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12 February 1985

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CAMEROON

SUPREME SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FRIENDSHIP VISIT

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 5 Dec 84 pp 1,3

[Article by Quentin Otabela: "Friendship Visit by a Parliamentary Delegation of the Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] A delegation from the Supreme Soviet, the parliament of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, (USSR) arrived at Yaounde this morning at 8:15 for a visit of friendship, until 13 December.

Nine members strong, including two officials of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and led by a member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet delegation will be met by the Honorable Salomon Tandeng Muna, president of the National Assembly. During their stay they will be escorted by a delegation of Cameroon deputies led by Mayi Matip Theodore, first vice president of the National Assembly.

A Soviet parliamentary delegation, composed of seven members of the Supreme Soviet and two officials of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, arrived this morning at Yaounde for a friendship visit, until 13 December. The Soviet deputies, led by M. Chakirov Miktat Zakirovich, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, will be met by a Cameroon delegation led by Theodore Mayi Matip, first vice president of the National Assembly. The plan for their stay includes visits to the provinces in the Far North, the East, the SouthWest, and on the Coast, as well as meetings with several members of the government. The arrival of this parliamentary group in Cameroon approximately 6 months after the visit to Moscow of a similar Cameroon mission, falls within the scope of interparliamentary relations which Cameroon maintains with a certain number of countries in the world for the purpose of promoting a mutual knowledge of parliamentary procedures and to reinforce friendship between peoples. The Soviet deputies will thus have the opportunity to know Cameroon better, its developmental efforts, and the status of projects enjoying USSR financing. Armed with the lessons they will have drawn from the functioning of our Assembly, the dynamism of our economy and society, and the feeling that the Cameroon authorities have for Soviet cooperation, our illustrious guests will be better able to understand, even influence, future relations between their country and ours.

Discovering Cameroon

Today, after arrival at the Yaounde airport at 8:15, the Soviet delegation will pay a courtesy call on the Honorable Salomon Tandeng Muna, president of the Assembly, followed by a working session at 16:00 with the deputies. There will be a dinner in their honor at 19:30 by President Muna and the evening will end with a recreational cultural event. In addition to the numerous visits to several members of the government, during their travels throughout our provinces the Soviet deputies will meet the governors of the East, the Far North, the Coast and the South as well as with a few of the traditional authorities of these regions. This trip will also permit them to see the wealth of tourist attractions in Cameroon (Arts and Crafts Center, Waza Park, Palace of the Sultan Bamoun) and several industrial and agricultural achievements.

1500 Elected Members

The USSR parliament, the Supreme Soviet, is elected for 5 years and is made up of approximately 1500 members including 767 for the soviet of the Union in charge of general interests, and 750 for the soviet of nationalities which represents local aspects. The deputies are elected by secret ballot on the basis of universal equal and direct suffrage. The deputy members of the Supreme Soviet must render an account of their work and the work of the Supreme Soviet to the electors and the latter can remove them from office before the end of their mandate. The presidium of the Supreme Soviet, headed by its president, the chief of state, has 21 members and 32 committees. The Supreme Soviet is responsible for all matters dealing with the constitution, the admission and the formation of new republics and autonomous regions, the formation of the council of ministers, the approval of economic and social development plans as well as the state budget, the election of the Supreme Court and, finally, the nomination of the public prosecutor. It should be noted that, in addition to the Supreme Soviet, which is the supreme parliamentary authority of the USSR, there are also local soviets (around 50,000) whose number of deputies exceeds 2 million.

9772

CSO: 3419/222

KENYA

OPEC LOAN TO AID CROP PRODUCTION

Nairobi THE KENYAN TIMES in English 31 Dec 84 p 16

[Article by Enos Nyagah]

[Text]

FARMERS and entrepreneurs will benefit from shs. 45 million Opec Fund for International Development loan to the Kenya government, the chairman of the Kenya Commercial Bank, Dr. Benjamin E. Kipkorir, said yesterday.

The agreement signed in Vienna, Austria, last week will be on-lent to Kenyan small farmers and small-scale enterprises engaged in agriculture and agro-industry, manufacturing and transport sectors of the economy.

The loan is the second line of credit which the Opec Fund for International Development have extended through the Kenya government and which the Kenya Commercial Bank group have executed as the agent.

It now brings to a total of shs. 90 million, funds which have been provided to KCB by Opec to cater for specifically small-scale enterprises in the country.

Dr. Kipkorir said that emphasis will, however, be placed on projects which seek and have the potential to expand the production of agricultural commodities, manufactured goods or the creation of other goods and services.

The funds provided by

Opec fund through Kenya Commercial Bank group under the first loan agreement involving US \$5 million, proved attractive to smaller scale entrepreneurs and were quickly committed to help finance the bank's customers largely in rural areas.

The Kenya Commercial Bank plans to distribute the funds now being made available through the second loan to eligible projects in all parts of the country, the chairman added.

The delegation that represented Kenya during the negotiation and signing of the loan agreement was led by the chairman of KCB, Dr. B. E. Kipkorir and included Mr. Alfred Vienna, the director of external aid in the ministry of Finance and Planning, Mr. E. K. Mathiu, chief manager of Kenya Commercial Finance Company Ltd., and Mr. D. K. Ameyo, a state counsel.

Meanwhile, Dr. Kipkorir has wished President Moi, a long and healthy life so that he can continue to guide Kenya in the dynamic spirit of peace, love and unity. He has also sent goodwill greetings to all customers and well wishers of the KCB and its subsidiaries.

KENYA

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO CONTROL FINANCIAL SECTOR

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 14 Dec 84 pp 22, 27

[Text] THE collapse of Rural Urban coincided with the presentation of a bill in parliament seeking to give the government more powers to run mismanaged financial institutions. On the day Rural Urban was closed last Wednesday, the amendment bill appeared on the order paper of parliamentary business but was not debated. The bill seeks to empower the Central Bank to appoint managers to take over the running of banks or financial institutions which are being conducted in a manner detrimental to the interests of depositors or the public. It says that with the approval of the minister for finance, the Central Bank will appoint a person who in the opinion of the bank is competent to advise the bank or financial institution on the necessary remedial measures. The bank or financial institution will also be required to submit its business to the Central Bank or a person appointed to assume control of all facilities for the effective management and conduct of its affairs.

The bill seems to be part of the government's efforts to exercise stricter control and supervision in the financial sector. First to be considered was the insurance industry where the government recently introduced a bill with this objective in mind. But some of the provisions met with stiff resistance from within the industry, prompting the government to withdraw it for further amendments. The original insurance amendment bill went a little further, however, as it provides for the office of a commissioner of insurance to act as the government's watchdog over the industry. As a means of ensuring the efficient management of insurance com-

panies, the bill had empowered the commissioner to approve the appointment of the principal officer in a company. But following protests from members of the industry that this would amount to an infringement of the rights of managements to choose their own officers, this particular provision was excluded from the amended version of the bill. Despite continued protests, however, some of which were echoed by MPs in parliament, the rest of the powers of the commissioner were retained. Among them, the commissioner will be empowered, in cases of suspected contravention of the act by members of the industry, to ask for information about the member's affairs, issue directions restricting dealings with their assets, prohibit particular transactions and with the minister's approval, order an investigation into their affairs.

The banking act already provides for the inspectorate division of the Central Bank to inspect the affairs of a bank or financial institution without prior notice and institute legal proceedings against those found to be flouting the banking act. The new bill is therefore an indication that this has been seen as serving only the purpose of safeguarding the law without necessarily ensuring the protection of those whose deposits have been jeopardised by poor management. If the bill is passed in parliament and if the Central Bank implements its proposed wide-ranging measures aimed at greater supervision over the banking industry, it is expected that the financial sector as a whole will eventually reach a stage where only the efficient institutions will survive. ■

KENYA

BRIEFS

POLITICAL DETAINEES RELEASED--FOUR detainees whose families early this year unsuccessfully challenged in the high court their continued detention were on Wednesday released by President Daniel arap Moi. In his Jamhuri Day speech the president announced he had set free those detainees who had reformed while under detention. The four were two former MPs, Mr. Koigi wa Wamwere (Nakuru North) and Mr. George Anyona (Kitutu East) and two former Kenyatta University College lecturers, Mr. Edward Oyugi and Mr. Kamonji Wachira. The families of the four detainees had filed a suit in the high court in March challenging the commissioner of prisons to show cause why they should not be released. The suit was however thrown out by the chief justice, Mr. Alfred Simpson. With the release of the four, there now remains three more detainees in Kenya: Mr. Raila Odinga, the son of the former vice-president, Mr. Oginga Odinga, who was detained soon after the August 1982 abortive coup; Mr. Atieno MakOnyango, a Nairobi journalist, also detained soon after the attempted coup, and Mr. Mwangi Stephen Mureithi, a former deputy director of the special branch of the Kenya police. Mureithi was the first person to be detained by the Moi government. [Excerpt] [Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 14 Dec 84 p 9]

OIL CONSUMPTION DOWN--Kenya may soon enter into several other oil exploration agreements in other parts of the country. In the meantime, the Government's emphasis on energy conservation is continuing to show the desired results. For example, in 1980 Kenya's export earnings from coffee and tea, the two major foreign exchange earners, could finance about one-half of the nation's oil imports. In 1983, however, about two-thirds of the country's oil imports bill could be financed from the same source. This has been achieved through a gradual reduction in the quantity of oil imported and an improvement in earnings from tea. This is despite the fact that the Kenya shilling was devalued in 1982 and the value of the US dollar has considerably appreciated. Meanwhile, the demand for petroleum products continued to decline. It fell from 2,284,000 tonnes in 1982 to 2,158,600 tonnes in 1983, when it was 34.5 per cent below the 1980 peak of 3,296,900 tonnes of petroleum products actually imported into the country. Besides, the share of oil products in total energy consumption fell from 82 per cent in 1980 to 75 per cent in 1983. Indications are that it is falling further. On the other hand, the import bill for petroleum products remained immense--a mind-boggling K£342.3 million in 1983, 52.7 per cent of the total value of exports. In 1980, however, the percentage was higher at 53.8. [Excerpt] [Nairobi JAMHURI ECONOMIC REVIEW in English Dec 84 p 21]

CSO: 3400/421

PEOPLE MUST COMBAT GROWTH OF 'BIG BROTHER' GOVERNMENT

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 31 Dec 84 p 9

[Editorial by Yvan Martial: "Deliver Us From Fear"]

[Text] A million nonpoliticians cannot continue to endure without stumbling under the yoke of some hundreds of politicians, as if the latter had become the masters of the country and the former their slaves, with the iron chains having been replaced by others that are invisible but just as paralyzing.

All you have to do is open your eyes to perceive how fearful Mauritians have become, afraid to displease this "big brother" who ends up knowing everything and is capable of anything. The government employee no longer dares to breathe for fear of offending today's or tomorrow's prince. The wise approach is thus not to do anything, because he who does nothing makes no mistakes: the files accumulate, no one dares to take the slightest initiative, even the most inconsequential. The most urgent projects mark time.

For example, the sugar industry, despite its critical situation, hardly made any progress in 1984. Reports have followed the master plans, and reform plans have followed the modernization and restructuring plans. Under this deluge of words, the country's backbone industry is crossing the threshold into 1985 under the same conditions as for 1984. In 3 or 4 months, we will begin to hear the appeal of sugar refineries lacking liquid assets.

The private sector is no better off. It knows that the government has an arsenal of regulations, taxation, and authorization measures on which enterprises depend at last resort for the whiff of oxygen that keeps them going. What owner today can boast of the good health of his enterprise unless he is quite sure of enjoying the favor of the prince. However, that exactly means a servile attitude and not the noble stance of a breaker of chains praised by history. Who in Mauritius today wants to play hero? It is much easier to retreat into your shell and wait for the end of the storm.

However, the fact is that there will be no end of the storm if everyone retreats into his shell and leaves the field free for the politicians. If the latter are seeing bent backs, they will be encouraged to be even more fearsome. They will change their mind if they find Mauritians determined not to give them a free hand.

Very happily, several sectors demonstrated in 1984 that they will not easily submit to being plucked. First of all, there is the press, which the

government wanted to muzzle in revenge, because the government could no longer stand the opposition criticism against the ministerial purchases and trips. Though the 24-percent unfortunately aroused little reaction, even though it strangled the press, the journalists, with only a few exceptions, rose up as one and united against the gag deposit. The government then had to retreat and present a more acceptable law. The press's victory was unfortunately saddened by the loss of Dr Philippe Forget, its most precious asset.

In the wake of the journalists, it fell on the leaders of the religious secondary schools and all who believe in pluralism in education to oppose a government trying quite simply to snuff out these academic institutions. Here also, the reaction was strong enough so that the politicians did not win out. These institutions were able to retain a minimum of autonomy, and keep their 60-year-old teachers and foreign religious personnel.

The Sugar Authority came out initially with a clearly intolerable approach. It was nothing less than a disguised expropriation, with the owner keeping the titles to the property but the Sugar Authority controlling the levers of control. The directors would have been simply carrying out orders. The reaction was effective enough so that that body was to become a center of control, oversight and information, even though its authority suffered a passing blow.

The debate on the Companies Bill showed that the government had grasped the lesson. Instead of presenting the concerned sectors with a fait accompli, as had been done at the beginning of the year, it had the intelligence and wisdom to first submit the draft bill to these sectors. The latter had the time to study the rather voluminous document and to point out to the authorities the flaws and difficulties. The opposition raised an outcry on the pretext that the government was yielding to certain pressures. However, common sense prevailed, for it is easier to later strengthen a too lenient law than to revive economic activity strangled by arbitrary regulation.

At the same time, the bill on insurance is undergoing quiet examination by representatives of the private and public sectors. We hope that the insurance companies will not have to carry out a "sit-in." The journalists would not have had to do so either if the government had first sought a dialogue rather than regarding them as an element who could be ignored.

Thus, there has been some progress. From a government that at the beginning of the year was shut into its ivory tower, despite some appeals for national unity, we have progressed to a government that has begun to engage in dialogue. Only good can result from dialogue. The government has everything to gain from dialogue and launching trial balloons to the appropriate sectors, rather than taking a bad direction from the start. It is never pleasant to have to retrace your steps. Having launched the trial balloon, the government can await the fallout and reactions, and take the decisions that will receive active approval with full knowledge of the facts.

