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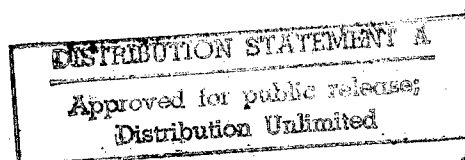
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17 May 1985

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ANGOLA

KUANDO-KUBANGO, HUILA COMMISSARS MEET TO DISCUSS ISSUES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Lubango--the provincial commissar of Kuando-Kubango, Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Francisco Tuta "Batalha de Angola", left this city yesterday after a working visit of about 24 hours to Huila Province.

During his stay in the provincial capital, the supreme leader of Kuando-Kubango had informal contacts with his Huila counterpart, Lieutenant Colonel Rafael Sapilinha Sambalanga, with whom he exchanged work experiences about the development of the political, military and economic-social activities of the two border provinces.

In Lubango, the coordinator of the Kuando-Kubango Party Provincial Committee met with the directors of the Namibe Railway at which time he discussed questions related to the distribution of the products destined for his province via the railway line and studied the possibility of the normalization of the railway line section connecting the municipality of Jamba and the city of Menonque.

In that regard, the two sides studied the ways and possibilities of reactivating the line and repairing the bridges over the Catata, Combo and Vassenha rivers, sabotaged by the enemies of the Angolan people, preventing the supplying of that area with essential goods from the port of Namibe.

During his stay in Huila Province, Manuel Francisco Tuta also contacted the provincial delegates of social affairs and of industry, with whom he discussed some problems that concern the authorities of Kuando-Kubango regarding the supply of essential products to war-displaced persons and peasants because of the severe drought that is being experienced in that region.

The leader of Kuando-Kubango, who engaged in intense activity to resolve the problems of the population of the area, visited the warehouse for products destined for Huila, and the motherhouse that houses more than 220 orphaned children, as well as the old-age home controlled by the state secretariat of war veterans of the province.

The provincial commissar of Kuando-Kubango went to Namibe Province, where he will make a visit of approximately 24 hours for the same purpose.

ANGOLA

MPLA PLANS TO NATURALIZE CUBANS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by John MacLennan]

[Text]

THE MPLA Government is seeking to make citizens of the estimated 40 000 Cubans now based in Angola.

They may be doing so in the hope this will help Angola circumvent demands from both the United States and South Africa that the Cubans be sent home as a prelude to a settlement in Namibia.

During recent months the Angolan Government passed legislation which makes it possible for Cubans specifically to be naturalised after only a brief stay in Angola.

The development flies in the face of repeated South African demands that there must be "genuine Cuban withdrawal", a phrase used several times by President Botha when he took the wraps off his latest initiative for the territory this week.

Rejected

This plan involves instituting legislative and executive authorities yet again. They will rule instead of the South African Administrator-General.

President Botha's plan has been rejected by the Big Five but he gave the undertaking his Government would still try to achieve an internationally acceptable settlement without jeopardising the UN-sponsored Resolution 435 which provides for independence.

SA Foreign Affairs sources

made it plain neither the United States nor South Africa is likely to be taken in by the attempt to make "Angolans" of the Soviets' Cuban surrogates.

They termed it yet another cosmetic ploy by the MPLA.

"We would not be stupid enough to be taken in by differences in terminology If all the Cubans in Angola were suddenly pronounced Angolans that would clearly not be genuine withdrawal and South Africa is not going to be satisfied with a formula which does not achieve our purpose, which is the termination of Soviet military influence," The Sunday Star was told.

Control

The most recent "ploy" occurred last October when the Angolan Government proposed that 20 000 Cubans be withdrawn over a three year period. Another 10 000 would be retained in the northern part of the country indefinitely.

The SA Government found this unacceptable because it was an open-ended arrangement. A source said: "We would have no control over the situation. Once we have withdrawn our forces (from Namibia) we have no leverage to ensure the Cubans will be withdrawn."

Sources also speculated Angola was attempting to attract Cuban settlers because they have been so useful as doctors, nurses, teachers, technicians and civil administrators.

ANGOLA

WORLD PRESS REACTION TO RSA PULLOUT CITED

MB231664 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The international press continues to react cautiously and with suspicion to the announcement made over a week ago by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha on the withdrawal last Saturday of all South African troops from the areas they occupy in the Angolan province of Cunene. Following reaction from a number of diplomatic circles and information organs which was announced by the Angolan National Radio, we have before us the reaction of the British and West German Press. Newspapers published in London and Bonn, such as THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, THE GUARDIAN, THE TIMES, and FINANCIAL TIMES, as well [as] (?DER SPIEGEL) and FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, are unanimous in pointing out that the Pretoria announcement is no more than a smoke screen to cover up the plan for the declaration of the Namibian independence through the installation of a so-called interim government without the participation of SWAPO. These British and West German newspapers consider it fundamental for SWAPO to participate in the leadership of Namibia through the strict application of the UN Security Council Resolution 435/78.

It is worth recalling that despite the announcement made in Pretoria over a week ago on the withdrawal of the South African troops from Angola, as of today there are still South African troops in Cunene Province on the pretext of protecting the Ruacana Hydroelectric Center and the Calueque Dam.

CSO: 3400/85

ANGOLA

SOUTH AFRICA SOLDIERS TAKE QUICK MARCH OUT OF COUNTRY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Kim McGowan]

[Text]

NEITHER as the victors nor as the conquered, South African troops marched out of Angola this week.

And it all happened in a flash.

We had hurried from the choppers to our seats next to a dais alongside the main road, everyone looked expectantly towards Angola — there was a brief lull.

Then the soldiers appeared. The salute was taken by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, and the columns disappeared down the road. It was over in about half an hour.

An extremely brief Press conference was given, after which we immediately flew back to Pretoria.

Interviews with senior South African and Angolan military men were not permitted, interviews with the troops were impossible and there was not a

single member of the local population in sight.

