leaders.

Of course, the government can once again begin to arrest the leaders. But I do not believe that this will have the same effect as it had during the 1960's or during the early 1970's.

Question: When the Nkomati Accord was signed, the reaction by various sectors involved in the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa was the even greater determination to continue the fight against the government. What was your reaction?

Boesak: You can say that any action by the government, regardless of whether that involves Nkomati or the visit to Europe, or the dispatch of 7,000 soldiers to the black districts, every action has the effect of provoking even greater determination on the part of the people.

In the beginning, there was big disappointment about Nkomati. But the government of Mr Botha began to realize that, in the final analysis, it is not the foreign events that matter. In the final analysis, it is we who matter, it is our struggle and our determination that will determine the steps in the struggle. Therefore, what you say is essentially true.

Question: Tribalism -- or ethnicity -- was always an instrument of division that was used by the government. Do you think that tribalism is still a negative factor as far as the struggle is concerned? Or do you think that it is more in the nature of propaganda by the regime rather than reality?

Boesak: It is both things, it is part reality and part government propaganda.

I think that one must honestly say that the South African government has managed to divide our people very successfully on the basis of tribalism. The most obvious result of this, the biggest success, is the policy of bantustans.

One can see how, as part of this policy, the ethnic divisions, the tribal divisions, assume significance not only in ideological terms but also in terms of structure and politics. This is always dangerous. The idea begins to spread to the effect that you are a separate entity, that you are part of a separate ethnic group. There is a piece of territory with all of the institutions of a country, a president, a parliament, a government, and an army. In reality however this has no meaning whatsoever and, although it has no meaning, it is happening, it is here.

Therefore I think that it would not be correct for us to say that this does not play a certain role. It does play a negative role because the government managed to gain sufficient time, especially in the Western world, to supply a structural expression for this particular ideology and that sort of thing is always dangerous.

Tribalism continues to be a difficult factor because we not only have to dismantle "apartheid" but we must also dismantle the structure of tribalism created by "apartheid".

We take this into consideration in our struggle and one of the things that is bound to worry the government very much is the fact that, in spite of the strong feeling of tribalism which the government created, we are managing to get over that barrier.

Therefore, as regards those who are fighting -- I am not talking about persons who just talk about the struggle but about those who are participating in the ethnic structures, I am talking about those who are really dedicated to the struggle, the majority of the people, and they represent the majority of the people of South Africa -- tribalism does not matter any longer, it no longer has any effect. One of the very strong aspects within the UDF is the fact that this factor no longer has any importance.

Question: But does the UDF make an issue of the fight against tribalism?

Boesak: No, not among us. We are fighting against tribalism since it was a factor that had to be taken into account in the government's strategy and in the strategy of those who, within the black community, decided to work with the government, those who, in the bantustans, accepted the policy of bantustanization and who became leaders in those bantustans as well as those who went along with the government's offer for a three-chamber parliament.

Question: So, you are still aware of the danger of the creation of peripheral nationalisms.

("Finally with the circle at last closed, the South African government will only have its army left. And the people, defenseless as it is, will then have to face that army and that is when the government will decide to murder innocent people who cannot defend themselves as a way of holding on to its position. And I maintain the position that the government will not be capable of maintaining its position.")

Boesak: Oh, yes. But I am not worried that these attitudes might manifest themselves within the UDF. We take the factor of ethnic nationalism seriously as a part of the government's strategy and this is why I said that, even though we may be winning in the fight against apartheid, we would still have to take this factor into consideration. What they are doing in the bantustans is to create separate nationalisms, a separate Zulu nationalism, a separate Ndebele nationalism, and I think that this is extremely dangerous.

Question: I recall that groups of youths in Soweto and in other suburbs in 1975 began a serious struggle against the ethnic structures and the government reacted brutally to that. Through its reaction, the government gave the impression that those youths were hitting the most sensitive point of apartheid."

Boesak: This is what is happening today, in any case. I am trying to say that, if somebody notices that, in a political movement, tribalism is not only dangerous but also can be overcome, then this becomes a part of the people's daily education.

Question: Along what lines is the white community divided today?