The opposition politicians must, in turn, show that they are capable, in the interest of the country, of rising above futile partisan or personality squabbles. Political divisions are tolerable, at most, on the eve of

important elections. However, the rest of the time we must create together a better Mauritius, a Mauritius that is a better provider, since it now has a million people.

The opposition's attitude toward the Dulloo parliamentary committee to investigate drug effects in Mauritius will be indicative. Mauritius, which is suffering a revival of drugs, will not understand if at a time when a strategy is being developed to combat this affliction the opposition decides not to cooperate.

The nonpoliticians have until now depended too much on the politicians to accomplish their task. The attitude of resignation is no longer acceptable. Each has his role to play in his particular sector. Each must be attentive to his rights and his duties. This requires that each vocational sector must be able to mobilize its forces at any time the need arises. Also, we must no longer be afraid to make known to everyone the serious problems that this or that sector is facing. It is possible that what some may not be able to achieve within four walls, public opinion may be able to achieve if it decides that the cause is just and that it merits everyone's support.

Finally, it matters little who wins or loses as long as Mauritius gains. This victory of a more prosperous because more free Mauritius will be achieved if everyone strives to fulfil his mission to his best ability.

For that, however, we must overcome fear. We must have the courage to approach the other with confidence. The government must know that by treating its citizens like slaves, it will not obtain a slave output. The opposition must always remember that it is expected to demonstrate that it is a credible alternative, and must therefore accept cooperation with the existing government when that is possible, and not engage in a systematic and destructive opposition. The nonpoliticians must realize that freedom does not fall ready-made from the sky. It is necessary to fight to achieve it, and fight to keep it. Whoever is not prepared to go to prison to defend his rights is not worthy to have them. He is not emancipated. He is still a slave. Mauritius must not continue to be a slave to fear in the coming year also.

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CSO: 3419/239

PROGRESS OF PRC CULTURAL AGREEMENT DISCUSSED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 29 Dec 84 pp 1,4

[Excerpt] The Chinese and Mauritian delegations, led respectively by Lu Zhixian, deputy minister of culture, and R. Goordyai, principal secretary of the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs, held a working session yesterday at which they concluded that the 2-year agreement (1985-1986) between China and Mauritius can be carried out in full.

The two delegations studied the various sections of this cultural protocol, which was signed for the Mauritian Government by the minister of education and cultural affairs, Armoogum Parsooramen, during a visit to Peking this year. The protocol covers, among other things, exchange of publications, television programs, and culinary exhibitions, the organization of a Chinese film festival in Mauritius, a tour of gymnasts and boxers, tours by Chinese and Mauritian journalists, and scholarships.

The Mauritian officials also presented further requests to the Chinese delegation, including requests for an increase in scholarships granted by the PRC, and Mandarin-language teachers to train Mauritian personnel. In regard to these requests, Lu Zhixian replied that he would submit them to his government on his return, and that an answer would be sent through the Chinese Embassy.

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CSO: 3419/239

MOZAMBIQUE

FIRST PHASE OF CABO DELGADO PROSPECTING FINISHED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] The results of the first phase of oil prospecting carried out by the French company CGG, in Mocimboa da Praia, Cabo Delgado Province, paid for by the American firm ESSO, are considered promising according to the view expressed by our country's minister of mineral resources Abdul Magid Osman, who visited the site this week.

However, the head of the Mineral Resources Ministry made a point of stating that the final conclusions as to whether or not there is oil on that site will be impossible to prove until after the first drillings, an activity that will be starting during the second half of next year.

In fact, the first phase of the oil prospecting work that has now ended consisted of seismic investigation of the region, so as subsequently to establish the exact location for the drilling.

This preliminary work was done long before the time agreed upon, owing to the efforts expended both by the team of French technicians and the Mozambican workers who were members of it.

The seismic survey of the region began in January of this year and was carried out in the area contained between the Rovuma River and the district of Mecufi, south of the city of Pemba.

With regard to the slowness that this work entails, Minister Magid Osman commented: "It is not something that can be resolved in 2 or 3 years." He gave a reminder that, in the North Sea of Europe, which is now an area with large production, the oil was not discovered until after many borings had been made.

The minister of mineral resources also claimed that it was because of the good work done at Cabo Delgado that the Mozambican Government signed a contract with AMOCO for a probe at the mouth of the Zambeze River and, with British Petroleum (BP), a contract for off-shore prospecting, that is, on the ocean platform.

"We think that, in the future, based on the way in which this work has proceeded, other oil companies will be interested in signing prospecting contracts,"

remarked Abdul Magid who, during his visit to Cabo Delgado, was accompanied by the director of the National Hydrocarbons Enterprise and a representative from ESSO; and in Mocimboa da Praia, he met with the director of the province, Army Gen Alberto Joaquim Chipande.

The minister of mineral resources also claimed that the visit served to "survey the situation completely, particularly checking on the progress of the cooperation between the provincial structural agencies and the French company, and also finding out how the work was done for coordination between the central structures and ESSO."

2909

CSO: 3442/147

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR'S EVO FERNANDES DISCUSSES LIBERATION STRUGGLE, SUCCESSES

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 24, 27 Dec 84

[Report on interview with Evo Fernandes, secretary general of the Mozambican National Resistance, by Paradela de Abreu, in Lisbon, date not supplied]

[24 Dec 84 p 2]

[Text] "Article 7, No 3, of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic recognizes the right of people to rebel against all forms of oppression, specifically against colonialism."

"They can call us armed bandits, but we consider ourselves freedom fighters." This is how Evo Fernandes, secretary general of the Mozambican National Resistance (RENAMO [MNR]) began a long interview granted exclusively to O DIA.

Almost every day, for a very long time, the Portuguese media have been reporting on the war in Mozambique between RENAMO and FRELIMO, but these are isolated news items--an attack, an ambush, formal statements by the Maputo government, RENAMO communiques or official positions taken by Pretoria (South Africa).

Given this type of sporadic information, propaganda and counterpropaganda, the Portuguese have no way of obtaining an accurate idea of reality in Mozambique. Above all, there is great confusion about the Incomati accords, recently so blown up both in the national and international press and from which apparently nothing useful or constructive has resulted.

Taking advantage of a trip to Lisbon by the RENAMO secretary general, O DIA decided to interview him, with the sole purpose of giving the readers a clear picture of the current situation in Mozambique. This interview will enable the Portuguese to reflect on concrete data, and the nation's centers of political decision will have reason to reflect.

Evo Fernandes sought to summarize the history of Mozambique. Although it was a Portuguese colony for several centuries, its current geographical territory was defined at the Conference of Berlin at the end of the 19th century, just as, incidentally, all the African territories that belonged to the European powers were also defined.

"Within these territorial limits has lived, for many centuries, a population which we can estimate today at about 10 million people," Fernandes noted, "considering that the most recent population census was conducted by the Portuguese administration in 1970 and came up with 9,500,000 inhabitants.

"It should be remembered, however, that among the Mozambican people there are different languages and different religions. So there is a cultural diversity. It can be stated objectively that there are at least 12 languages. Regarding religion, about 3 million inhabitants are Arabs who follow the Sunni line (which predominates, for example, in Oman, a Persian Gulf emirate, in contrast to the religious line followed by Khomeini, of Iran, which is Shiite). About 1.5 million Mozambicans are Christians, owing largely to the missionary activities of the Portuguese, and the rest--about 5 million--are animists.

Respect for Various Cultures

"In the picture which I have described briefly here," the secretary general continued, "it is obvious that there is great cultural diversity, embodied in communities which have their native chiefs("regulos") and their own common law. This is a reality which should not be attacked impetuously or altered by decree.

"FRELIMO accuses us of supporting the "regulos," attempting to insinuate in this way that we go by colonial rules. The accusation is absurd and not very intelligent, but it derives from the communist philosophy which the Maputo government has outlined.

"In effect, Samora Machel approved a program, designated 'Operation Production,' a program copied from another one which the Red Khmers carried out, violently, in Cambodia. We are all familiar with the notorious forced dislocations of populations which Stalin organized in the Soviet Union.

"This is what FRELIMO, in an irrational and childish acceptance of Soviet and Chinese methods, intended and intends to do in Mozambique. It is clear that this policy dictated by Maputo provoked the rebellion among the people.

"Here we have, Fernandes explained, "one of the reasons for FRELIMO's failure at the national level and one of the reasons for our success. Whereas FRELIMO violates and attacks the culture and traditions of various Mozambican cultural communities, we defend and respect them. Hence the RENAMO guerrillas move among the people like fish in the water."

When O DIA asked for an example and a current picture of the Mozambican economy, Fernandes explained that the forced transfers of people to which he had referred were aimed, according to a FRELIMO plan, at creating "communal villages for agricultural production, except that," he continued, "aside from being moved around by force, the peasants in the communal villages are not paid wages, but are only given some food for their subsistence. It is a regime of slavery, here at the end of the 20th century, imposed by the mindless and psychotic government of Maputo."

Verge of Bankruptcy

"Regarding the economic situation, I can say the following: in 1973, the Mozambican economy ranked eighth in Africa. Today, in 1984, Mozambique is one of the 12 poorest countries in the world, a part of what is already being called the 'fourth world,' surpassing in poverty the area known as the Third World. When FRELIMO points to the drought (the lack of rainfall) as the reason for this situation, this is demagoguery and mendacity. The economic collapse of Mozambique began in 1975, with the application of the Marxist rules.

"Mozambique is on the verge of bankruptcy. It suspended payments early last year and the foreign debt is currently about \$2 billion (about 320 million meticals). In 1983, exports declined 40 percent in relation to 1982, at current prices, and it is predicted that this year (1984) they will decline 60 percent from 1983.

"The phenomenon of the black market in currency is the best barometer to measure the situation. Officially, in Maputo, \$1.00 is equal to 42 meticals (the national currency); in the black market, \$1.00 is worth 4,200 meticals. This is the pure truth: 100 times as high!

"The only reason Mozambique is not yet bankrupt," the secretary general continued, "is that France and Belgium made an agreement with Maputo that the debt would be paid off over 11 years, with a 5-year grace period. Financial interests override world geostrategic policy.

"We note that it is the West," Fernandes stressed, "which is providing food aid to Maputo. Obviously we do not question the humanitarian intent of this aid, but we want to alert the West to monitor its destination. In effect, what is happening is that most of the food is going to the armed forces and the rest is being sold to the people and not given away. Thus the food aid offered to Maputo is turned into a form of high-level corruption, in which the ruling class is involved."

Democracy, Fundamentalism and Nationalism

We said to Evo Fernando that one of the accusations put forth in the FRELIMO propaganda--and repeated in a certain segment of the Portuguese press--is that RENAMO does not have an ideology.

The MNR secretary general replied that "the movement is not a political party, which, by definition, must display an ideological label and state its position on the Right, Center or Left.

"It is a matter of a popular mass movement whose military arm is RENAMO and which absolutely rejects a totalitarian, cruel and brutal dictatorship, personified in Samora Machel and institutionalized by the FRELIMO regime, as a single party with a Soviet and Marxist affiliation.

"In any event, the movement is guided by certain principles which are, obviously, ideological principles. When we win the final victory, we plan to hold a congress, out of which will come a party, or even two parties. The important thing is

the basis and the justification for our struggle, which is founded in the democratic ideal, in fundamentalism and in nationalism."

Asked to explain these three principles more fully, Evo Fernandes said:

"Democratic, because we want a pluralistic society based on dialogue, which is impossible in a monolithic totalitarian regime like the present one.

"Fundamentalist, because we want to respect the national traditions of a society which speaks several languages and professes several faiths. Obviously, the official language is and will continue to be Portuguese. But for peaceful progress and consolidation, one must respect history and not flout it. We reject the Marxist interpretation of history, just as we reject the violation of the cultural values and traditions. This is not conservatism. On the contrary, it is true revolution: to build a state of law, a modern state, in which the traditional institutions and objective realities evolve through the progress of the economic and social dynamic itself. One cannot simply pass a decree and tell an Arab that he is no longer an Arab or a Christian that he is no longer a Christian, just because communism is atheistic--much less impose such a decree by force.

"This would be reactionary brutality, just as everything is reactionary which goes against human rights and the basic freedoms of citizens. This, precisely, is our concept of fundamentalism, which has a lot to do with the humanist concept.

"Today, in the modern world, the most reactionary and conservative parties are the communist parties, both in cultural and ecological terms.

"Nationalist," Evo Fernandes stressed, "because we demand that Mozambique must be an independent and sovereign nation for all Mozambicans, one in which everyone feels national pride in having been born in this land, regardless of his religion or traditional language. We demand a state of law, where citizens feel they are protected and defended, not oppressed and enslaved.

"These are the three basic principles for which we are fighting and which govern our revolution, the revolution of the future. The first African revolution can be said to have taken place at the end of the last [second] world war, with the independence that came of the Yalta accords in 1944. The second African revolution will be for human rights, for freedoms, for national rights. This is why our people, under the leadership of Afonso Dhlakama, president of RENAMO, are warring against the regime of Samora Machel."

5 Million Mozambicans Liberated

Fernandes talked about the war. We asked him about the war situation, support, possibilities, the future.

The MNR secretary general explained that RENAMO currently divides the territory into three zones: liberated, controlled and war zones.

"The liberated zones," he explained, "are those where the movement is installed with its own civil and military structures, and there is a liaison ('mujiba')

between the local chief ('regulo') and RENAMO. In these liberated zones, FRELIMO has no possibility of penetration. Liberated Mozambican territory includes the north of Gaza Province, eastern Inhambane Province, almost all of Manica and Sofala provinces, eastern Tete Province and practically all of Zambezia Province. In these regions, the first to be liberated, there are between 4 and 5 million Mozambicans--half the total population.

"What we call controlled zones cover the rest of the country, except for urban centers and international paths of communication. There are areas where the MNR is not yet well enough implanted and where FRELIMO can launch attacks, using helicopters, tanks and planes. Nonetheless, the last large-scale operation by FRELIMO, designated 'Operation Cabana,' was in the middle of last year. This year they have conducted only one important operation, in the zone of Inhambane.

"However, for the first time since the war began, they did not conduct any operation this 25 Septemebr, which is significant, because this has been the traditional date for major FRELIMO attacks. They wanted to mark the date on which the colonial war began--25 September 1964. Today, FRELIMO is in the position of defending the urban centers and the vital communications paths.