The soldiers who left this week looked nothing like the motley bunch who first went into Angola under a heavy cloak of secrecy in 1975.

As a member of a South African infantry battalion at that time, I had been flown to a little town called Luso, in the middle of Angola. We were the first uniformed troops to go in.

All around the airport building were battle-weary, bearded South Africa soldiers. They had been there for some time. Their long hair, green mercenary uniforms, canvas sneakers and captured weapons gave them a menacing air.

They had fought their way from the Namibia border.

At the Press conference this week, Gen Viljoen said: "I sincerely hope we will never have to cross the border again."

CSO: 3400/90

ANGOLA

TRANSPORT SECTOR IN LUNDA-NORTE FACES DIFFICULTIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Chitato--Like all agencies headquartered in this province, the delegation of the Ministry of Transport is struggling with difficulties which may worsen if the necessary measures are not taken.

In this connection, the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY (ANGOP) obtained an interview with Pedro Muhangui, present provincial delegate of transportation, who was asked to speak about the general transportation situation in the province.

He began by saying: "The transport delegation is subject to various conditioning factors which hamper its operation, ranging from the political-military situation that the province is currently experiencing to the lack of fuel and accessories."

According to Pedro Muhangui, there are only two vehicles to transport goods between Lunda Norte/Lunda-Sul/Luanda and vice-versa and that is very inadequate. There is no fuel in provinces and last year SONANGOL supplied us with four tanks because we do not have reservoirs."

Further on, the provincial delegate for transport said that his company had a fleet of trucks and all of them were inoperative due to a lack of parts with no prospect of rehabilitation.

With regard to the efforts that have been expended to overcome some of the problems with which his company is struggling, the provincial official replied:

"I have gone to Luanda several times to contact mainly the Angolan Airlines (TAAG) directorate-general to help us transport fuel in one of the existing cargo planes, but that type of plane does not have a tank and is intended only for the transportation of aviation fuel.

"CONDAUTO [expansion unknown] has been at a standstill for about a year and a half and owes its workers 18 months' wages.

"This is due mainly to the lack of fuel and the fact that most of its vehicles are inoperative," added the transport delegate.

Pedro Muhangui told us also that it is anticipated that that company will be integrated into the ETP [expansion unknown] provided that it pays its large debt.

As for the Post, Telegraph and Telephone (CTT), he told us that there is a regulation in the province that calls for recording the letters, telegrams and other types of mail but due to the lack of cadres with which that company is struggling, it is limiting itself only to receiving and delivering the mail.

There is also the problem of the National Telecommunications Company (ENATEL) which, as everyone knows, insures and facilitates the transmission of state messages or personal conversations. We asked this official about it and he told us: "The Cacola exchange is inoperative due to sabotage perpetrated by the little puppet groups and the problem has been turned over to the central organs for resolution. Here in Lunda-Norte we only have a network that operates between Chitato, Andrada, and Lucapa and operates with only one line."

Muhangui concluded by saying that the airport problem is also a national problem which the central organs should resolve as quickly as possible.

With regard to prospects, the provincial official told us that five buses have already been rehabilitated and in the event that there is fuel, they should begin to operate to serve the public.

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CSO: 3442/216

17 May 1985

ANGOLA

EIGHTH ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR DOMESTIC TRADE UNDERWAY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Namibe--The eighth advisory council of the Ministry of Domestic Trade has been underway in this city since Tuesday under the direction of the minister, Adriano Pereira Santos, Jr.

In the course of the proceedings, in which national directors, provincial delegates and other officials from that sector are participating, a review has already been made of the activities carried out last year.

During the 2-day meeting, the participants will consider the prospects for the current year as well as the draft bill on the system of training cadres and professionals.

Also at the center of discussion is a review of statistical and accounting information and the socialist emulation regulation plan for the trade and hotel sub-branches.

The opening session was presided over by the coordinator of the party provincial committee and provincial commissioner, Fernando Faustino Muteka, who said in his speech that the domestic trade sector is the one most sought after by the people because the supply system, especially of food items, is a primary condition for human survival. For that reason, he recalled the passage of the speech by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, at the inaugural ceremony of the First National Party Conference when he said: "We must continue to reorganize the supply system in the urban areas in order to realize the principle of 'He who does not work shall not eat' so that everyone will feel obliged to work for himself and for society."

Further on, making a point about the new supply system, the supreme provincial leader said that this method seeks to achieve a more rational distribution of food items that will permit greater fairness in satisfying the vital needs of each family.

Speaking about marketing in the countryside, specifically in Namibe Province, he stressed that it so happens that the products imported for marketing in the rural zones do not always harmonize with the habits, traditions and needs of the peasants and cattle raisers and that it is necessary to study

more viable methods for the purchase of marketable goods in order to guarantee the desired linkage between the city and the countryside.

In conclusion, Faustino Muteka expressed the wish that the proceedings would be successful and that the in-depth discussion of the topics on the agenda of the meeting might contribute to improving the people's living conditions.

Party Candidates' Course Opened

Thirty-five candidates and members of the MPLA Party Youth (JMPLA) are participating in the first course of the Political Instruction Center (CIP) begun last Saturday in this city.

The 6-month course is aimed at contributing to familiarizing the new members with the statutes and regulations that govern the operation of the party, increasing their knowledge and exchange of experiences.

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CSO: 3442/216

ANGOLA

FUEL SUPPLY TO KWANZA-NORTE INCREASES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] N'Dalatando--The supply of fuel to Kwanza-Norte Province increased in 1984 compared to the previous year: 5,000 tons and 474 kilos of various fuels and oils valued at 58,647,890 kwanzas last year, compared to 4,000 tons and 463 kilos marketed during the previous year.

The provincial deputy delegate of the Angolan National Fuel Company (SONANGOL), Domingos Borges, who provided this information to the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY (ANGOP), explained that the activity of that agency which distributes fuel in the province was conditioned by certain factors. Thanks to the efforts undertaken, this situation did not greatly hamper the normal supply of fuel to the province.