Boesak: This is difficult to say. But one can say that there is a certain tension, almost a contradiction, within the white community at this time.

I think that the white community has never before been so forced to think about the extremely high cost of apartheid, even to it. There are various indications of that. There is a desire to call the government's attention to the need for making small concessions so as to improve its image. Among the most progressive groups within the white community, for example, the young people, there is the idea that they do not want to be drafted into an army that is essentially an instrument for defending apartheid. There is this type of tension, the feeling that things must change. They cannot continue the way they are today. At the same time, they see that it is no longer possible to appease the black masses with these concessions. They are facing the blacks -- something which has not happened for years, as a determined population group which will not desist from the liberation struggle. They know that. They are facing a process of articulation of the aspirations of the blacks now more than ever before. They can see that resistance keeps growing in South Africa and that there is growing pressure from the international community. They can see their own government floundering in confusion. They do not know what goes on.

However, at the same time, the moment has not yet come for them to tell the government "either you introduce fundamental changes or we will not continue to support you." At this moment, all of these contradictions are leading them toward another contradiction. They are now giving the government more support than before. I think that English-speaking whites are giving the nationalist government the kind of support we have never seen in the history of South Africa. But that does not matter to me.

Question: Could this be a sign of panic?

Boesak: Oh, yes. All of these are signals of the moment. This confusion will prevail until the whites begin to see how serious we are in our intent to achieve our place in our native land. Together with their government, they will begin to realize that the time when one could avoid change in South Africa is gone.

Question: In this entire process of struggle, do you see the possibility of a process of Africanization of the South African whites?

Boesak: That possibility exists always. Everything depends on the whites. I think that, if the white community begins to see that its future is inexorably linked to the future of South Africa, which means our future, then I think that this process can begin.

Right now, many of them think of their future in South Africa as a future linked to what they will decide. But it will not come in this way. They must accept a different vision as to where South Africa is headed, as to how things will unfold, more than what they have accepted so far. This is certainly very difficult for people like them. Since I am one of those who would like to give them sufficient time to accept that situation and to begin to work on this basis, they must also realize that time is not on our side, that things move faster than one might imagine.

Question: Is this your message even to the Afrikaners?

Boesak: Yes. We continue to say that there is a common future for all of us but that they must understand that this future, this common future, cannot contain a single element of the destructive nature of the present. Apartheid cannot be authorized to survive in any form, nor can racism. Therefore, the change in the status quo is a prerequisite for significant discussions and for charting a common future.

Question: Are there already white children who dance African dances?

Boesak: You ought to attend a meeting of the UDF. One of the things which surprise me is how those white children and those so-called half-breed Indian children are familiar with all of those songs, how they know all of the slogans and all of the rituals necessary to stage a real lively meeting. They dance all those dances. And I think: here we might find the germ of what can be a new society. It is very moving to see such things.

Question: One of the analytical points which were mentioned to me regarding the UDF by some of its members is the fact that, when a militant of the movement joins the national campaigns, he has the tendency to abandon work at the base, on the level of the community. Is this true?

Boesak: No, I do not agree. Those who say that do not understand their own role. You can participate in a national campaign only if you have deep roots in your dedication to the people on the base level since, otherwise, the national campaign would just become somebody's theoretical idea. I do

not know who in the UDF would say that. As far as I am concerned, a national campaign is a way to get involved in such things which are important on the base level and which are then raised to the national level. Regardless of the population groups involved, both in the small towns and in the rural areas, the idea is to give national attention to basic issues on which we can combine all of our efforts in search for a specific question. You do one thing at one time and another thing at another time and sometimes there is a combination of things. But at any point, when a national campaign is not rooted in the objectives that are important to the people on the base level, you lose your objective.

Question: Does the UDF have a strong bond with the people in the rural areas?

Boesak: This is one of the strongest points of the UDF.

Question: Is this bond stronger than what it was in the 1950's or 1960's?