[27 Dec 84, pp 13,14]

[Text] In Part 1 of this interview, published in the last issue of O DIA, RENAMO Secretary General Evo Fernandes explained the cultural and religious composition of his country (Moslems, Christians and animists), the current economic situation and the corruption resulting from the food aid from the West, the ideological principles which govern RENAMO (the military arm of the popular revolt) and the political-military division of the territory into three zones.

Regarding this last point, Evo Fernando talked about the liberated zones and controlled zones. We begin this second and last part of the interview with the war zones. The three types of zones are marked on the map accompanying today's text. Analyzing the map and noting RENAMO'S strong implantation in the land, one can conclude that the Maputo government has no future. The Western powers must understand this; in particular, South Africa must understand this.

In effect, any large-scale foreign investment in Mozambique or any unilateral negotiations with Maputo which exclude RENAMO are doomed to failure, because FRELIMO no longer controls the country, despite all the foreign aid.

"In actual fact," Evo Fernandes told us, "the Maputo-Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia) and Beira-Zimbabwe rail lines and the Zimbabwe-Malawi highway are defended by 5,000 Zimbabwean soldiers and 7,000 Tanzanian soldiers. As its military command and staff, FRELIMO has about 1,000 Cubans, 850 Soviet advisors, 80 North Korean advisors and 120 East Germans."

The RENAMO secretary general asked: "Is there any legitimacy to a government and regime which is supposed to govern 10 million inhabitants, but which has to rely on international assistance for their security?"

"Except that the people are not with the regime or with the government. If they were, RENAMO could not exist. This is what Pretoria must finally understand. The military arm of the people, our guerrillas, are all Mozambicans. We do not want nor do we need to internationalize our forces; we do not need foreign bases.

"What we call war zones are the paths of communication which I mentioned, the urban centers and their environs," Evo Fernandes explained, "because they are the only ones that merit this designation. The FRELIMO troops refuse to fight in the jungle and their commanders do not force them to fight in the jungle because, once there, they [the commanders] could be killed by their own men, which has happened frequently.

"After they kill their commanders, the soldiers desert. Not all of them come over to RENAMO; some of them organize in gangs of armed outlaws, pillaging and raping, turning into thieves and murderers. But I think that the social upheaval and traumas of a war of liberation always give rise to such phenomena," Fernandes observed, continuing his explanation to the Portuguese people about what is actually happening in Mozambique.

No Lack of Military Power

"This year, FRELIMO received 48 MiG-21 planes, with the respective Soviet pilots and technicians, and 2 spy planes, also with Soviet crews; these planes have highly sophisticated electronic equipment which even South Africa does not have.

"This equipment is much more advanced than that of the celebrated American U-2's, which could photograph the ground from extremely high altitudes. With this sophisticated equipment, these two planes which Russia has provided to FRELIMO can detect any military movement on the ground. In military parlance, they are called electronic planes."

Evo Fernandes' whole life is devoted to his country and to his war of liberation, and he did not want to go into other areas of conflict in the world, but this reporter has an obligation to inform the readers that, a short time ago, the United States sent a squadron into Nicaraguan waters to prevent delivery of Soviet MiG-21 planes to that country. It is odd that South Africa does not appear to be concerned about this air force, manned by Russians, a few kilometers from its borders, but it is assumed that some of Pretoria's strategists think that, by having a pro-Soviet cordon around their country, they might win Western sympathy and support and thus be able to maintain their internal racial policy--a strategy which defies common sense and logic, but it exists.

In addition to this air power which FRELIMO does not control or even have the technicians to do so, Maputo "regularly receives 'Antonov' cargo planes; they come in from Tanzania, carrying huge quantities of war materiel, such as tanks, helicopters and heavy artillery. FRELIMO does not lack military power. What it lacks," stressed the MNR secretary general, "is human capability."

"FRELIMO's so-called armed forces are a fiction. Maputo's own secret services estimate that 20 percent of the troops would desert the first time the capital is attacked."

Through documents to which O DIA has had access, this reporter could easily verify that RENAMO has informants both in the area of the Central Committee and among many of the FRELIMO armed forces commanders.

"Despite this military potential," Fernando continued, "FRELIMO lost the first initiative. It does not show any offensive capacity. The forces are strongly concentrated in the urban centers, in a defensive strategy, and they are seeking to protect the paths of communication which are under constant attack by RENAMO. This is where the problem of the foreign cooperants arises."

FRELIMO Kills Cooperants

"In its international propaganda, Maputo accuses us of attacking cooperants, particularly Portuguese cooperants. Thus us strictly untrue. RENAMO attacks the communications paths or mines certain segments of these paths. We have absolutely no idea who is traveling in the columns under heavy FRELIMO military escort or who sets off a mine," Fernandes explained.

"In this regard, we have repeatedly announced that Mozambique is in a state of war and hence that cooperants are responsible for their own safety. We know that all the foreign governments have drawn up evacuation plans for their cooperants, but the Portuguese Government has not done this yet; there is not even any life insurance planned for the Portuguese cooperants.

"We have great historical and sentimental ties with the Portuguese, but we have no way of knowing who will step on a mine or who is inside a physical target that we consider strategic or military.

"Besides," Fernandes continued, "FRELIMO itself, through its special forces, has ordered the murder of cooperants in a vain attempt to arouse international antipathy toward RENAMO.

"The most obvious case of this grim FRELIMO tactic was that of the two Italian cooperants who were reported to have disappeared last September. On 6 October, FRELIMO's Security Minister Sergio Vieira publicly stated and informed the Italian Government that the two cooperants had been captured by RENAMO and decapitated.

"We immediately demanded that Maputo authorize the Italian Government to conduct an inquiry and we placed ourselves at the disposal of the Italian authorities, to interrogate us and to conduct the necessary investigation where they wished, specifically in the area indicated by Sergio Vieira. Maputo refused. Faced with Rome's insistence and our willingness to assist the Italian Government, FRELIMO first presented the body of an Italian, shot to death (not decapitated) and then another body, which was not that of an Italian. The Rome government then presented a formal protest to Maputo, recognizing that this had not been the work of RENAMO.

"The resort to such desperate propaganda is typical of FRELIMO, itself desperate because it only controls the large urban centers and the paths of communication to the outside. There is no national government in Maputo; it is an occupation government which is holding on only because it receives massive military support from Russia, Cuba, the GDR, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. It is an occupation government which does not hesitate to use chemical warfare. During the droughts, FRELIMO ordered the poisoning of water wells in the controlled zones (not in the liberated zones, to which it no longer has access). The world must be told about this," concluded Evo Fernandes.

Regarding military support, we asked the MNR secretary general if it was isolated or if it also received foreign support. Fernandes stressed that "a liberation movement which defends human rights and basic civil liberties, which fights against a totalitarian and inhumane regime like FRELIMO, naturally arouses the sympathy of many countries which follow the same principles for which we are fighting.

"So RENAMO has had the support of some countries which, obviously, I cannot name," he stressed, "but this is primarily moral and diplomatic support, which has helped us to conduct, expand and intensify our struggle. However, most of the weapons we use have been captured from FRELIMO troops. The war has already gone on for several years, long enough to obtain great quantities of war materiel from the enemy. Today we have more than 2,000 well-armed soldiers, but, as I said earlier, RENAMO is the military arm of the people. Our great strength comes from the people, which also gives us legitimacy. We have legitimacy on our side, against Maputo's illegitimate 'legality.' To be broken, the law must be legitimate.

"This is what the Western powers and, particularly, South Africa must understand. Nothing will happen in Mozambique without RENAMO's participation," Fernandes declared, adding: "We do not receive military support of any kind from South Africa. Following the Incomati Accords between Pretoria and Maputo, a joint military commission was formed to monitor the borders. Even Samora Machel and Jacinto Veloso admit that, up to now, no war materiel has crossed the borders."

Power Struggle

We told Fernandes that FRELIMO accuses the MNR of being an organization commanded by whites.

The MNR secretary general smiled and said: "The FRELIMO propaganda does not measure its words"; he explained that "less than 45 percent of the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Maputo government itself are black.

"All of us in RENAMO are Mozambicans who were born in Mozambique," he added. "Look at Jacinto Veloso, a member of the FRELIMO Central Committee Political Bureau, a member of the president's cabinet and Samora Machel's representative at the Incomati Accords; he is white and was born in Portugal, precisely, in Santa Comba Dao!

"Afonso Dhlakama, president of the Mozambican National Resistance and commander in chief of RENAMO, is black; he is a man who is going to surprise the statesmen of the world. He has the soul of a statesman. Moderate, thoughtful and intelligent, he will be one of the most important African leaders of our generation.

"Also regarding the Mozambicans, white or black, who have gone to Portugal," Fernandes continued, "Machel told President Ramalho Eanes and former Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao that he wanted all the Mozambicans to come home. That statement was broadcast on Portuguese television in October 1983. It is the only point on which we are in agreement with Samora Machel. However," he added, "Jacinto Veloso has repeatedly made statements to the contrary, contradicting Machel.

"The disagreements are not just between Samora and Veloso, however. The highest organ of the regime (the Political Bureau of the Central Committee) is itself divided. The Portuguese may never have heard of Guebuza, who is also in the president's cabinet, but the power struggle between Guebuza and Machel is unrelenting. The armed forces themselves are divided because both men seek the support of operational commanders. It always happens this way in countries where Russia colonizes and dominates the center of political decision. In this struggle between Guebuza and Machel, the Soviets will have the last word," Fernandes observed.

"I have already explained," the MNR secretary general concluded, "that the war zones are restricted to the major centers, their periphery and the paths of communication to the outside.

"Thus Maputo is a war zone. I will take this opportunity to alert the Portuguese Government that we cannot assume responsibility for the safety of Portuguese cooperants. Maputo is almost surrounded by RENAMO forces and every night there is gunfire in the outlying districts. Everyone knows it. The foreign diplomats who used to spend their weekends in Namacha or Swaziland are no longer traveling by highway. There is no security. To leave Maputo today, you need a heavy military escort.

"Soon, the capital will be completely surrounded. The corruption and the power struggle within FRELIMO will help things along. In the final attack, we know that we can count on most of the FRELIMO troops. The responsibility will lie with the Maputo leaders who sabotaged the Pretoria discussions. The delegation led by Jacinto Veloso applied blackmail: it did not accept any of our proposals, even though, at one point, we agreed to Machel's continuation as president until general elections could be held. We also abandoned the negotiations because, while they were going on, the Maputo press was continuing to call us armed bandits. How could we believe in the good faith of Machel's envoys?

"Peace will come after the final attack on Maputo." Fernandes ended the interview quoting the words of RENAMO president Afonso Dhlakama:

"Peace is not just the absence of war. Peace is an ethical, political and social concept which implies a government of the people, by means of just, general and periodic elections, respect for the national traditions and history, the guarantee of private enterprise and social progress and recognition of basic civil rights. Peace means the reconciliation of the Mozambican family. This is the peace we desire; this is the peace we will make."

6362
CSO: 3442/143

MOZAMBIQUE

REFUGEE AID PROGRAM SET UP FOR RETURNEES FROM MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] A program is being readied in Manica Province to aid thousands of Mozambicans who had emigrated to Zimbabwe in search of food and who are now returning to their places of origin. At the present time, there are 12 centers for Mozambican refugees in that neighboring country, lodging over 72,000 persons. It has been announced that 15 trucks, 10,000 liters of fuel and sizable amounts of corn and hoes would be sent to Manica; but the province's requirements are far greater, and the shipment of more food, seed, production tools and clothing has become important.

Officials from Manica Province disclosed to NOTICIAS that over 306,000 people are facing serious difficulties as a result of the prolonged drought, especially in Machaze, Guro, Sussundenga and Mossurize, among other areas. The population of Manica totals 641,000.

Recently, the Ministry of Home Trade announced that both the northern and far southern parts of Manica Province showed severe problems, simultaneously with the occurrence of a migration movement to Zimbabwe; in addition to which thousands of people have moved to Tete Province (another area seriously stricken by the calamity) in search of better food conditions.

The governor of Manica, Col Manuel Antonio, was of the opinion that the aid to the population hit by the catastrophe should also include means and tools for production, so as to make it possible to produce anything. But Manica Province has problems with the lack of production tools and seed, and it also needs more food assistance.

There is an emergency program that is being directed by the Red Cross of Mozambique, in coordination with the League of Red Cross Associations, in Machaze, and it is planned to have the program cover Mungari.

Col Manuel Antonio also said that Manica Province has nearly 220 small dams which are not being suitably used at present. He said that there was a pressing need to electrify some agricultural units.

Meanwhile, the national director of the Department for Prevention and Combating of Natural Disasters, Amos Mahanjane, announced that CARE (an American organization) would provide Manica with 10,000 liters of fuel, and that perhaps as

early as next month, the Netherlands would donate 23 trucks, 15 of which will be sent to that province, along with sufficient fuel for 3 months.

The Netherlands may supply 5,000 tons of corn, and half of it would be sent to Manica. Another American organization (World Vision International) will provide Mozambique with 10,000 tons of corn, and 4,000 tons of this grain are due to be sent to Manica Province. Sizable numbers of hoes will, moreover, be supplied to Manica to aid farm production.

Nevertheless, the requirements of Manica Province, particularly during this phase wherein thousands of Mozambicans are returning from Zimbabwe, are far greater. Governor Manuel Antonio claimed that it would be an urgent necessity to send more food, to make it possible to aid the population seriously stricken by the calamity.

Another problem is that Manica Province has tremendous difficulty, despite the procurement of means and tools for agricultural production to execute programs aimed at developing production, at the same time that the emergency assistance is going on.