In the meantime, the constant breakdowns due to the lack of spare parts suffered by the three trucks used for transportation--two of them for liquid cargoes, the frequent derailments of the freight trains in the Luanda-Malanje line, as well as the political-military situation prevailing in the province were among the main reasons affecting the supply of fuels to that region of the country, according to the official. He considered that eight trucks were needed, six of them for liquid cargoes, to completely cover the needs of the region.

The supply of oil to the population reached a satisfactory level although there were some bottlenecks in marketing it due to the chaotic distribution of that product by the retailers accredited by SONANGOL. In the meantime, there was a great shortage in the supply of cooking gas, which the provincial deputy delegate of the national fuel distributor explained as being due to the lack of transportation facilities.

According to the same official, the supply of this product to Kwanza Norte could be normalized if the repair work on its filling sector, located in the municipality of Lucala (38 kilometers from N'Dalatando) were completed. This project has been awaiting the arrival of the technical team from Luanda since last year.

The Lucala reservoirs also reduced the supply of cooking gas to the neighboring province of Malanje.

Domingos Borges explained that the poor collaboration of SONANGOL's main customers in the province makes it difficult to implement an annual plan of provincial requirements, causing certain disparities in the fuel supply.

ANGOLA

LACK OF RAW MATERIALS HAMPERS TEXTILE PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] The shortage of raw materials and the inadequate supply of food items are among the main factors hampering production at the Commandante Nelito Soares Textile Complex, the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY learned from an authoritative source.

Designed for the manufacture of textiles, tablecloths, canvas shoes, and swimming fins, rubber balls, hoses and other rubber products, the complex is going to produce only the first three products due to technical problems in the manufacturing sector.

Eduardo Costa explained that some machines have been standing in the yard of the complex for more than 6 months waiting to be taken to the HED Company (Viana) which, according to the new technical development plan in the textile sector, will take charge of manufacturing the rubber products which the complex formerly produced.

According to Eduardo Costa, director of the complex--a strategic and priority company--the new plan hinders the production process because it is a slow process and will cause many workers to be dismissed inasmuch as the machines they worked on will be removed from service.

With regard to the raw material--cotton and rubber--both of them imported, there has been a substantial reduction of the requirements for the normal operation of the factory.

For the first 6 months of the year, the complex will suffer a 50 percent reduction in the supply of cotton.

Eduardo Costa said also that notwithstanding the fact that the complex was idle for 6 months last year, the production of textiles was 107 percent, corresponding to about 1.5 million linear meters, while the production of shoes was 77 percent, corresponding to 100,000 pairs.

For this year, the complex expects to product 250,000 pairs of canvas shoes and achieve 100 percent production of textiles.

The Commandante Nelito Soares Complex markets its products through the companies with which it has signed contracts, specifically EDIMBI, IMAVEST and COMEL. In the marketing sector the complex also supports other state and party agencies when requested, as well as physical education and sports.

With 740 workers, 200 of whom are women, the complex is also struggling with the problem of lack of transportation--inasmuch as the majority of its workers live in the Samba, Viana, Cazenga and Golfe districts, and the problem of a day-care center for working mothers.

With regard to the latter problem, the director said that it is one of facilities because there is no space in the factory to set up a day-care center.

Noteworthy is the fact that there is a health center that takes care of workers and their family members as well as other workers of the textile branch and other organizations, as well as a sports club where all federated sports are practiced.

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CSO: 3442/216

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

UNITA 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' EXECUTED--In Lubango, the capital of Huila Province, late this morning, seven counterrvolutionaries belonging to the UNITA puppet group were executed after being sentenced to death by firing squad by the Politicomilitary Tribunal of the Fifth Region. These seven counterrevolutionaries have served UNITA for a number of years, during which they committed crimes against state security and defenseless people. In being led to the execution field, the seven counterrevolutionaries were presented to the workers of Lubango municipality during a political ceremony which took place at (Ngola) factory, under the chairmanship of Comrade (?Emilio Jose), the deputy coordinator of the Huila Provincial Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Apr 85 MB]

UNITA ATTACKS NEAR LUENA--Free Land of Angola, 26 April (KUP)--UNITA armed forces attacked a tank 6 km east of Luena on 7 April, killing all its occupants. On 13 April, UNITA forces attacked two vehicles between Luena and (Sacassange) and killed seven MPLA troops. [Text] [(Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0700 GMT 26 Apr 85 MB]

WITHDRAWAL 'DISGUSTING,' SAYS ANGOLA--LISBON--Angola has dismissed as "a disgusting political manoeuvre" South Africa's decision to withdraw its troops from southern Angola. The Angolan Government said in a weekend statement released through its official news agency, Angop, that South Africa's decision had been motivated by domestic unrest and international criticism of apartheid. Angop said the withdrawal represented neither a new initiative nor a gesture of goodwill, but was simply the fulfillment of an agreement reached more than a year ago with Angola in Lusaka. In exchange, Angola had agreed to keep Swapo from moving back into Namibia. Angop said Angola had fulfilled its side of the bargain. [Text] [Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Apr 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/90

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

ELECTION 'IRREGULARITIES' CITED--A member of the Botswana National Front [BNF], Mr Willie Seboni, has said the Botswana parliament should be dissolved and the president should call fresh elections, because of what he called election irregularities in 1984. Mr Seboni, who joined the opposition at the beginning of the year after failing as an independent candidate for the Gaborone south constituency, was speaking in Mochudi yesterday at a BNF political rally. He specifically took issue with the investigations into the (Tiemo) ballot box issue, whose discovery contributed to a by-election in Gaborone South. He claimed that the findings of these investigations would be kept away from public knowledge. Alleging that the Botswana Democratic Party could be implicated, the secretary general of the BNF, Mr Mareledi Giddie, said his party believed that the election irregularities were not only confined to Gaborone. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 22 Apr 85 MB]