Boesak: That is very difficult to say. I was not a member of the movement in the 1950's or the 1960's but I do know that there was a mass movement in the 1950's and 1960's. I can only say what other persons say and that is that the UDF built much and built very strongly on the entire tradition that went before. The struggle of the UDF did not come out of a clear sky. When the UDF came on the scene, it based itself on the struggle which had developed over a long time. It is only a question of asking ourselves what the different dynamics are today and to try to understand and fight within these dynamics. That is the important thing.

("Tribalism continues to be a difficult factor because we have to dismantle not only apartheid but we must also dismantle the tribalism structure created by apartheid. This is why, if we gain the struggle against apartheid, we still have to take this fact into account.")

Question: In terms of strategy, what truly are the major differences between the UDF and the labor unions that are not affiliated in the UDF?

Boesak: That is difficult to answer. I think that the UDF consists of different organizations, with their own different agendas and what we are saying is that it is possible to synchronize what we believe to be important. Here is what we are asking ourselves: is it true that the different organizations are fighting for things that are so very much different? Will they want a different strategy for each simple objective? We have arrived at the conclusion to the effect that the answer is: no.

What we say to these people is that they should continue to do what they are doing in their own organizations; the only thing is that there are certain higher objectives that can be attained on the road of unity that has been demonstrated to be ever stronger at each moment. And this is what is now happening.

I can understand what the labor unions said with relation to the 1970's,

especially that, out of all the other organizations, they were those that were most heavily hit by the government. That is the truth. They went through extraordinarily difficult moments. Then they said that the labor unions must not fight only against the government but against the owners of the big companies for whom they work. We must tackle all kinds of questions among us and we are trying to continue together now. This is how unity sprang up within the labor union movement, which I think has been extremely important. If they say that there are reasons that persuaded them to concentrate on a certain point but that they can join us only in specific campaigns, this is in agreement with what I think. I do not think that it should be the goal of the UDF to have all organizations under its own aegis. That is not the main objective. The objective, at the really important points, is for us to move together and to have a kind of coordinated action that will serve the objectives of the struggle. And this is what we are trying to do.

Question: Such as the 2-day general strike?

Boesak: Exactly.

Question: What was the feeling behind the organization of this general strike?

Boesak: It was marvelous. The people were quite aware of the risks they would be facing and even so they came and got together to carry out this kind of action. It was impressive if you consider the economic circumstances, the vulnerability of the workers and persons involved, as well as the risks. Even so, in just 2 days we recorded 90 percent support for the strike. This is very interesting. It demonstrated the strike of the movement in terms of the black community in South Africa. This was one of the things that stirred not only the administration but also the entire white "establishment."

Question: In your speech Thursday night you said: "We are telling the government that we are no longer afraid of you." How far do you think the government's demystification can go? How far do you think the people no longer credit the government with strength it does not have?

Boesak: This is already making headway. This is not a process which we began in the UDF in 1983. It is a process which began early in the 1970's and which really began to take shape in Soweto in 1976 and after that in Cape Town in 1980 and now once again. The South African government is very strong but it is not all-powerful. It really likes to create this impression, unlike any other government in the world, the impression of not yielding to pressures. They say that the more pressure they exert against us, the tougher we will become. Well, that makes no sense.

In the beginning, as a matter of fact, the government's natural reaction is always repression. That is the nature of the beast we face. They can only be what they are and nothing else. They are violent, repressive, oppressive persons. So the only thing they know to do when they are challenged is to demonstrate their power.

That worked alright in the beginning. But later on, in 1976, the young people

began to tell the government publicly that the only thing that you can do is to kill us. It is a powerful thing to say that especially for people who lay their lives on the line. Today, there is a wave rising from the community which tells the government that the only recourse you have is your weapons and your military power and your punitive power. Now, look, in all power relationships, in all relations of power over others as exercised in South Africa, this military power is the only thing. The moment the people overcome their fear of punitive power they will take an important step toward taking the situation into their hands.