2909

CSO: 3442/147

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PIK BOTHA NKOMATI PLEDGE--Today's edition of NOTICIAS newspaper notes all pledges are positive, but what is important are facts and not words. This is in an editorial on the pledge made by South African President Pieter Botha to implement the Nkomati Accord and see that it is implemented. In fact, NOTICIAS points out, two theories may be considered: either the South African Government does not want to implement the Nkomati Accord, or it finds itself unable to see that it is fully implemented. The editorial notes that while accepting the South African desire as genuine, it is possible that there may be difficulties in controlling forces and sectors which carried out acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique from the very beginning. It adds that this shows that there is still hope that both Mozambicans and South Africans placed in it. But it is not possible to wait much longer, because to wait is to give time to those who murder our people and paint our history with horror and blood, the editorial concludes. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Jan 85]

STATEMENT ON RENAMO--The South African authorities say they are investigating allegations that the group of armed bandits who murdered two British citizens in Ressano Garcia last Sunday sought refuge in South Africa. A communique issued yesterday by the South African Foreign Ministry at the directive of President Pieter Botha says that contacts would be established with Mozambican security authorities within the terms of the Nkomati Accord. The South African Government reiterates in the communique that it will not tolerate violence against Mozambique from its territory and will not hesitate to deal decisively against elements planning or carrying out acts of violence against Mozambique from South African territory or seeking refuge in South Africa after committing acts of violence in Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 18 Jan 85]

NETHERLANDS LOANS--The Netherlands Government has decided to waive interest on all loans given to Mozambique for 1984 and the first half of 1985. The decision was announced to the governor of the Bank of Mozambique by the charge d'affaires of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Maputo. In 1983 the Netherlands Government had already taken a similar decision. Prakash Ratilal, governor of the Bank of Mozambique, told the Netherlands diplomat that the solidarity gesture once again reflects the high degree of understanding for Mozambique's economic and financial situation. The Kingdom of the Netherlands has already given Mozambique gifts amounting to \$70 million, which have been used in different development projects to purchase essential goods. It has also given our country food aid and various loans estimated at \$50 million, for projects in roads, water, energy, and shipping. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 22 Jan 85 MB]

SOVIET FISH DELIVERIES--During the first 8 months of 1984, four Soviet vessels docked at the port of Beira where they unloaded a total of 3,000 metric tons of fish for the Mozambican Fish Export Enterprise. Soviet fishing vessels also caught and handed to our authorities in Beira 90 tons of fish within the framework of economic and technical cooperation signed between the two countries. As part of Mozambique-USSR cooperation, agreements were signed in 1984 in the field of fisheries according to which the USSR will give our country six fishing vessels. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Jan 84 MB]

FRG FOOD AID--On Tuesday, the government of the Federal Republic of Germany approved the granting of 68.3 million marks' worth of food assistance to combat the famine in Mozambique and other African states stricken by the drought. The Mozambican Government will receive food and medicine worth 12.1 million marks. The largest portion of German aid will go to Ethiopia, amounting to 36.6 million marks for the purchase of wheat, edible oil and trucks to supply the population. Concurrently, another 6 million marks will be provided to supply 10,000 tons of wheat that had been promised to Addis Ababa by the FRG minister for economic cooperation, Juergen Warnke, during a visit that he paid to that country on 2 December. Other countries covered by the assistance are Somalia (13 million marks), Sudan (9.2) and the Central African Republic (3.4). The food products and the other assistance will be distributed by international charitable organizations and private FRG agencies and some associated with the Catholic and Lutheran Churches. The reinforcement of the FRG's aid is due to the fact that, based on the predictions made by the international organizations, the food calamity in Africa has not yet reached its most critical point. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Dec 84 p 1] 2909

CSO: 3442/147

NAMIBIA

PAPER VIEWS SIR GEOFFREY'S STATEMENT ON LINKAGE

MB181444 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 9 Jan 85 p 4

[Editorial: "How Now, Howe?"]

[Text] The low profile Britain has maintained over the South-West Africa/Namibia question ended rather lamely, politically speaking, when Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe spoke out last Monday against a linkage between a Cuban withdrawal from Angola and the independence of South-West Africa/Namibia.

We say it was lame because the British diplomat chose Harare in Zimbabwe from which to make a statement, which indicates a renewed interest on the part of this member of the Western contact group in the territory's affairs. Zimbabwe is hardly the place for a Briton to speak on the achievements and formulae for independence.

The linkage of the Cubans in Angola to the independence of the territory is a device jointly agreed on by America as leader of the West, and South Africa as holder of the mandate over the disputed territory. The demand for a Cuban withdrawal has gained stature and apparently coincided with the disbanding of the Western contact group as a vehicle intent on finding a solution to the South-West Africa issue.

As America took the lead with its policy of constructive engagement in southern Africa, Britain, France, and Canada, as members of the contact group, took the opportunity to slip out of the spotlight over South-West Africa.

Now, out of the blue, Sir Geoffrey in Harare jumps back into the ring, condemning the American and South Africa settlement demands and brandishing the 1978 version of Resolution 435 as the wonder formula for South-West Africa/Namibia. And he does this in Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwe where Britain's flame of independence still burns in the hearts of people. The Zimbabwe which is fast becoming the African headquarters for terrorist organizations like SWAPO, while other African states are becoming increasingly critical of Nujoma and his organization.

Was it Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey's Conservative Party leader, who wanted terrorism to be declared an international crime after the Brighton bomb? What about SWAPO?

Without endorsing the American and South African demands over independence and the Cubans, it must be conceded that these two countries have remained in the Namibian political workshop while others jumped ship. The ideal opportunity for Britain to become involved would have been last year, with South Africa's Mr P.W. Botha offer that a Western power could take over responsibility for the mandate.

Instead, Britain passed it off in diplomatic circles with a "He's got a hope". And now, in Zimbabwe, Geoffrey Howe has become a wiseacre.

CSO: 3401/86

NIGERIA

FIRE DESTROYS MANY OFFICES IN IBADAN SKYSCRAPER

AB101155 Lagos NAN in English 1135 GMT 10 Jan 85

[Text] Ibadan, 10 Jan (NAN)—The 25-story Cocoa House, which was built in Ibadan in the early 1960's went up in flames yesterday. A correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) at the scene reports that it took a combined effort of the fire service, officials of the State Water Corporation, the police, military personnel, boy scouts and individuals about six hours to put out the fire.

The correspondent learnt that the fire started on the 16th floor of the skyscraper at about 4:30 p.m. when most workers had closed for the day. A source close to the fire service said that the fire might have been caused by some sparks from a faulty electricity connection.

The state governor, Lt-Col Oladayo Popoola called off his engagements for the day and ordered all officials of the state fire service and water corporation to report at the scene and help put out the fire. Fire-fighting helicopters that arrived from Lagos at about 8:30 p.m. could not offer much help as a result of the intensity of the fire. An official of the fire service blamed the helpless situation on lack of adequate equipment which could have been used to suppress the inferno while it was raging on the top floors.

No estimate had been made on the extent of damage but fire officials believed it would run into millions of naira as many of the offices within the building were razed. These include the Odua Investments Company, the National Bank of Nigeria, the Palm Produce Board and the Cocoa Development Unit.

So far no life has been reported lost but some fire-men sustained slight injuries while attempting to put out the fire.

CSO: 3400/455

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

YOUTH CORPS OFFICER SENTENCED--A former higher stores officer with the NYSC [National Youth Service Corps], Amos Adenuga, has been sentenced to a total of 68 years imprisonment by the Lagos zone of the Special Military Tribunal on the Recovery of Public Property. He was found guilty on a four-count charge of receiving kickbacks, running a private business, and making false declaration of assets. Amos Adenuga is, however, to serve 21 years as the sentences are to run concurrently. Delivering judgment, the chairman of the tribunal, Air Vice Marshal Muktar Muhammad, remarked that the love of money made Amos Adenuga to suppress his religious sentiments. The tribunal also ordered that a total of 2,467,450 naira be forfeited to the Federal Military Government as well as two houses and a hotel complex built for the convict. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Jan 85]

- PRISON CROWDING--The NEW NIGERIAN, in its editorial, stresses the need for the government to decongest the country's prisons. It reaffirms that remanding suspects in prisons for too long without trial is both undesirable and unnecessary. It also believes that granting suspects continuous amnesty on the grounds of overcrowding leaves the society exposed to the sinister activities of criminals. The NEW NIGERIAN suggests that the most effective way to reduce the increasing number of inmates is by bringing suspects to speedy trial. In a similar editorial, the PUNCH advocates the release of some former politicians and those who have not been formally charged for any offense. The paper advises the Federal Government to explain the reasons for the delay. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Jan 85]

CSO: 3400/455

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

FRG DISASTER AID BRINGS CLOSER LINKS TO WEST

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 27 Dec 84 p 5

[Article by "vL": "Sao Tome and Principe Turning to West"]

[Text] Frankfurt, 26 December—The African island nation of Sao Tome and Principe has recognized the Berlin clause. For a good 2 years now, the small, strategically important group of islands in the Gulf of Guinea has been trying to open its doors to the West. Without any restrictions and without debate Sao Tome and Principe has now accepted the Berlin clause in an exchange of diplomatic notes. In its development aid agreements with Third World nations the Bonn government has been insisting on an inclusion of the "Land Berlin" in the text. As a consequence of this acceptance, the first aid shipment of foodstuffs from the FRG has arrived in Sao Tome during the past few days consisting of 730 tons of wheat flour. Continuing development aid shipments in addition to this disaster aid package have not yet been worked out but have now become possible.

Angola thus is the only African nation left which has not accepted the Berlin clause at the insistence of the East Bloc. This is one of the reasons why Angola has not yet become part of the Lomé agreement which was approved by almost all African, Caribbean and Pacific nations and the European Community. Mozambique—a former Portuguese colony like Angola and Sao Tome and Principe—finally accepted the Berlin clause in the summer of 1982 after years of hedging. It is difficult to tell at this point whether the dismissal of Angola's foreign minister Paulo Jorge a few weeks ago—who was thought to have particularly close ties to the East—will make it easier for Angola to accept the Berlin clause.

The "Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe," the smallest African nation with the exception of the Seychelles and the smallest in terms of population (100,000 inhabitants) had been strongly oriented toward the East ever since attaining independence in 1975. There still are advisers from the East Bloc in the country today: some 200 Cuban experts, it seems, such as economic planners, educators and health professionals in addition to about 100 advisers from the Soviet Union. The GDR trade representative's office has a staff of about 20 or 30. Thus far, Sao Tome and Principe has

not acceded to Soviet requests for permission to construct a naval base there. Such plans which could have led to a shift in the strategic balance in the South Atlantic had been reported in March of 1984; but they apparently turned out to be false. But there are Soviet radar installations on the islands.

In 1982, President da Costa began opening up toward the West. He started by sending an ambassador to the former mother country of Portugal which had settled the two islands along the equator a good 500 years earlier. Sao Tome also maintains embassies in neighboring Gabon, in Luanda and a mission at the UN in New York. The U.S. government is said to be giving thought to opening an embassy on the islands. Bonn's ambassador to Angola, Wand, is also accredited to Sao Tome.

Relations with Angola are very close by tradition—as can be seen among other things from the twice weekly flights to Luanda. In addition, there is an occasional and uncertain connection to Libreville, the capital of Gabon and, since the state visit to Sao Tome by Portuguese President Eanes in April 1984, one flight per month to Lisbon. In addition to the communications links, the close relations with Angola are based on "consultation" in security matters—there are said to be some 1,000 Angolan military personnel stationed on Sao Tome—and on Angolan oil shipments to the islands. In May 1983, President da Costa (who studied economics in the GDR) visited Paris which was construed as a further sign of his turning toward the West. The West also demonstrated its interest in better relations with the help of a military presence during the past several months. An official American naval visit came off without difficulty in November. Both Great Britain and the FRG are said to be contemplating naval visits.

The poor economic conditions on the two islands may be one major reason for the adoption of the new bloc-free policy which seems not to have caused any controversy inside the country. Da Costa's hold seems firm enough but there is talk of personal rivalries within the unity party. The bad economic situation is based on the fact that the country has a one-crop economy. 90 percent of its hard currency earnings stem from the export of cocoa. The price of cocoa on the world market has been going down. In addition, the state-run farms are poorly managed. In 1973, the annual cocoa harvest still amounted to 10,000 tons (and it is considered to be the best cocoa in the world) but as of 1981 the yield has been just 4,000 tons. The islands are the oldest tropical plantation region in the world. Neither the fishing industry—the coastal waters abound in all kinds of fish—, nor the tourist industry—the volcanic islands with their tropic and highland forests have been called the "pearls of the ocean"—have as yet been adequately developed.

9478
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SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEF

MINISTER ON CUBAN COOPERATION--During a recent interview, the minister of international cooperation of Sao Tome and Principe, Dr Carlos Tiny, said that the Cuban cooperation is the least expensive that exists in his country, remarking that the two countries are cooperating in all socioeconomic areas. "We do not hesitate to state that the Cuban cooperation in Sao Tome and Principe is very inexpensive," commented the minister from Sao Tome, who was addressing the Cuban newspaper GRANMA; then adding: "We realize that it represents an enormous sacrifice for Cuba and backing that we gage in every dimension." The two countries are cooperating in the areas of health, education, planning, information, agriculture, livestock raising, fishing, trade, construction and transportation, and sports, as well as technical advice. Based on the observation of its minister of international cooperation, the government of Sao Tome and Principe considers the most important aspect of this cooperation to lie in the aid from which the people of Sao Tome benefit in the training of cadres, a sector which Tiny described as "improved." Carlos Tiny noted: "There is a famous proverb which says: 'I could give you a fish if you were hungry, but teaching you how to fish is better; or I could teach you how to fish.'" The same speaker said that the new health system in his country is benefiting from the long Cuban experience, and that one out of every three physicians in Sao Tome and Principe is of Cuban nationality; one of the factors that has given the people of Sao Tome the longest life expectancy in Africa (65 years), as well as a reduction in infant mortality. "Generally speaking, the Cuban cadres and specialists that we have in Sao Tome and Principe are of high quality," remarked Minister Carlos Tiny, who then stressed that when he was minister of health he had observed "on the spot" the concern on the part of the Cuban authorities to improve and raise the qualifications of the present specialists. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Dec 84 p 5] 2909

CSO: 3442/147

SENEGAL

MAURITANIA SEEN AS PRESSURIZING NATION ON KHEUNE DAM

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French No 17, 30 Nov-14 Dec 84 pp 9-10

[Article by Y. Ndiaye: "Mauritania's Blackmail"]

[Text] With the Kheune dam rebuilt, everything seems to be returning to normal. But things have not been going as smoothly as that, particularly behind the scenes, between Senegal and Mauritania. The matter has even taken on dimensions of threats by our neighbor to the north, as was discovered by our reporter who visited St-Louis several days before construction began.

Just as they did last year, the state-run media (radio and television) once again made a fuss over the Kheune dam, located some 85 km from St-Louis, all the while remaining silent on the closely-negotiated deals between the Senegalese and Mauritanian governments on the dam.

This silence is no doubt explained by the numerous concessions made by the Senegalese authorities to Mauritania.