GOVERNMENT AGAINST NAMIBIA INTERIM PLAN--The Department of External Affairs and all foreign missions in Botswana have agreed that the South African attempt to install an interim government in Namibia will be counterproductive. Those interviewed said anything that was done outside the scope of Security Council Resolution 435 would not enjoy the approval of the international community because it could not meet the minimum condition for recognition. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 25 Apr 85 MB]

MERAFHE RESPONDS TO GUARDIAN CHARGES--Major General Mompoti Merafhe said yesterday that he was not going to run the Botswana Defense Force [BDF] through the press. In an interview with the Botswana press agency on last week's anonymous letter which was published by the GUARDIAN newspaper, Mr Merafhe said they were looking into the matter internally to try to establish who the author of the letter was. The major general said that while he did not want to respond to anonymous letters, the views expressed in that letter were not shared by all members of the BDF, saying that they treat it with the contempt it deserves. In the letter, which the GUARDIAN headlined "An open letter to the Major General," the author alleged that BDF soldiers were staying and working under a complete state of fear, that the soldiers were working under heavy physiological tension, and also that BDF soldiers were the most frustrated group of people working for the central government. The author also questioned what he called the powers of the major general of denying some BDF soldiers their right to own property through the motor vehicle advance scheme

which had been extended by the central government to the people who qualified for the scheme. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0511 GMT 19 Apr 85 MB]

SWEEP UNCOVERS ILLEGAL ARMS---In what was to be a sweep on undesirable elements and illegal immigrants, police in Gaborone have discovered a large consignment of arms and ammunition of war. In a press conference a short while ago, Police Commissioner Simon Hirschfield said no arrests had been made, but police had the name of the person responsible for the consignment. He said the man had gone into hiding, but he refused to disclose the name of the suspect. Mr Hirschfield also declined to say where exactly the arms cache was discovered other than saying in a house in Gaborone. He said the suspect was last seen on 19 April. The commissioner of police has denied that the police could have been working on a tip when they made the discovery which he described as the biggest ever made in Gaborone. The cache was discovered during a police search in the capital on Monday. According to a list handed to the press this afternoon, the cache included 3 Chinese-made antitank non-detectable mines, 156 x 200 grams of TNT slabs, magnetic bar mines, mortars, bazooka rifles, RPG grenades, 4 commercial bar mines, and 3 flare mines. Mr Hirschfield said that most of the equipment, which he declined to link to any movement in or outside Botswana, was very dangerous if not properly handled. The consignment was displayed at the central police station in Gaborone for members of the press. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 26 Apr 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/82

CHAD

ATTEMPTS TO 'PACIFY' SOUTH DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Laurent Zecchini: "'Pacification' of the South While Awaiting Oil"]

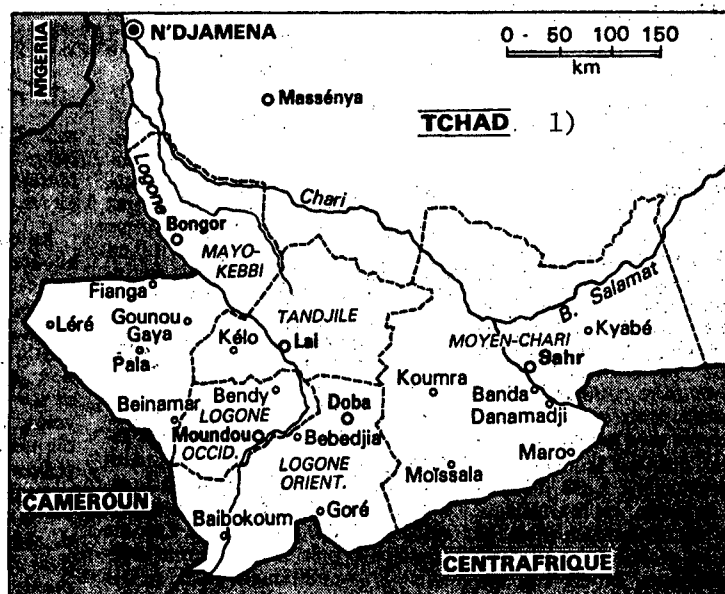
[Text] President Habre's army has reportedly again been guilty of acts of extortion and brutality aimed at the civilian population in southern Chad, particularly Moyen-Chari. Accounts gathered by the AFP in Bangui (Central African Republic) tell of the deaths of over 100 civilians near the subprefecture of Maro. In addition, according to the UN High Commission for Refugees, the number of Chadian refugees in Central Africa has increased by 25 percent in February and March alone and is now approaching the figure of 40,000.

Sahr--The "target" is at a depth of 2,850 meters. That is where the oil is supposed to be found. The "guide" is from Houston, Texas. Obviously, compared with the wells lined up on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, the derrick at the Makou site 80 kilometers northeast of Sahr, in the Kyabe region, is a tiny one, but for Chad, it symbolizes great hope. We are in the middle of March. In the past 3 weeks, some \$2.8 million have been sunk into oil prospecting at Makou. At \$50,000 a day -- "whether you pump or not, it costs the same" -- it goes fast, especially when one is using 7,000 tons of equipment from the United States shipped through Douala via Cameroon.

The drilling, going 250 feet (76 meters) a day, is fast, thanks to the sedimental nature of the subsoil. It will quickly be seen whether the pocket, found by seismic exploration, contains oil. If not, the some 30 Exxon technicians¹ will move 120 kilometers further west to another site already being readied for their arrival.