In South Africa, the fundamental issue behind the challenge to the administration is to see what we can gain and to discover where because, in spite of their power, they depend on us. They have their new constitution; they know how important it can be to them politically and diplomatically throughout the world. But in spite of all the power they have, we are finding that they need us. So, what we are doing is to deprive them of our cooperation. And we shall win. This is important for our people. Once this concept is accepted by the people, time will show clearly that the government can do nothing to stop us. Finally, with the circle closed at last, the South African government will only have its army left. And the people, defenseless as it is, will then have to face that army and that is when the government will decide to continue to murder innocent people who cannot defend themselves as a way of maintaining its position. I maintain the position that the government will not be capable of holding its position.

("The most important thing the UDF did in 1984? I think that we gave the people back their dignity. Some do not understand what this means. I think that one can understand this only if one has been involved in a situation of repression and witnessed how the people began to upgrade their human dignity.")

Question: Do you agree with the opinion to the effect that Pieter Botha has neither the capacity nor the vision to achieve a fundamental change?

Boesak: Yes. None of them at this time has the capacity to achieve a fundamental change by themselves. We all have the capacity to change. My argument is that we must make sure that the better alternative to Mr Botha and to his administration is to begin to make fundamental changes. But we must pressure them to bring this about. We cannot stop and hope that they, by themselves, through the kindness of their hearts, that they will begin to make those changes. I do not think that this can happen.

Question: In your struggle, do you see the existence of a South African nation that would be beyond race and tribe?

Boesak: Oh, yes. Just 2 weeks ago, I talked to the editor of a newspaper who, throughout all of 1984, did not attend a single UDF meeting. At the beginning of this year, he attended one of the meetings. And then he told

me: for the first time I saw that South Africa which I had always been writing about but which I had never seen.

He began to see that what we are in the process of building within the movement is something that South Africa can be. If this were not to happen within the UDF I probably would not have had the courage to continue. And then I might accept one of the positions which they always offered me in Europe or in the United States and I would simply go away.

Question: You also talked to many journalists from various parts of the world. What is the question or what were the really important questions that they never put to you. What are the main issues that they could have asked you about but never put to you?

Boesak: Sometimes they asked questions and I tried to answer them that they do not understand because of ignorance. For many journalists, for example, when we talked about the UDF, they want to know what it is that we are managing to do, what course we are going to follow, and I cannot answer because we are working within an oppressive system.

Then they ask me what the most important thing was that the UDF did in 1984? They hope that I will tell them that it was the fight against the new constitution. But I tell them that this was not so. I think that we returned their dignity to the people. And some of them do not understand what that means. I think that you can understand this only if you have been involved in a situation of repression and if you witnessed how the people began to upgrade their human dignity. When the people begin to think that this current system is not invincible, then we can challenge it and then we can win. I always told the people that in connection with the UDF elections throughout the year: this is what happened and you made it happen.

Question: Do you think that the press in general continues to be very committed to the centric-governmental analysis in analyzing South Africa?

("Within the most progressive groups inside the white community, for example, among youth, there is the idea that they do not want to be drafted into an army that is essentially an instrument for defending apartheid.")

Boesak: A large segment of the press sees South Africa from the white viewpoint and does not understand that the dynamics have changed in essence. If they really want to understand what is happening then they have to see South Africa from the black viewpoint. But that is very difficult for many journalists, even black journalists because of years and years and years and years of white repression. This is why they find it difficult to analyze our viewpoint. But if they do the exact opposite, they are going to have a completely different view of the situation.

Question: What was your initial reaction to the invitation to go to Mozambique and what is your opinion on this visit?

Boesak: I was very surprised. I was excited. I think that this visit is a victory whose results will be seen in short-range and long-range terms. Our people, with whom I discussed the invitation after it came, were quite excited. I think that this is an important visit and that, diplomatically speaking, we once again took the initiative. We are a step ahead of the South African government. It is important for South Africa to make sure that this visit will lead to concrete steps in worldwide terms and that these correct steps be taken almost in accord with the Frontline States. Those States are in the process of playing a very important role in all this. The Frontline States are no longer a monopoly of the South African government. The visit to Mozambique broke that monopoly. We now have the right to say that we are here, we talk to various persons, and this is our message to the people. This is their message to us. And, diplomatically and politically speaking, this is an important moment. It will make them very angry but that is not bad. We are ahead at this moment, I think.

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