As we know, the Senegal River forms the border between Senegal and Mauritania. In this regard, all work done on the river necessarily has consequences for both countries. The Kheune dam is no exception. Already in 1983, negotiations lasted several weeks before Nouakchott gave the green light for construction to begin. In 1984, when one-third of the dam (about 100 meters) collapsed under the force of the water, more bargaining was necessary before Mauritania agreed to rebuilding Kheune.

Yet Senegalese and Mauritians alike draw definite benefits from the dam, since the saltwater tide that invaded the river from December to July was equally harmful to the two countries--both sides of the river, Rosso, Senegal like Rosso, Mauritania, went without fresh water and crops.

While recognizing the situation described above Nouakchott nonetheless posed a number of conditions (about four of them) before agreeing to "Kheune 2." Specifically, the Mauritians criticize the dam for depriving those living downstream (i.e., between Diama and Kheune) of fresh water. But the most important grievance concerns the Rosso ferry. It is, as

everyone knows, a necessary crossing for all passengers and merchandise destined for Mauritania. As such, it constitutes a source of currency for the government in Nouakchott.

Mauritanian Conditions

But with the Kheune dam preventing the seawater from reaching Rosso, which consequently lowers the river's level, particularly in periods of strong heat, ferry operations have had to be curtailed. It can transport no more than one truck at a time, instead of the normal two or three. Knowing this, it is easier to understand the gnashing of teeth that this situation has caused on the other side of the river.

For all these reasons, Mauritania presented the following conditions to the Senegalese party: that streams on the Mauritanian side be blocked off; that all problems relating to the ferry be solved; that pumping operations, which have slighted the Mauritanian party up to now, be regulated; and that fresh water be supplied to those living downstream of Kheune.

The financing of all these measures falls to Senegal of course, as if Mauritania drew no benefit from the Kheune dam. Better still, Nouakchott is said to have demanded an agreement in writing from the Senegalese government. For the most part, the negotiations between the two countries took place in St-Louis and the minister of water resources, Samba Yela Diop, supposedly met secretly with his Mauritanian counterpart in the capital of the North. But it would appear that all of this was for nought since the minister of water resources finally had to travel to Nouakchott to meet Mauritania's head of state. And it seems that Senegal finally accepted the Mauritanian demands without which the dam would not have been rebuilt. Yet, negotiations, which at times have taken the form of threats by the Mauritanian side, should in all probability resume next year since Kheune will not hold for more than 9 months. It remains to be seen whether Senegal will once again give in to Mauritanian demands.

12413

CSO: 3419/198

SENEGAL

IMPACT OF FUTURE DAMS ON POPULATION, ENVIRONMENT EXAMINED

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French No 17, 30 Nov-14 Dec 84 pp 8-9

[Text] In 1986, Diama will have perhaps reached its final state. This will be the first step in the vast enterprise of developing the Senegal River, to be followed by the second step with the laying of the last stone at Manatali, expected 4 years from now.

Rarely has the planning and the execution of a project in Senegal given rise to as much controversy at home and abroad as the building of dams on the Senegal River. But today we can say, "come what may." We are on the last stretch in the construction, and in 2 years, Diama will be operational, with Manatali to follow 2 years later.

Nineteen-eighty-six will therefore be a turning point for a government that has always hid its shortcomings and tried to alleviate suffering from natural disasters by projecting visions of life after the dam. And, after all, the dam is a program in itself, a lifeline to which we have clung without loosening our grasp in spite of all the real disadvantages that it will create in the surrounding area. We have heard talk of the development of such diseases as schistosomiasis, the disruption of the social balance with the introduction of new forms of subsistence, the destruction of the ecosystem, etc. We have even heard of the limits of the dams to achieving their basic objectives--which are to counter the advance of the desert and to permit the development of land--over as wide an area as is foreseen.

We wanted these dams and now we will have them, in spite of the reluctance of the financial donors who, at one point, appeared less enthusiastic than at the beginning of this venture in the face of growing criticism and rising costs.

But it is one thing to have dams; it is another to use them to the greatest advantage. Today there is a great risk that tomorrow we will see multi-nationals or simply the agro-industrial companies proliferate in an area that yesterday was arid and has become fertile, thereby increasing the dependency of the rural population who will finally lose everything in their natural environment to continue to live under a system of exploitation.

It is a situation that we seem to want to prevent, as is attested by a conference held during last week on the post-dam period. Several days prior to it, an inter-ministerial meeting, also devoted to the post-dam prospects, had sketched out a vast program that should bring about a socially successful and financially profitable transition for the rural masses in the northern region who are now practically disaster-stricken.

A vast program, as we have said, for a deadline that is relatively near. In 2 years, there will be a need for farmers and herders who have abandoned old methods and are able to exploit the potential offered by the new forms of farming and herding that they will have to face. But at present, as the recent seminar held in Thies on integrated rural development demonstrated, Senegal's new agricultural policy suffers from a lack of connection between research, training and development.

The problems of farmer training and adaptation are not the only concerns today. Having these dams does not mean actually having the key to development. Every day has its problems, and the post-dam period surely has better times in store for us when we will have to manage and operate these structures which we wanted at all costs, often allowing ambition to overtake reason, and consequently, foresight.

For Diama, the first estimates have been issued. The SAED [expansion unknown] foresees for 1987 the large-scale development of 6,000 hectares and the expansion of developed areas from the present 11,500 hectares to 30,000 hectares.

12413
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SENEGAL

PAPAL VISIT OPPOSED BY MUSLIM LEADER

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 14 Dec-28 Dec 84 pp 14-15

[Interview with Dr. Cire Ly, founder of the Muslim Association of Black African Students, by Youssoupha Ndiaye; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Despite his very busy schedule, Dr. Cire Ly has agreed to a second interview with us. From the proposed papal visit to Senegal to thoughts about the "Islam and Development" Study and Research Circle (CERID), and even the pilgrimage to Mecca: questions about all these current issues are answered by this founder of the Muslim Association of Black African Students, member of CERID and author of a publication entitled "Le Christianisme et l'Islam."

[Question] There is more and more talk about Pope John II coming to Senegal, especially since he was visited by the head of state when the latter was passing through Rome. As a Muslim intellectual concerned with the spread of Islam, what significance do you give these rumors? If they prove to be true, what would you think about such a trip? A flagrant provocation? A necessary visit for the consolidation of the coexistence between the two communities, which appears to be the official view in this case?

[Answer] Praise to Allah. Peace and health to the seal of the prophets, Muhammad, his Family and his Companions. The child of the Virgin Mary, the Prophet Issa (peace be unto him), marked a decisive step on the path to authentic spirituality: the monotheistic movement, which alone leads toward God. For those Muslims and Christians who are not opposed to a rapprochement "on God's doorstep," the coming to Dakar of the head of the Catholic Church could be an opportunity for a faithful and useful dialogue.

Unfortunately, the weight of evidence suggests that the typical structure of John Paul II's itinerary is not propitious for a fruitful Islamo-Christian dialogue. Now such a dialogue is an ongoing thing in our country.

Also, the refusal of the Catholic Church to accord official recognition to the prophetic mission of Muhammad (blessed be his name) remains a major stumbling block in the path of achieving fraternal union between the believers of the two religions. So what serious Muslim could show inordinate zeal to honor a personality who, though of course meriting our deep respect as the leader of a human community, nevertheless categorically rejects our profession of faith?

The visit to Senegal last May of an advance scout from the Vatican occasioned recriminations and bitter arguments in the tribunal of the imams and among high Muslim dignitaries. While it is not a provocation, the pope's visit is not without its risks, particularly for domestic peace and tranquility among the nation's religious communities.

[Question] If you condemn the visit of the pope to Senegal, why do you do so? Is it a question of legitimacy as you have described, or quite simply a question of appropriateness and morality?

[Answer] I neither approve nor condemn a proposal which does not concern me directly, the point of which is not apparent, and the realization of which will alter neither my daily life nor my convictions. Most of the country's political leaders are Muslims, whom I believe to be sincere and cognizant of the designs various parties have on Senegal in its current difficult economic straits.

The starving nations of the Sahel, those "victims of the dollar," which drought and dehydration have denuded of everything but their afflictions, are the targeted prey of imperialists of every sort. In this affair, the only thing which shocks me is that all of the governmental media and institutions of a country that is nominally secular *urbi et orbi* should be mobilized for the benefit of what ought to be considered primarily a vast exercise in religious propaganda.

[Question] All things considered, do you believe such a visit would be inopportune?

[Answer] You speak of opportunity. The problems that are besetting religious people are more acute, more serious, and more alarming in the Vatican, in Italy, in Poland...in the West, than in Senegal. Think about the galloping advance of criminality, which has not even spared the head of the Church himself, and think about the spiritual degeneration of a very permissive society where all the moral barriers are ignored. If they want to sweep their own house clean, is that not the beginning of wisdom? The European ecclesiastical authorities have an immeasurably vast field of action at home. And besides, what clergyman could bring the Senegalese people spiritual values that are not already incarnated in the Koran, the hadiths, the legacy of cultural and artistic humanism bequeathed by Saikou Oumar Tal, Sheikh Ahmadou Bamba and Seydi El-Hadj Malick Sy, their forefathers, their contemporaries, and their disciples?

9516
CSO : 3419/226

SENEGAL

IRAQIS, GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER CRITICIZED

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 28 Dec 84-11 Jan 85 p 6

[Text] While looking over the columns of the 14 December issue of SOLEIL, our attention was caught by a smartly prepared advertising inset on page 7. It was announcing a so-called artistic competition being organized and sponsored by Iraq on the theme of the alleged "horror and criminal atrocity" committed by Iranians against Iraqi "prisoners." To provide additional enticement to artists in the plastic media, a note at the end of the ad mentioned emoluments.

What kind of art is this, and which artists are being sought? This question arises when the ornate ad says that inquiries regarding the theme must be addressed to the Iraqi Embassy in Senegal. When we know that the artist is by definition a being who is close sentimentally, emotionally and sometimes physically to his material, we might well ask what artist worthy of the name would play a game in which he is a pawn. In reality, any artist who would paint those so-called "horrors" is no longer an artist insofar as he allows himself to be manipulated.

The other impression one has from the advertisement is that Iraq is trying to move the war with Iran onto Senegalese territory--in order to force the hand of the Senegalese regime, in hopes of getting Senegal's active and effective support in the international arena. And in order to do that, Iraq is trying to use this competition as a means of stampeding Senegal's plastic artists.

These impressions are only the tip of the iceberg. The other part, hidden, smells of petrodollars. This gets into the politics of "payoffs" in Baghdad. For we should not fool ourselves--and we have material proof for what we are saying--some local journalists, and not by any means the most insignificant (the black sheep of the profession) receive a regular "salary" or a periodic and substantial bonus from the Iraqi Government. This state of affairs dishonors and tramples on the sovereignty of our nation. Our Mauritian brothers on the daily CHAAB had first-hand experience of this when the publication manager of the Arabic edition was put under arrest, after having been corrupted by the Iraqis.

Whatever degree of corruption may be observed in the Senegalese press, SOLEIL is and remains a governmental organ, and both its positions and its "advertising" on issues touching on an international conflict are the responsibility of the state. And given the neutrality which the Senegalese Government proclaims with regard to the Irano-Iraqi war, we cannot understand

how such an inset could appear. Is it a matter of negligence on the part of the country's authorities? Or is SOLEIL merely permitted to say publicly what the government feels privately?

In any case, at Hann, where the headquarters of our national daily is located, people love to go against the grain of governmental directives. That is the only possible explanation for the generous treatment given to Christian as opposed to Muslim demonstrations. As Senegalese Muslims, you will not get your message out through SOLEIL, where they will use the orders of the president of the republic to thwart you. Conferences organized by Muslims anxious to make the masses better informed are simply boycotted on the basis of those instructions.

9516

CSO : 3419/226

SENEGAL

MARABOUTISM A FLOURISHING PROFESSION

Dakar AFRICA in French Dec 84 pp 35-38

[Article by Yaya Diallo "The Marabout Profession"]

[Text] Thiemoko is a marabout, just as others are doctors. There is no doubt in his mind: there are stupid people, but there are no stupid professions-- especially his own, thanks to which he has scoured Africa and the world at large like a regular businessman, either searching for clients or responding to their invitation. Today he has his own house, four wives and 12 children. For Thiemoko, maraboutism is not just an alternative to starvation: "It is work like any other," he says, "and one can earn an honest livelihood at it." All the same, the incident at the Paris airport which he himself cites brings into question the legitimacy, the legality and even the secular nature of an unusual profession which leaves no one indifferent.

"Upon my arrival at Charles de Gaulle Airport at Roissy, the policeman, after examining my passport for a long time, asked me what was my profession. I said I was a marabout, like it said on the passport. Furious, the policeman handed over my passport to a plainclothes officer standing beside the booth who asked me to go with him. Then I was put on the first plane leaving for Bamako along with other arriving immigrants who had been turned back." The only reason Thiemoko was turned back was that he was practicing the profession of marabout.

Now in the view of the French police who denied him entry into France, maraboutism is nothing but charlatanism, chicanery, perhaps even delinquency. In other words, it is a practice that threatens public order. However, the clientele of immigrant marabouts even includes some Europeans who find value in it (see "Les Francais vus par des Africains," AFRICA No. 165).

It is true that, unlike medicine or psychoanalysis, one does not have to have any kind of diploma to practice maraboutism. Results are not guaranteed, for in order to deny responsibility in case of failure the marabout will often say: the matter is in the hands of God the Omnipotent. It is undeniably based on the irrational and on metaphysics: nothing about it is tangible or logical. The profession is not regulated by any legislation and those who practice it are not members of any professional association. All of this makes it something different, something unintelligible. But, at least in Thiemoko's view, neither its irrationality nor the juridico-social vacuum in which it operates makes it a marginal profession, one based on charlatanism, or one in which the results obtained are completely random. "The people who call on the services of the

marabouts are not simple-minded people or fatalists. My own clientele includes politicians, high-ranking officials in the bureaucracy, heads of business enterprises, artists, other kinds of marabouts (see below, "The Four Marabouts"), and ordinary people. Often people of a certain social class consult with us very discreetly. It is because of the secrecy that surrounds the profession that some have a tendency to believe that going to see a marabout is something only gullible people do."