"Libyan Plan"

When Hissein Habre went to Makou on his first visit to southern Chad (LE MONDE, 26 March), the crews, like all oil men, were extremely cautious: "We have not found anything yet, but there are encouraging signs." These "signs," samplings of rock and soil, are sent to Houston for analysis. In September, an overall oil picture will be drawn up for the regions of Moyen-Chari and Salamat. Makou is but the first in a series of six sites chosen for a new oil prospecting campaign. If there is oil in Chad in sufficient quantities (no commercial deposit has yet been discovered), projects to build a pipeline to Douala and even a refinery, with World Bank financing,² could be seriously considered. But as one technician said, "one would need truly enticing promises of production."



Key:

1. Chad 2) Cameroon 3) Central African Republic

Hissein Habre believes there is oil in Chad. He said so in Doba, Sahr and Moundou: "Chad is full of oil, uranium, iron, gold and silver. That is what Libya wants and that is why it continues the war." He is referring to the war in the north, naturally, but also in the south. Chadian authorities are convinced that the "codos" (commandos) are only the instruments -- willing or not -- Tripoli is using to ruin Chad's "useful" economy, meaning that of the south. According to this hypothesis, the "plan of subversion" consists of paying the members of the southern underground, who for their part forbid the peasants from planting cotton, thus pushing the rural population, deprived of resources, to revolt against the central government. In the final analysis, the Chadian Government is cut off from its main source of revenue: cotton, and can no longer properly pay its army. It is therefore weakened. In the north, the war and especially the drought also force several thousand herders to move south. The *bororo* herds unwittingly trample the crops, causing inevitable conflict with the sedentary southern peasants. Finally, this "invasion" of the people from the north, who are Muslim, helps spread the Arabic language and Islam in a Sara south, meaning mainly Christian. It is an enormous "plot," they say.

And yet, the government in N'Djamena has waged a strong counterattack. Entrusted by Hissein Habre with the mission of "pacifying" southern Chad, Idriss Deby, commander in chief ("Comchef") of the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT), and Ibrahim Mahamat Itno, minister of interior, have traveled back and forth across the south since November and the results are there to see: The activity of the "codos" has been reduced (except in Moyen-Chari) and the tour of the Chadian president went to well that he has undertaken another one since 7 April in Mayo-Kebbi and Tandjile. "We have waged an awareness campaign and we have been understood by the masses," Itno calmly assured us. In the villages of

Beti and Ndokobo, 18 and 26 kilometers south of Doba, the peasants retain a bitter memory of that "psychological" action, however: "The Goranes come, fire in the air to scare us off and then steal the millet."

The inhabitants of Beti, whose village was burned three times in 2 years, tell countless tales of the bloody and often blind repression waged by the Chadian "regular" army. They also complain, in addition to the drought, of the diversion of food sent as aid: "The international aid arrived in Doba. We saw it with our own eyes, but we never touched it with our hands." Some 40 kilometers away; in the village of Bodo, one of the last hotbeds of resistance in eastern Logone, the "codos" are reportedly ready to "come out" (rally) "if their safety is assured," the villagers told us.

Many have agreed to lay down their arms or, more precisely, to join the FANT in order, in their turn, to "pacify" other underground fighters in other departments, especially Sao, Ngarkada, Baitolum and Kolingar, who led the "green codos" and who is now zone commander in eastern Logone. These are all names of codo leaders mentioned in the south who have measured the determination of the FANT and felt that the time had come to leave the bush. Others still resist, such as Lieutenant Colonel Kotiga or Major Nadjita, who, according to the Comchef, have their own cottonfields, the former in the region of Danamadji and the latter in Moissala, careful not to forbid the harvest.

3,000 Codos?

How many are there? On 1 April, repeating Itno's estimates, Habre gave the figure of "3,000 codos who have surfaced." Such an affirmation must be taken as relative, insofar as the groups of defectors are made up of real armed soldiers but also peasants who are not. "The young people often have but one solution," says one priest, "which is to go join the codos. Here, they have nothing to do." Sometimes, entire villages (with women and children), which had been ruled by a handful of underground soldiers, defect in the hope of being paid for their capitulation.

"Innocent people paid for the fighting with their own blood.... It is a phase that we are going through. We are going to make up for these inadequacies" of the FANT. While recognizing the "blunders" committed by his troops against the civilian population, the Comchef says that those responsible: "isolated elements," according to Itno, have been punished: "In Doba and Sahr, there have been public executions." According to him, the integration of the northerners in the south has been gradual: "There are Goran soldiers who marry southern girls." And yet, when one sees the rejection of the Goranes by the southerners -- 5 percent of the Chadian population but the spearhead of the army -- one has to believe that there are not many such unions.

In a way, however, the sweeps made by the FANT in the south are understandable. The Chadian Army does not have the quartermaster corps of the French soldiers in Manta. Outside of a half-pay (15,000 CFA francs³ a month), the Chadian soldier receive the PGA (general food bonus), which is 100 CFA francs a day, for their daily diet (bowl of rice or millet). They also receive a little sugar, tea and oil. They have to meet the rest of their needs, meaning that in practice,

they force the peasants to pay tribute. On the other hand, it would not appear that the troops sent by Ndjamenas could be accused of selective repression aimed at the Christian peasants. At school, furthermore, the catechism is taught freely. As one priest says, "Hissein Habre seems to have played the secular card."

Occupation Army

The missionaries have difficult relations with the authorities, who accuse them of aiding the codos. Many missions have been evacuated because of the lack of security and the Catholic hierarchy has repeatedly been threatened with eviction⁴ in the south if it did not "stay out of inter-Chadian quarrels." "Here," one priest remarks, giving some foundation to the accusation, "the fact of being a Christian is also one way of opposing the army of occupation." For their part, the European expatriates, particularly the French, have not been concerned. Since mid February, four gendarmes have been sent to Moundou to ensure the safety of the consulate and to reassure the European population. The only case in which the codos have gone after non-Chadians is that of the two American technicians at the Makou site, kidnapped on 8 February and freed on the 13th for a ransom of 300,000 CFA francs.

The pacification of the south is of vital importance to President Hissein Habre. Last year, thanks to an increase in prices paid to growers and the action of the Chadian Cotton Company and mainly the relative calm that reigned in the five southern departments, the cotton harvest reached the record level of 158,000 tons. In addition to substantial financial receipts for government coffers, President Habre gained considerable personal prestige. Some 11 billion CFA francs were distributed to the peasants, thus helping to stimulate local commerce. The public treasury received 5 billion CFA francs from the marketing operations. This year, essentially because of the resurgence of conflict, the coming crop will probably not exceed 90,000 tons, according to several experts, which will result in a drop in production of the oilworks. Financially politically speaking, the revolt of the codos therefore strikingly affects the Chadian president's room to maneuver, whence the view of oil as manna from heaven.

FOOTNOTES

1. Exxon, which replaced the American company Conoco, is the operator of a group of oil companies also including Royal Dutch Shell and Chevron. By 1979, 21 wells, deemed "encouraging," had been drilled in Chad. Interrupted by the war, oil exploration did not resume until February. Chad's reserves have been put at some 500 million barrels (10 million tons approximately).
2. In 1978, a project co-financed by the World Bank concerned an oil field located north of Lake Chad. A 350-kilometer-long pipeline was considered, along with construction of a small refinery in Ndjamenas.
3. One CFA franc is worth .02 French franc.
4. There are 111 missionaries registered in Moyen-Chari and 171 in the two Logone.

GHANA

EXILES RETURN FROM NIGERIA

Panel Discusses Repatriation

AB280950 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Arrangements are well underway to receive those Ghanaians being expelled from Nigeria. According to the chairman of the National Mobilization Committee, Commodore Steve Obimpeh, unlike in 1983, he does not foresee much difficulty this time. In a GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] TV panel discussion program to be broadcast tomorrow, he said Nigeria has almost equal responsibility as Ghana so far as the repatriation exercise is concerned. This is because of the agreement reached in Lagos a few months ago by Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria.

Commodore Obimpeh said there are high-level diplomatic moves between Ghana and Nigeria to ensure the welfare and safety of the returnees.

Mr Humphrey Niame, an economist and member of the panel, is of the view that Nigeria's move might have been primarily due to its economy which seems to be fast declining, particularly when compared to the way Ghana's economy has been picking up under the economic recovery program. He warned, however, that the returnees must be properly screened medically before joining their families.

Another panelist, Mr Maxwell (Wuleh) of the GBC English Language Department said it is unfair for the taxpayers' money to be used on this second repatriation exercise. He noted that those Ghanaians were warned 2 years ago to stay at home and heap to rebuild the country but they did not listen. Mr (Wuleh) said the returnees owe all those who have braved it at home in helping to rebuild the nation an apology.

The deadline given the returnees by the Nigerian Government is the 10th of next month. Meanwhile, the Ghana high commissioner to Nigeria, Brigadier Kwaku Abu Bediako, has again appealed to Ghanaians illegally resident there to comply with the military government's quit order. Those who want to remain should regularize their stay. The appeal is contained in a statement published in the Nigerian GUARDIAN newspaper. Brig Adu Bediako warned that it would not be the responsibility of the mission to protect any Ghanaian who disregards the appeal. He assured the Nigerian authorities that the high commission is taking all necessary steps to ensure the fullest implementation of the quit order.

Three hundred Ghanians who are affected by the quit order are expected in Tema today on the M. V. Bonsu.

Nigerian Criticized Over Expulsions

AB261917 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The FREE PRESS writes on the expulsion of aliens from Nigeria. The paper says many of the qualified Ghanians, who are affected by Nigeria's quit order, are returning without the full benefits of their services since austerity measures in Nigeria left them for months without salary. It says although 300,000 Ghanians are returning now, thousands of Ghanians still remain in Nigeria. One thing that is clear is that sooner or later, the fate that has affected their brothers will affect them. The FREE PRESS says the question to be asked is: For how long and how many times will the Nigerian Government resort to this quit order? It says the PNDC has always shown a big heart and hand in receiving quietly the returnees but we expect the PNDC to protest to the Nigerian Government about the rampant nature of its orders and the apparent arbitrariness. The government ought to remind the Nigerian authorities that we are also capable of retaliating but have only allowed our deep commitment to the ECOWAS spirit to restrain us. That other West African countries have not announced quit orders does not mean that they do not have aliens within their borders. Grandiloquent pontifications about African unity must certainly reflect in policies that affect African citizens. The FREE PRESS says if West African countries really want to make ECOWAS work, they must well take a cue from the example of the European Economic Community where there is free movement of citizens in the true sense of the word. African countries will also do well to draw a lesson from the (?June 1963) aliens act which excluded any African from consideration as an alien once he steps in Ghana.

CSO: 3400/069

17 May 1985

GHANA

BRIEFS

REHABILITATION OF MANGANESE PLANT--Ghana has been granted a loan of about 6 million pounds sterling by the European Investment Bank to rehabilitate and replace some of the old machinery and equipment of the Ghana National Manganese Corporation at Nsuta to enable it to increase production for exports. The million pounds of the loan is to be used to bring in new machinery to replace the top portions of the washing plan at the mines. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Apr 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/070

GUINEA-BISSAU

PRESIDENT VISITS INFORMATION SECRETARIAT

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Feb 85 p 6

[Text] In the framework of his contact visits to ministries, firms and departments of Guinea-Bissau, the president of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, visited the State Secretariat of Information and the National Printing Office Tuesday morning.

At these offices the Chief of State was received by State Secretary for Information Comrade Agnelo Augusto Regalla and several officials of the departments making up that Secretariat. The Chief of State took his time inspecting the installations of the National Printing Department accompanied by its director general Augusto Cesar Tolentino who explained the operations of that important sector of support to Guinean media.

Comrade "Nino" Vieira, still accompanied Regalla, visited the editorial office of the newspaper NO PINTCHA where he was also informed of the operation of each one of its sections by the managing editor of the newspaper, Antonio Soares. The Chief of State also visited the ANG [GUINEA-BISSAU NEWS AGENCY] where the managing editor Francisco Barreto explained its operations to the President.