One can see from Thiemoko's appearance and the places he frequents that his work gives him a decent livelihood, that it is very remunerative and also exciting for the practitioner. In fact, the reason he tried to come to France was that hundreds of other marabouts are living in Europe. Their calling cards can be found in abundance in the subway stations at Barbès, Pigalle, La Chapelle, etc. Their general headquarters can be found in the 18th and 19th arrondissements. Marabouts, like griots, follow their compatriots wherever they may be found.

Ritual

Thiemoko is of Malian origin. He often comes to Dakar, where he owns a house kept by one of his four wives. His office, which is located at the house, consists of a small entrance-hall, which also serves as a waiting room, and a private room where he receives clients. This is also where he conducts ritual ceremonies. Very discreet clients are received or come to seek him out late at night. The work often begins with "istikhar" (clairvoyance). Next comes a discussion of the problem and the fees. On this point he says that the fee is proportional not only to the seriousness of the problem but also to the financial means of the seeker.

He has no other business. Most of his work is done at night, which means that he sleeps much of the day. Though he has a relatively high income, he always tries to avoid ostentation. He is not like a successful notary who invests more and more in luxury and comfort. Thiemoko came to maraboutism after having studied the Koran and a smattering of theology. (Very few marabouts understand Arabic perfectly.) In his own view, he has two important assets: he studied "asraar" (secret knowledge) with a great marabout for a long time, and he gets "istijaab" (positive results). These are elements that count a great deal in his profession. One can know a great deal about the work and still have problems in terms of "istijaab."

The marabout is a normal man who lives an ordinary life. He claims to have mystical knowledge, to know the secrets locked in certain verses of the Koran, and to be able to provide services. If the marabouts are not repudiated by people who run the city or do its planning--if indeed they come to ask for their services, just as they would come to those with expertise in "rational" knowledge, such as doctors and notaries--it is quite simply because they have tested the effectiveness of the work and obtained results. "It often happens that an eminent person in trouble calls on me to prevent a catastrophe."

Accidents

How can one get to be a member of this profession in the absence of training centers? T.B., marabout: "Quite simply by obtaining secret knowledge that is transmissible. The secrets are not inaccessible, and it is not hard to

understand them." But they are closely held? "Not at all. The candidate should come to the marabout armed with patience." Must he wait a long time to penetrate the universe of mysticism? "That will depend on the comportment of the candidate. For the marabout must be prudent. He knows that the successful candidate must conduct himself well, he should not be excitable or vindictive, and he must not be a person who would abuse his knowledge and use it against innocent people." Unlike brotherhood or dynastic marabouts, the mystical marabout does not hold out his knowledge in exchange for work on his fields or a percentage of the candidate's wages. Instead, he waits until he knows the candidate thoroughly from a psychological and psychical point of view before entrusting him with occult knowledge. Are special conditions required before carrying out a procedure? "There are risks and accidents in the practice of the profession. The marabout may fall ill or lose his faculties if he has not fully mastered the secret knowledge he uses, or if he fails to respect the rules. One must always follow instructions to the letter, whether it is a question of prayers or of 'dhikr.' There are also secrets which are not utilized before a certain age. Sometimes, before beginning a work, there are prayers to perform, things to recite or drink in order to reduce the risks. This is because during the procedure the marabout may encounter bizarre beings who ask the marabout what it is he desires. One can lose one's skin in such situations." Who believes in maraboutism?

What one discovers is that the great majority of people believe in maraboutism.

But often people hide this fact. So going to see a marabout is an act of which society disapproves? "No, it is an individual and personal decision. One has no need to be ostentatious about it. Often the marabout will tell you to keep what transpires between you a secret. Thus it is important to be discreet."

Motivations? "There is always the problem of security. Women, being more fragile, more often buffeted by insecurity, constitute the bulk of the clientele." The fees? "Fees for consultations and procedures can reach several hundred thousand francs. It is frequently a question of the procedure itself and the risks the marabout must undergo in performing it." T.F., a high official: "I believe in it because of its truth and because of what it has brought me. With the marabout I can hope that my problem will be resolved. He has powers that others lack." If the work does not succeed, will you get your money back? "Success depends on the client. A timorous client has little chance." L.A., a teacher: "Success can come about through some other service which was not asked for." T.B., marabout: "The success of the work sometimes takes a long time; it can take up to 40 years; it may ultimately come to the descendants of the seeker, rather than the seeker himself." S.D., teacher: "Failure often results from poor implementation." L.A., teacher: "The seeker must himself participate in the procedure by providing the necessary effort. I have noticed that whenever I join in the efforts and work of the marabout, my problem is resolved." Interlocutors all insist on the necessity of believing sincerely in the marabout's ability.

The services of the marabout are solicited by people of every socio-vocational level, some to find a spouse, some to find work, some to get a promotion, some to harm their neighbors. (For some find their happiness only in the unhappiness of others.) The clients are not all good Muslims, even though the practice is based on verses of the Koran.

Considering the social role it plays--providing security and consolation--maraboutism might be considered not merely a marginal profession but a full-fledged member of the liberal professions. It is far from being a phenomenon tied solely to underdevelopment or exoticism. For in France, for instance, a study shows that billions of francs are spent every year to consult clairvoyants, just as there is a flourishing market for specialists in ESP, who are really only marabouts under another name. Parapsychology is alive in both the East and the West. What is called maraboutism here is...science elsewhere. But here or there, it is above all a profession.

The Four Marabouts

Because of its accommodation to both the spiritual and the temporal, Islam presents itself as a layman's religion. In general, revealed religions have chapels in which clergymen, their hierarchy and their institutions are ensconced. This is not the case in Islam, except in Shi'ite Islam, where the mosque sometimes becomes more than a mere place of worship, where at the top one has the Ayatollah, the wielder of supreme power, considered as the Guide or Imam, with the mullahs, Hojat Islam, etc. at the bottom of the hierarchy. But even so, Islam does not have clergy or priests in the Christian sense of the terms, and the Muslim mosque does not have the same significance as a church or synagogue. Its character makes it equally adaptable to the many different societies in which it is practiced. It is for this reason that some speak of black Islam, Soviet Islam, Malian Islam, Arab Islam, etc. This classification in no way detracts from the unity of Islam, but merely channels it and gives it concrete manifestations.

In sub-Saharan Africa a characteristic feature of Islam is maraboutism. It is an outgrowth of Muslim religious brotherhoods. It is a phenomenon that originated in the Maghreb. The word is reputed to come from "m'rabet" which is derived from "Ribat" (tie or link with Islam). But the most credible derivation in our view is from "murabitun," denoting the disciples of Ibn Yassin, founder of the Almoravid dynasty and propagator of Islam in North Africa, whose sphere of influence spread to sub-Saharan Africa.

Maraboutism is an exclusively male profession. With its links to the Islamic religious brotherhoods, it has acquired a position of some significance in black Africa. Originally, the word denoted learned Muslims who played the role of teachers or advisors about religious practices. It evolved in form and content. Today there are four types of marabouts, each of which have socially distinct spiritual, social, economic and (to a degree) political functions.

The dynastic marabout: He is considered a marabout by virtue of his ancestry. This is often quite independent of his religious or mystical knowledge. Thus, he can be called a marabout by inheritance. He is venerated because of what his parents or grandparents represented. He is the guardian of the ancestral traditions and assures the continuation of certain traditional social relationships. This branch engenders the Great Khalifs, the Great Marabouts of villages or regions, and out of it have come the great aristocratic families. The dynastic marabout is often a big land and property owner and exerts a powerful influence on the masses, reinforcing his social importance and, in some countries, his political power.

The brotherhood marabout: The functions of the second overlap those of the first, who may be his descendant. He is also venerated and plays the role of spiritual teacher. He accumulates wealth by attracting followers to his brotherhood or sect; then he becomes their marabout and enjoys their material support and veneration. This function is not hereditary, unlike that of the first. The difference between the dynastic and brotherhood marabout is that the former needs no training whereas the second must be trained by a Great Khalif or another Great Marabout to assume his position. In any case, there is a similarity in their functions. The brotherhood marabout can also found a maraboutic dynasty.

The teaching marabout: He holds Koranic and theological knowledge. He lacks the charisma of the others. His role rarely exceeds that of an educator, and his relations with the faithful are simply those between teacher and student. He is often destitute and lives on the paltry donations of his students. He is the poor relative of the great maraboutic family.

The mystical marabout: This is the most widespread and professionalized of the branches. He is a social worker, psychoanalyst, prognosticator, healer, service provider. While the others have a restricted clientele motivated by religious imperatives, the latter has a much broader clientele, and one that is not always animated by religious faith.

Maraboutism, standing somewhere between occult science and traditional rituals, is distinguished from magic and fetishism by its links to the Koran. It relies on divine grace and makes use of the "dhikr" (recitations of verses, the names of God and the Angels), of writings that are to be swallowed, attached to the body (amulets), or hidden in specific locations, of prayers, blessings, alms and the "khalwa" (isolation in a room for a given period). Clairvoyance and "istikhar" also play a role.

9516
GSO : 3419/240

SENEGAL

PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY FOR MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 8 Jan 85 p 6

[Text] Senegal is actively preparing for the world festival of youth and students that will take place next summer in Moscow, the Soviet capital.

A national preparatory committee has been at work since September to make sure that Senegalese youth is well represented at the festival. The president of the committee is the director of youth and socio-educational activities.

"This committee," according to Mr Mamadou Dieng, its secretary general, "is comprised of the youth organizations that are members of the National Youth Council of Senegal (CNJS), student representatives, delegates from the Ministries of Higher Education and National Education, Culture, Information, Youth and Sports."

Four subcommittees (culture, sports, political affairs and finance) have been created, and their members meet regularly. Their work will end in the production of documents which will be our country's contribution to the Moscow festival and will be seen by youth from around the world.

It goes without saying that the work of the first three subcommittees, and particularly the one dealing with political problems, is receiving special attention from the committee members. Rigorous and methodical work is demanded of everyone at that level.

The Moscow festival will involve cultural and athletic activities, as well as discussions of general problems in the field of education and training. Both on the playing fields and in the working committees that will be established, Senegalese youth will have a contribution to make.

For the moment, the committee is examining every possible approach to making Senegal's participation in the Moscow festival a success. The financing of such a trip, however, poses some problems. "Participation in such a festival," said the secretary general of the committee, "requires considerable financial resources, and the young people thought it would be desirable, from their point of view, to obtain some subsidies from the state."

Mr Dieng hopes that with the help of the media, the demonstrations which the committee has planned to promote state support will popularize the festival's themes.

Also, the secretary of the preparatory committee for the Moscow youth festival noted that only his committee "has the expertise to prepare and carry out all the preparatory activities for the Moscow meeting." Mr Dieng made those remarks in reference to the Senegalese political environment, where some 15 political movements are competing.

He also added that "preparation and participation in meetings like the Moscow festival of youth and students is strictly determined by governments. Consequently, the national preparatory committee set up on 13 September under the aegis of the Ministry of Youth and Sports is the only organization able to prepare and carry out all the preparatory activities for the Moscow festival. It should be noted that all the organizations of youths and students have received invitations to participate and make their contribution to the preparation of Senegal's documents destined for the Moscow festival."

Finally, in the opinion of the secretary of the national preparatory committee for the Moscow festival, "Senegal, as always, is taking very seriously this great convocation of youth from around the world, who will have the opportunity to express their dreams, their fears and their hopes. As far as our country is concerned, we are more than ever committed to support and keep supporting the efforts of youth, to enable them to create their own means of expression and to have them share in the responsibility for our collective destiny."

9516
CSO : 3419/240

SENEGAL

NEED FOR TRUE DEMOCRACY STRESSED

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 28 Dec 84-11 Jan 85 p 2

[Commentary by Sidy Lamine Niass "Democracy Reconsidered"]

[Text] Three days from now 1984 will fade into the night of time to become part of history. According to tradition, this is a time for taking stock, and this we have not failed to do. In fact, much of this issue represents the results of our strenuous efforts to provide a brief overview of the year which is just now drawing to a close. Of course such a summary cannot claim to be complete with respect to all the events that have attracted our attention in 1984. We simply wanted it to be representative of events in those areas in which we are particularly interested, such as economic, social and religious affairs, and, of course, politics. Throughout the year we were continually drawn back to the political aspect in our daily commentaries on democracy in Senegal.

This business of democracy continues to excite a great deal of interest around the world, especially in the Western world. But these Westerners are looking at what is called Senegalese democracy through their own special lens. As a result, they see things backwards. For they imagine their own desire is a universal reality.

But the realities with which the rest of us live, and which we have defended throughout the year, give the lie to those preconceived ideas about Senegalese democracy. The facts prove that the great majority of the people are Muslim. If respect for majority rule is one of the foundations indispensable for democracy, can Senegal legitimately be classed among the states with a democratic system?

Democracy begins with the implementation of majority rule, and Senegal's Muslim majority has an ideology, a credo, a political stance, etc., all of which is an integral part of Islam. And the majority respects the rights of others, the rights of minorities (religious, ideological, etc...) who should not be harassed. For Islam, which is a complete system, inculcates that respect, and in fact cultivates it.

We must quit giving credit to those who speak with high-blown phrases to make people believe the lie that our people are more attracted to the virtues of pangolisme [translation unknown] or animist religion, or that the Church would be gaining more and more supporters through its actions, but for the fact that certain profane ideologies, such as communism, have won the hearts of the

masses. Assertions bereft of credibility, often accompanied by completely unrepresentative public opinion polls or misleading photographs, and sometimes relying on so-called sociological analyses based on demagoguery.

So what we need to remember now, on the doorstep of 1985, is that more than 90 percent of our people are Muslim and that Islam is a plan for society. And to motivate the people at every level (cultural, economic and social) requires acting on the basis of those deep convictions which alone can lead to a united civic spirit. To those who say that a majority is not enough--that there is also the question of truth--we say that Islam is the possessor of an unshakeable truth, the pertinence and consistency of which can withstand close inspection.

With such a steadfast majority, and with respect for the minority, we can build a solid democracy, respectful of our traditions, the vanguard of a stable socio-economic development.

May God grant that all of us, in 1985, may fully live our faith.

9516
CSO : 3419/227

SENEGAL

HISTORY OF ISLAMIC EXPANSION TRACED

Dakar WAL FADJRI in French 28 Dec 84-11 Jan 85 p 14

[Text] An Islamic news weekly has been born, the first of its kind in Africa, and it is boldly invading the marketplace. Muslim intellectuals of differing outlook representing a number of different schools of thought are coming together under the banner of Islam. The National Association of Senegalese Imams held its first constitutional convention. The year 1984 has certainly been a year of great Islamic expansion based on the joining together of strong Islamic movements, as seen in the many conferences and dinner-debates organized throughout the country.