Following his normal activities, President "Nino" Vieira on Friday visited the Ministry of Information and Telecommunications where during a meeting with the head of the ministry, Musa Djass, he became acquainted with the present situation of that department.

After a short working meeting the PAIGC Secretary General, accompanied by Mussa Djass and by Director General of Communications Comrade Sotero Sousa, visited the various departments of that office, especially the new telephone and telex installations, where he was informed about the present and future plans for the development of this important sector of Guinean telecommunications.

Later on, Comrade President Bernardo Vieira, accompanied by members of his civilian staff of the Presidency of the State Council, visited the Customs headquarters.

At the latter office, where his visit coincided with that of Minister of Finance Comrade Victor Freire Monteiro, the President toured some departments of that service as well as some warehouses of the Guinean Ports Autonomous Authority where he was briefed by local officials.

At the Ministry of Social Affairs, Comrade "Nino" Vieira was received by Comrade Col Manuel Santos, "Manecas," head of the ministry where a meeting was held, and the President was briefed on new plans of action to be taken by that Ministry, as well as various solutions arrived at, especially in the field of housing.

After visiting the Bissalanca Air Base, the Major General went to the Central Headquarters of the Border Guards where, during a meeting with the National Commander of that Service, Col N'fore Bitna, he was briefed on its activities and working plans.

11634

CSO: 3442/207

GUINEA-BISSAU

PORTUGAL TO FINANCE AGRICULTURAL TRAINING CENTER

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] At the fifth meeting of the Joint Guinea-Bissau-Portugal Commission which began Wednesday in Lisbon, Secretary of State for International Cooperation Comrade Bernardino Cardoso said that Bissau and Lisbon are maintaining excellent relations of friendship and cooperation, especially in the field of technical assistance, this being the one that has most served our country.

Bernardino Cardoso expressed interest in continued assistance of this type and proposed also that Portuguese firms make use of the new investment laws in Guinea, to apply their capitals in projects that would generate wealth.

For his part, the Portuguese Secretary of State for Cooperation, Gaspar da Silva, who opened the meeting, said that Portugal is ready to help Guinea-Bissau to open an agricultural training center in the region of Bafata.

However, Gaspar da Silva, expressed regret at the fact that Portugal does not have greater financial ability to really provide everything African nations hope from it and to implement, at all times, what the experts and Portuguese technology are able to give.

The work of the meeting is distributed in two subcommissions, the economic-financial and the technical, scientific and cultural. Over 30 persons of the two delegations are taking part in the meetings.

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CSO: 3442/206

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GUINEA-BISSAU

RELATIONS WITH ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The status of relations between Guinea-Bissau and the Islamic Development Bank [IDB] and the question of resumption of financing trade operations were some of the matters discussed at a meeting held on 4 February between Victor Freire Monteiro and the president of the IDB, it was learned from the ANG [GUINEA-BISSAU NEWS AGENCY] today.

At the meeting the Islamic Bank "was asked for financing to conclude the second stage of the bridge docks of DICOL and several foreign trade transactions," said the Guinean finance minister.

Dr Mohamed Ali, who was reelected chairman of the IDB for a period of 5 years, "promised to send a mission to study the projects in the field of rural development and others and 'showed himself open' to the financing of the DICOL bridge," added Freire Monteiro.

According to the minister the IDB also approved the agreement of regulations of the "past due payments" of Guinea-Bissau to the organization which will make the resumption of operations possible.

Victor Freire Monteiro attended the ninth annual meeting of IDB governors where resolutions were approved dealing with agreements of cooperation with the Islamic organization for education, science and culture, cooperation with the Development Bank of Western Africa, and the IDB balance sheet for 1983/84 was approved.

11635

CSO: 3442/206

GUINEA-BISSAU

PHOSPHORITE MINING ACCORD SIGNED WITH PORTUGUESE FIRM

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of Natural Resources and Industry signed a protocol of intentions with the Portuguese firm Ferrominas on Monday 18 February aimed at having that firm advise the Guinea Government in the field of mining.

According to well informed sources, the protocol envisages the presentation, in the next 30 days, of two proposals by Ferrominas about the advisory services on the project for mining phosphorite and support for putting into operation the geology and mining laboratory of the country.

According to the same sources, Ferrominas was invited to supply advice on the progress of mining projects of Farim phosphorite deposits and, later on, to establish contacts with institutions and groups of foreign firms for the establishment of a consortium to study the viability of mining.

The Farim phosphorite deposits have 100 million tons of ore according to studies already conducted by the French Office of Geological and Mineral Research (BRUGM) which, in two stages of studies, has already spent close to 11 million French francs.

The project envisages mining and exportation of 1.5 million tons of phosphorite per year, but it is only now that a third phase of the studies has been started, which will determine the pre-viability of the undertaking.

This third phase will cost over 5 million French francs, and the French party has already announced that they do not want to continue without other partners.

After the conclusion of the third phase of the studies they will furnish the first economic indicators of the deposits, since the definitive viability study would have been completed. In the meantime, it is known that a portion of the deposits is under waters of the Cacheu River, which explains why its exploration will not be profitable.

Phosphorite is a mineral used in the manufacture of phosphoric acid, an important component in the production of fertilizers and also of superphosphates.

According to specialists in the field, the geology and mining laboratory of the [Ministry] of Natural Resources of the country is well equipped. In the

meantime, Ferrominas could improve it by supplying technical information, training middle-level cadres, implementing new techniques and, above all, defining research lines.

For this purpose, a Ferrominas mission headed by the president of the firm, spent a week in our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Industry, and returned to Lisbon on Monday.