But no dull sermons. No more demagoguery. And no propaganda, either. Senegal's Muslims in this past year have instead chosen to mount a strong counter-attack against the arguments made by the supporters of secularism.

No all-purpose sermons or propaganda. That was the defiant slogan of the Islamic weekly WAL FADJRI, a slogan that provoked some skepticism on the part of the public. But by taking objectivity in information seriously, as Islam directs, and by constantly taking the lead in responding to attacks made against Islam, it has surely carried out a part of its mission: contributing a new approach to organization of Senegal's Muslim community, precisely along the lines of work suggested over the years by schools of thought such as Jamaa Ibadou Rahmane.

Important Event

Following WAL FADJRI, we have seen the establishment of the "Islam and Development" Study and Research Circle (CERID), which had its baptism by fire on 1 February before a tribunal of religious dignitaries. The event was important because it brought together into the same circle, for the first time, intellectuals trained in the West and those who were trained in Arab universities--two groups that differ in every way (training, attitudes, etc.) but are united by Islam, which they both try to serve. And the creation of the National Association of Senegalese Imams, which held its constitutional convention on 3-4 March, brought a new dimension to the expansion of the Islamic movement.

The year 1984 was also distinguished by conferences and dinner-debates. The Jamaa was to set the tone for the new initiative: bringing the revolution to the deluxe hotels used for the meetings held by secularists and free-masons.

During all this time, the supporters of secularism have not sat with their arms folded. Following the indirect attacks in AFRIQUE NOUVELLE (Rene Odou: "The Rise of Muslim Fundamentalism"), SOLEIL and AFRICA, which misfired, they tried something else. They tried to sow discord between Muslims and Christians. And when this failed, they tried to take advantage of the seasonal reconvening of judicial tribunals to practice intimidation. But that, too, will fail. For the Islamic solution leaves no one indifferent, to paraphrase the jurist Abdel Kader Boye.

The year 1984, finally, was the year of the two Korites and the two Tabaskis, which were only breaches opened up by the enemies of Islam. They were quickly reclosed, thanks to the mobilization of those who--in Touba (Magal), Tivaouane, Kaolack, Medina Gounas, Ndiassane...(Gamou)--gave proof of their unity under the banner of Islam.

A year of great islamic expansion has come to an end. Another is beginning, a year for consolidation of the gains made and the rectification of mistakes. As the year begins, the watchword is vigilance.

9516
CSO : 3419/227

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. ELECTIONS SEEN AS CAUSE FOR ANTI-GOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 Dec 84 p 12

[Text] There is an aspect of the growing American demonstrations at South African offices in the United States, which has still not been completely analyzed in South Africa, and which is played down in American discussions, for obvious reasons.

Much of the motivation and planning behind the agitation has little to do with South Africa. The reasons lie rather in American racial relations, which deteriorated during and after the presidential elections.

Among American blacks there is a feeling of disillusionment because after several years of "emancipation," they still have so little to show for it. Large numbers of them are no better off now than they were a decade ago.

The demonstrations, participated in chiefly by black leaders of the American civil rights movement, are just as much a ventilation of black frustrations over their own lot, their failure in the election and Reagan's win, as they are a protest against the South African situation.

South Africa serves (as has been the case so often in many parts of the world in the past decade) as a lightning rod for obscure storms of temper with which it has, relatively speaking, little to do.

Against warnings from moderate leaders, Rev Jesse Jackson--an American Dr Boesak--and his aides pumped up the blacks, who make up one ninth of the American voters, for months, to get them to register to vote, and to make them a united block, first at the nomination of Democratic candidates for president and vice president and for all other available offices, and later in the election itself.

He was very successful in this, but was not strong enough to get into high office himself. He was able to persuade black voters to vote overwhelmingly for the losing candidates, Mondale and Ferraro.

To the more or less bitter disappointment of those blacks, Reagan and Bush made a clean sweep of all America.

For those who listened to Jackson, the result was, in essence, a rejection of the black and his cause, especially in the south, where the black vote had worked strongly to bring the Democrat Jimmy Carter to power in 1976.

The election set in motion an intense excitement in the black community. Some feel they have been betrayed by the white man, others blame their own black leadership for leading them down a dead-end street.

There is tension in Jesse Jackson's black front, and doubt over his approach which was so unfruitful in the election and which, in any case, can only be tried once every four years in a presidential election.

Those who have planned the demonstrations are acting under these pressures. They failed in the presidential elections. Their own leadership is in question. Their followers needed an escape valve for their bruised feelings: they want to see "action."

By allowing them to take custody of television prime time news, and to spend the night in jail, the demonstrators are playing on the nostalgia for the often violent, but successful civil rights battle of the 60's. By choosing the South Africa question as a point of contention, they are attacking the Reagan administration indirectly, over its policy of "constructive involvement" in South Africa.

Reagan stands too strong, the victory is too recent, for them to be able to go directly for him. They are choosing what they see as his Achilles heel, because, according to their conception of his position on South Africa, he is revealing here what he is trying to hide in America: that he favors white skin over black.

In this anatomy of the demonstrations there is, unfortunately, no comfort for us, and nothing good for race relations in the U.S. and that country's relations with us.

A fanatical agitation of feeling for and against South Africa, and less directly toward Reagan as "friend of the Pretoria government," is harmful for the attempts at peace in South Africa and for American-South African relations.

Hatred turned against something far away but actually incited by internal policies and socio-economic frustrations of the American black, is potentially no less destructive because the elements in it can be so clearly distinguished.

12494
CSO: 3401/58

SOUTH AFRICA

PROFESSOR DISCUSSES NEED TO DO AWAY WITH INFLUX CONTROL LAWS

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 10 Jan 85 p 6

[Article by S. P. Cilliers]

[Text]

INFLUX control has now clearly emerged as a major issue affecting the stability of South African society and it needs to be attended to urgently.

In view of the fact that influx control forms a key element of the policy of separate development as pursued by the state, its removal can only be achieved if a drastic reconceptualization of the policy of separate development is effected.

There is now an imperative need for such a reconceptualization. For this, it is necessary to consider that the policy of separate development has served (and still serves) as the basis of the national development plan of the state for the past several decades. Its basic aim was to preserve the identity and autonomy of originally the Afrikaner and later the white community in South Africa.

In view of its failure, an alternative national development plan now needs to be formulated.

A national development plan must have as its goal the restructuring of the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of the societal structure so as to promote the realization of the reasonable aspirations of the population within a democratic system.

Modernizing

On the political front it calls for a restructuring that would allow for all persons living within any particular area of jurisdiction of any political system to participate in the decision-making process at local, regional and national levels.

The economic system must cater for growth and development in order to accommodate a growing

and modernizing population. The social order must allow for people to maintain personal, family and community relations as far as possible. Cultural values as expressed in peoples' preferences for lifestyles must be protected.

From the preceding, specific concrete goals and guidelines may be derived in terms of which an overall development strategy and specific strategies for urban growth and urbanization may be evaluated. Thus it should be clear that the above goals require that the strategy should aim at the eventual institution of complete freedom of movement and settlement.

In the absence of such freedom no effective political participation can be achieved, economic growth and development cannot be maximally achieved, people cannot have normal family and community relations, and preferences with regard to lifestyles cannot be realized in practice.

Influx control

The specific mechanisms of control envisaged in past proposals and those contained in the present system are based on the negative presumption which denies the existence of claims to permanent rights of residence to black persons in white-controlled areas of South Africa. It therefore denies black persons — even those with South African citizenship — one of the basic rights of citizenship, i.e. the right to freedom of movement.

It follows from the above that it is desirable to replace the present system of influx control with a national strategy for urban growth and urbanization designed as part

of a national development plan. A development plan must consist of a strategy which facilitates the realization of the stated goals. As a strategy it must consist of enabling mechanisms rather than of limiting or coercive measures.

It is to be expected that the institution of freedom of movement and settlement will, at least initially, lead to higher rates of migration in to urban and white-controlled rural areas. In order to minimize the negative effects of such developments a restructuring of present systems of organization and control needs to be achieved along the following lines:

- The promotion of industrial and commercial deconcentration in existing urban and in particular metropolitan areas in order to restore the present imbalanced urban systems. The aim must be to eliminate the existing monopoly of whites over the economic growth potential of urban areas and to maximize the use of existing infrastructure.

Suburban

- Dormitory towns must be allowed to develop into balanced suburban communities, workplaces and living areas must be allowed to develop in closer proximity to one another, sources of revenue for local services must be allowed to develop in local communities so that local authorities can become viable entities. This requires the opening of commercial and industrial areas to entrepreneurs of all population groups.

Deconcentrated growth points with existing urban complexes must be promoted.

- A review of the system of zoning of land use in urban areas and of the system of control over the licensing of commercial and industrial activities so as to create maximal opportunities for informal economic activity.

- The institution of intermediary systems of urban and regional authority to structure total urban and regional systems effectively.

- The institution of a comprehensive housing strategy to cater

for rapid urban growth and to prevent urban congestion and overpopulation.

This requires:

- Controlled informal urban settlement with security of tenure in the place of uncontrolled illegal squatting;

- Adopting the Slums Act, extending its applicability to black townships, and applying it strictly in order to contain overpopulation, congestion and decay in the formal sectors of urban areas;

- Further extension of the housing policy to maximize participation by the private sector, including the end-user, in the housing process.

- The systematic dismantling and eventual scrapping of the Group Areas Act so as to facilitate intra- and inter-urban migration and circulation of the growing developed sector of the population.

- Rural and agricultural reform and development programmes for both black states (national as well as independent) and white rural areas to facilitate and promote both subsistence and commercial agriculture maximally.

This requires a systematic replacement of communal land rights by individual land tenure in black areas and the reinstatement of land tenure rights of blacks in white rural areas. In final analysis it calls for a major revision of the Black Land Act (1913) and of the Black Land and Trust Act (1936).

- The extension of full civil rights to blacks and the basis of domicile, as in the case of whites, coloureds and Asians. This means that blacks living in white-controlled areas (such as those with Section 10 (1) a-c rights in urban areas and those living as permanent workers on white farms) must be recognized as full citizens of these areas with full freedom of movement. Influx control and pass laws for such people must be scrapped.

The principle of domicile must also form the basis of the allocation of political rights for all citizens at local, regional and national levels.

SOUTH AFRICA

GROWING DISCONTENT ABOUT LENGTH OF ARMY SERVICE SAYS POLL

Durban DAILY NEWS in English 15 Jan 85 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN: Although South Africans seem to have accepted the new legislation making young immigrants liable for national service, there is growing dissatisfaction at the length of service.

A recent Gallup Poll of 1 000 white adults in main metropolitan areas shows that 93 percent support last year's Government announcement making immigrants liable for service, but 59 percent believe a two-year stint in the armed forces to be too long, said Mr Nick Green, managing director of Markinor, which undertook the poll.

Of the 1 000 people polled, 11 percent were immigrants, he said.

Support for a shorter period of national service came from the English-speaking communi-

ty, those in the 16 to 24 age group, the better educated and those with higher incomes. Overall, 40 percent voted for a 12-month period of national service and 10 percent for 18 months.

One indication that immigrants themselves were in favour of national service was the large number of immigrants who had voluntarily begun their two-year stint earlier this month.

"A circular sent in December received an overwhelming response from immigrants who opted to begin their service in January rather than postpone it," said a Defence Force Headquarters spokesman.

The circular had said there were vacant posts available and many immigrants applied.

CSO: 3400/446

SOUTH AFRICA

ENTIRE VILLAGE COUNCIL RESIGNS

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 7 Jan 85 p 2

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — Cradock's Ilingelihle Village Council — one of the first 29 community councils to become a fully-fledged council under the Black Local Authorities Act last year — resigned en masse last week.

Councillors said they had abdicated because the community regarded them as civil servants who assisted the government in implementing apartheid.

In addition, the council had been unable to improve conditions in the township because they were not given a hearing by the authorities.

The decision was taken at a meeting on Thursday. Official resignations were tendered yesterday, but councillors said they had discussed the action months in advance.

Mr Donald Moni, who was elected vice-mayor on the day the council disbanded, said: "We realized that the residents of Ilingelihle really do not accept the concept of the Village Council. We were not accepted as the representative body.

"Since the unrest in Ilingelihle last year, residents have seen us as civil servants who help the government in implementing its apartheid policy. It was impossible to carry on when we were not wanted — it was useless to sit on a body when we represented nobody."

The decision was taken in the absence of the council's Town Clerk, Mr G J Barnardt, who draws

up agendas for meetings, as he was on leave. "We wanted to do it alone," Mr Moni said. "It's something which has been brewing for a long time and we have discussed it for about five months."

Mr Moni said the council had failed to bring about any developments in Ilingelihle. "All the plans for improving the roads and building sportsfields have never been implemented, they exist only on paper."

Another councillor, Mr Edmund Sixaba, blamed this on government authorities who were not prepared to give the council a hearing. He said severe financial problems had also rendered the council impotent.

Houses stoned

"We thought it wise to resign because we represent nobody and are given no hearing by the authorities. As long as two years ago we were promised that the streets would be upgraded and the sport grounds built."

Mr Sixaba said councillors had felt obliged to resign since unrest began in Ilingelihle last year. At the height of the trouble, councillors' houses were stoned and petrol-bombed.

The regional representative of the Director of Local Government, Mr George Reynolds (Chief Commissioner for the Eastern Cape), said he had no comment on the resignations as he had just returned from leave, but would investigate the matter today.

SOUTH AFRICA

ASSOCOM PREDICTS WEAK ECONOMY IN EARLY 1985

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Dec 84 p 26

[Text] Most authoritative predictions of business activities for next year paint a bleak picture, especially in the first quarter of the year. In the second half of the year a slight improvement is expected, which can clear the way for the long awaited amelioration in the economy in 1986.

So says Assocom [Commerce Association] in its latest quarterly review.

Assocom points out that, thanks to the importance of the world economy for South Africa, any improvement here depends chiefly on South Africa itself and on how the country uses its resources.

Another very important factor that will determine the country's economic growth next year is the weather.

So, if the rest of the world experiences satisfactory growth and if the drought cycle has reached a turning point, the country will finally have reached the stage where it can begin its recovery, after the deep recession in which it has been stuck fast.

But recovery cannot occur immediately; How far interest rates will fall from their excessive high level, even by the end of next year, and return to more realistic levels will remain a question in the consumer's mind for a long time to come. It will especially be caused by the high interest rates.

According to Assocom it is expected that the rate of inflation next year will go no lower than ten percent. What is more, the increases in incomes will be lower.

Assocom points out that if national spending remains high, taxes will also remain high and can even rise.

12494
CSO: 3401/58

ZAMBIA

CHIEFS URGED TO HELP CURTAIL SMUGGLING, AID DEVELOPMENT

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpt] PRESIDENT KAUNDA yesterday told chiefs in charge of border areas to be on the lookout for smugglers of essential commodities and further ensure fair and equitable distribution of these goods.

"Our traditional leaders are requested to join hands with the Party and its government in flushing out these economic saboteurs," said the President when he opened the House of Chiefs meeting at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka.

He described smugglers as greedy people who deprived the country of essential commodities on the one hand and foreign exchange the country would otherwise have earned if these goods were traded in the normal way, on the other.

Dr Kaunda said chiefs controlling areas adjacent to some neighbouring states should help the Party and its government in "curbing this cancer by reporting suspected persons to the appropriate authorities."

Chiefs also had a role to play in monitoring the availability and distribution of essential goods in their areas and could help to provide reliable information to appropriate authorities to ensure fair and equitable distribution.

"The chiefs should be vigilant to ensure that wholesalers and retailers in their areas do not engage in illicit trade practices," he said.

Dr Kaunda, who last addressed traditional rulers in December 1982, reminded chiefs that these were normal responsibilities that traditional leaders must carry out in the interest of the people they served.

He said responsibilities such as fighting smuggling and other vices were in line with decentralisation. "They are not new responsibilities. I expect each and every chief to carry out these tasks to meet the aspirations of the people in his area."

Turning to agriculture, the President urged chiefs to promote and sustain small-scale industries in order to create more jobs and halt the population drift from rural to urban areas.

He said chiefs and councils would be required to allocate land for industrial estates for the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO).

Since small-scale industries are labour intensive, the development of the sector will create more jobs and facilitate the transfer of technology from the urban to rural areas and thereby improve the quality of life of the people.

"I want you, our traditional leaders, to do your best to assist the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and SIDO in the development of industry," he directed.

The Party and its government would provide back-up service such as feasibility studies for projects, common user facilities such as accountancy, management services, repairs and maintenance facilities for equipment and machinery, marketing facilities and services for products and initial capital for those who could not afford it.

CSO: 3400/444

ZAMBIA

SHORTAGE OF SPARES SLOWS COPPER PRODUCTION

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 28 Dec 84 p 5

[Text]

CHINGOLA (Zambia) — Thirty 120-ton trucks, their wheels and engines missing, lie in a workshop next to Zambia's biggest open cast copper mine.

The trucks, which cost R1 million each, are being cannibalised to keep others moving. Otherwise the fleet of 111 giant loaders would grind to a halt for lack of spare parts.

A severe shortage of spares has hit the whole of Zambia's copper industry, the basis of the country's economy and virtually its only source of foreign exchange.

The world price of copper has been low for years and Zambia is now earning far less foreign exchange than it needs. It cannot afford to buy equipment and spares to keep the industry running efficiently.

So Zambia is the victim of a continuous downward spiral. The lack of spares hinders production and low production means even less foreign exchange to buy spares.

Now State-controlled Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) is spending R600 million to replace or repair essential equipment, to buy spares and improve the skills of engineers and technicians.

The World Bank, European Community and

African Development Bank are providing about half the money in the form of soft loans. ZCCM is expected to find the rest from its own resources.

But these are limited as it is allowed to keep only 35 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings, a proportion many officials feel is insufficient.

Mr John Hoatson, general manager of Nchanga, the biggest of ZCCM's four copper-producing divisions, said he would be happier if it could retain 50 per cent.

Because of a lack of money only 22 million cubic metres of overburden or waste rock had been removed from Nchanga open pit against a target of 31 million cubic metres, he added.

"Our first priority is to maintain ore production, provided we are able to keep the spares coming in and increase our skills," he said.

Officials said that in an effort to improve efficiency, 18 of the US-built loaders now ran on relatively cheap electricity, saving 40 litres of fuel each trip up and down the steep edge of the pit.

The company plans to hook up 15 more trucks to the cable. But as the electrically-powered vehicles can travel

almost three times faster than those running on diesel fuel, the trucks wear out more quickly, they added.

The spares shortage and related problems have resulted in steadily falling Zambian copper production from an average of 683 000 tons in 1970-74 to 551 021 tons in the year 1983-84.

But defective equipment is not the only problem. The quality of ore being mined has also deteriorated in recent years. In 1970-74, 100 tons of ore produced 2.54 tons of copper, compared with only 2.13 tons today.

Experts believe that known economically recoverable reserves will be almost exhausted in 15 to 20 years. Whether or not deeper, geologically more complex deposits will be worth exploiting depends entirely on the future price of copper, they say.

Demand for copper has been badly hit by the world recession, as well as the trend towards miniaturisation and substitution of copper wire by fibre optics.

Although Zambia has ambitious long-term plans to diversify its economy away from mining and into agriculture, for the moment at least it has no choice but to concentrate on copper as it has hardly anything else except a small amount of cobalt to sell to the world.

One way it is tackling the problem is by building a R500 million plant to extract ore from tailings or waste material that still contains enough copper to be economically recoverable.

The project is central to ZCCM's production

strategy and is expected to produce an average 37 000 tons of copper annually from 1986 to 2001.

Although the plant is expensive and will boost output by a fairly small amount over a short time, experts say the money will be well spent.

"Even a 15 to 20-year lifespan is sufficient to justify the most efficient use of copper," said one diplomat.

But there is some good news. The Chinese-built Tazara railway linking Zambia with the East African coast has had severe difficulties over the last few years due to poor maintenance and insufficient haulage power and much copper had to be moved through South Africa.

But the Tazara's problems have been eased by buying West German locomotives and 80 per cent of Zambia's exports are now reported to be moving along this route.

Transit time from Kapiri Mposhi, south of Zambia's copperbelt, to Dar Es Salaam has been reduced from 18 days last year to five days, although there are still delays once the copper reaches the port.

Zambia's copper industry continues to rely heavily on expatriates, almost all in senior positions, who number almost 1 800 out of ZCCM's 58 000 workforce.

Asked about the large number of expatriate managers and technicians, ZCCM officials are quick to point out that the company employed 6 900 foreigners in 1969 and the number is continuing to fall.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL MINERS DEPORTED--ABOUT 300 Senegalese illegal immigrants who were rounded up in a clean-up operation on the Copperbelt last year have been deported. Investigations conducted in Lusaka yesterday revealed that half of the deportees left for home on Monday aboard a chartered DC 8 French Airline plane. Others were still locked up in departure lounge at the Lusaka International Airport where processing of necessary documents was done yesterday while awaiting the plane to take them back to their home. [Excerpt] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 9 Jan 85 p 5]

BURUNDI ENVOY VISITS--SPECIAL envoy of Burundi President, Jean Baptise Bagaza, arrived yesterday to present a special message to President Kaunda. Speaking on arrival at Lusaka International Airport, Minister of Commerce and Trade Mr Albert Muganga said the message was about friendship and co-operation between the two countries. Burundi is the current chairman of the Preferential Trade Area (PTA). Mr Muganga who is accompanied by Director of President's Cabinet, Mr Bernard Ntahoturi said the funding of the proposed Preferential Trade Area Development Bank to be established in Burundi will be discussed at the PTA Council of Ministers meeting in June this year. [Excerpt] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jan 85 p 1]

TANZANIAN MINISTER ARRIVES--A THREE-Man ministerial delegation headed by Tanzania's Minister of Communication and Works, Mr John Malecela arrived in Lusaka yesterday from Dar-es-Salaam to attend a one-day special meeting on the operation of TAZARA. Speaking on arrival at Lusaka International Airport, he said that TAZARA Council of Ministers would look into the reports prepared by the TAZARA board of directors on the remittance of money from Lusaka to Dar-es-Salaam. The last TAZARA Council of Ministers' meeting directed the board of directors to find a permanent solution to the transfer of funds from Lusaka to Dar-es-Salaam for the effective operation of TAZARA. Mr Malecela said TAZARA was not experiencing serious financial problem, adding that it had K16,000 balance in its coffers. He was met at the airport by his counterpart, Minister of Power and Transport, Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula and other officials from the ministry. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 10 Jan 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/444

ZIMBABWE

CAPE INTELLIGENCE MAY BE DENIED TO WEST

Port Elizabeth WEEKEND POST in English 29 Dec 84 p 12

[Text]

LONDON — South Africa may stop supplying the West with information collected at the super-secret Silvermine listening post in the Cape unless it received the aircraft needed for intelligence gathering.

If no help was forthcoming South Africa would concentrate on developing electronic systems for the shorter-range reconnaissance aircraft needed to patrol its shores and stop reconnaissance in the wide area of the Cape sea route for the West.

This was made clear by Commandant Piet Marais, chairman of Armscor, in an interview he gave to the authoritative London-based publication, International Defence Review.

Commandant Marais said: "In view of the fact that the Western countries are showing no active interest in supplying us with the type of aircraft required for air-sea rescue operations or for reconnaissance of the wide area of the Cape sea route, we are certainly not going to do this for them any longer."

He went on to say South Africa was also considering stopping the supply of information to the West via the Silvermine coastal surveillance network which is linked into a worldwide communications net.

But yesterday both the British Foreign Office and Defence Ministry were unaware of South Africa's

reported intentions.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office said there has been no official South African statement on the issue.

Commandant Marais also emphasised that South Africa was not going to buy any aircraft from the British "under the present circumstances".

This was a possible reference to Press reports earlier this year that South Africa was considering the purchase of the British Aerospace Coastguarder reconnaissance aircraft.

Commandant Marais also said that feasibility studies were under way to build a South African helicopter.

South Africa was determined to keep up with whatever sophisticated defence equipment other African countries might acquire and this was why Armscor placed such a heavy emphasis on research and development.

Armscor employed 33 000 people itself but there were at least 80 000 people in the country actually involved in armaments production.

The Nkomati Accord with Mozambique and the Luanda Accord with Angola earlier this year could result in the scaling down of the South African Defence Force's requirements and this could make room for the export of more South African arms, Commandant Marais said.

ZIMBABWE

ZANU-PF OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON WHITE CANDIDATES

MB211030 Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] White members of ZANU-PF are welcome to stand against Independent or Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe [CAZ] candidates in the forthcoming general election, says a member of the party's Politburo.

The party secretary for administration, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, was commenting on reports in Harare that white members of the ruling party wanted to challenge the Independents and the CAZ for the 20 seats reserved for whites under the Lancaster House Constitution.

Comrade Nyagumbo said the party had a "sizeable" white membership. "But we won't ask them (to stand as candidates); they must come forward, they must offer themselves as candidates," he said.

"We are aware that because of our peculiar situation there is a special roll for whites. But after the elections we are going into, which we believe we will win, we'll do away with this part of the constitution. We shall have one roll, so that everyone, white, Indian, coloured or African, will be on that roll."

Comrade Nyagumbo also answered criticism among white members of the party that not many of them were elected to top positions at branch, district or provincial level.

"We can't dictate. When elections are held we can't dictate who should be elected. Moreover, they (the whites) don't turn up for elections, perhaps because they are not affiliated to any branch."

One reason could be "the language difficulty," but he had come across many whites who spoke Shona. The branches in such areas were headed by domestic workers, most of whom did not speak English.

Political commissars in the branches were tackling this problem, which did not involve white members only.

Black members were also not keen to attend meetings chaired by their domestic workers, who would have been elected to top positions in the branches.

Comrade Nyagumbo listed five areas of Matabeleland North and South where he believed ZANU-PF would do well in the elections--Tsholotsho, Binga, Esigodin, Filabusi and Beitbridge. He said the party had made an impact in Matabeleland, although it recognised the reality of the political situation in the province.

ZANU-PF had made a lot of headway in the province, especially since Cde Callistus Ndlovu had taken over the chairmanship of Matabeleland North. Comrade Ndlovu is a former Central Committee member of ZAPU who joined ZANU-PF last year.

Comrade Nyagumbo said that as a result of Comrade Ndlovu's "vigorous campaign" in the province, his own pessimism about the party's prospects had been transformed into optimism.

There had been an upsurge of membership in Nkayi, Lupane, Hwange and Dete. Many people in these areas did not want anything to do with dissidents and in Tsholotsho the peasants were going as far as "arresting" the dissidents, apart from identifying them to the security forces.

"This area will remain a ZANU-PF area for a long time," he said.

Comrade Nyagumbo also said the defeat of ZANU-PF candidates in Bulawayo City Council election last year had resulted partly from the party's choice of candidates. "If you remember, when the results were announced, the total poll was only 40 percent, which meant that a majority did not vote."

The voters were not in favour of the candidates selected by the party because they were mostly Shona-speaking. "The Ndebele-speaking members in Bulawayo Central thought they should stand for election because it is their home area. If Shonas are standing in Mashonaland, Manicaland and elsewhere, what right have they to stand in Matabeleland? I believe that this was a good argument, but if party candidates are selected, they must be voted for by all party members."

ZANU-PF candidates for the general election will be chosen by the local party people. The Politburo will intervene with a veto only if it believes that a candidate is completely unsuitable.

"But we will first try to convince the local officials why we are vetoing such a candidate," he said.

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

VARIOUS EXPORTS--THE national freight airline, Affretair, has carried horses to Angola, crocodiles to Egypt and flowers, fruit and vegetables to Europe during its recent busy period, an airline statement said last week. Sixty horses, weighing on average 500 kg each, were flown to Luanda on two flights and five attendants travelled with the animals. A total of 208 crocodiles from the Spencer's Creek Crocodile Ranch at Victoria Falls were freighted in 47 crates to Cairo. The two largest crocodiles were about four metres long. The statement said the large crocodiles had their mouths tied to prevent them damaging each other and all had been fed and sedated for the journey. As an extra precaution to keep them calm the reptiles' eyes were taped. December always created a heavy demand for fruit, flowers and vegetables in Gabon and Europe and Affretair had carried a total of 20 tonnes a week to Libreville or Amsterdam, the statement added. [Text] [Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Dec 84 p 2]

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