11634

CSO: 3442/207

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--The work of the Guinea-Bissau-Cuban Joint Commission concluded Tuesday in Havana with the signing of a cooperation agreement. The document, signed by Guinean Public Health Minister Alexandre Nunes Correia and Cuban Justice Minister Juan Escalona, establishes that the Socialist Republic of Cuba will help Guinea-Bissau in the fields of public health, education, culture and sports, construction and agriculture. The two parties also concluded an agreement by which Cuba will provide Guinea-Bissau with Cuban-made audiovisual educational material. Alexandre Nunes Correia, who is heading the Guinean delegation to the sixth meeting of the Joint Commission of Economic and Technical-scientific Cooperation which took place from 11 to 19 of this month in the Cuban capital, also signed on the same day, with Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, a protocol renewing the bilateral cooperation agreement between the PAIGC and the Cuban Communist Party. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Feb 85 p 3] 11635

SOUTH KOREAN AMBASSADORS VISIT--Myung Kwan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of South Korea, with residence in Dakar (capital of the Republic of Senegal), last Thursday visited the Guinean Secretariat of Information at the invitation of Comrade Agnelo Augusto Regalla, the Secretary of State for Information of our country. The Korean diplomat, who arrived in Bissau on Wednesday to carry out formal contacts with Guinean authorities, toured various departments of the information offices where he was briefed on the operation of the services by high-ranking officials of the Secretariat of State for Information. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Feb 85 p 3] 11635

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO QADHDHAFI--Guinean Minister of Public Health Alexandre Nunes Correia was received in Tripoli on Sunday by the leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Muammar al-Qadhafi to whom he delivered a personal message from President Joao Bernardo Vieira, it was reported by the ANG [GUINEA-BISSAU NEWS AGENCY]. Alexandre Nunes Correia, who arrived in Libya last Tuesday on a working visit, met with the secretary of foreign affairs, Dr Ali Abdu-Salam Eltreki, with whom he discussed matters concerning strengthening long-standing ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. On this occasion the Guinean minister thanked the Libyan people and government for the aid that country has given to Guinea-Bissau in many fields of development. He also stressed the support of the Socialist Arab Republic to the liberation movements in Africa, especially to SWAPO. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Feb 85 p 3] 11634

FRENCH AMBASSADOR VISITS METEOROLOGICAL CENTER--French Ambassador to Bissau and Madame Louis Bouroux recently visited the National Meteorological Service, according to a note from the main office of that establishment to NO PINTCHA. During an exchange of views, the French diplomat promised his support and French cooperation to obtain aid that this establishment needs. The Ambassador was received by the director of the Meteorological Services, Comrade Antonio Martins Pereira, and by Antonio Lopes, a high official of that service in whose company he visited the installations and was informed as to the operations and needs of the establishment. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Feb 85 p 6] 11634

CSO: 3442/207

KENYA

NAKURU KANU BRANCH CALLS FOR UNOPPOSED ELECTION OF MOI, KIBAKI

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

The Nakuru Kanu branch resolved on Sunday that President Moi and Vice-President Mwai Kibaki be returned unopposed as President and Vice-President of the party in the forthcoming elections.

The resolution was read by the Nakuru Deputy Mayor, Councillor Raphael Korir, who is also the acting Nakuru Town Kanu chairman, during a Kanu rally held at Kamkunji grounds in Nakuru.

During the meeting, Nakuru District MPs and local Kanu officials reaffirmed their confidence in their chairman, Mr Kariuki Chotara, and assured him he would not be opposed.

"You could even take a holiday to Mombasa during the elections, and you will find your seat safe," the Naivasha divisional chairman, Mr Ng'ang'a Kihonge said.

The meeting was also addressed by the Minister for Energy and Regional Development, Mr Nicholas Biwott, and an Assistant Minister in the Office of the President, Mr Isaac Salatt. The two Ministers are the Rift Valley provincial representatives in the party's National Executive Committee.

Mr Biwott, who had to cut his speech short because of heavy downpour, said political groupings would not be condoned in the country as there was only one party and one President.

All leaders must be loyal to the President and direct their efforts to actions aimed at safeguarding democracy.

"And our politics must be consistent with the district focus for rural development programme," he said.

The Minister commended the Nakuru branch for running its affairs in "a mature manner", and assured the branch that if they suspended any member the action would be treated seriously by the National Executive Committee.

He also praised the branch for registering about 200,000 members.

Mr Chotara announced that the branch intended to put up a three-storeyed office in Nakuru, and appealed for assistance from every sub-branch. But the branch would not tolerate interference from outside, he cautioned.

Earlier, the M.P. for Nakuru East, Mr Fred Kubai, suggested that Madaraka Day be renamed Kanu Day. He also suggested that the party headquarters organise celebrations for the party's jubilee.

In his speech, Mr Salatt urged Kenyans to fight against tribalism. Many Africans had lost their lives as a result of tribal clashes. He said they would tour other districts on a meet-the-people mission.

CSO: 3400/077

17 May 1985

KENYA

MOI DECLARES PARTY MEMBERSHIP STRICTLY VOLUNTARY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Apr 85 pp 1, 28

[Article by Gideon Mulaki]

[Text]

No Kenyan will be forced to register as a member of the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU), President Moi declared yesterday.

The President emphasised, however, that all eligible Kenyans should register voluntarily as Kanu members.

This message to members of the Kanu Parliamentary Group was delivered to the Press by the group's secretary, Mr Michael Kijana Wamalwa, when briefing newsmen following a meeting of the group at Parliament Buildings in the morning.

At the meeting, President Moi, who is Member for Baringo Central, reiterated that there must be no coercion in the registration of new party members. He chaired the meeting.

Mr Wamalwa said the President pointed out that Kenyans were mature and wanted to exercise their voting rights in the party elections — "the only party they have".

He told the MPs that what had hampered registration was not that the people were unwilling but that there was some inefficiency in delivering cards to chiefs and district headquarters.

This, he said, was why the exercise had been slow. Otherwise wananchi had been willing to enlist and needed no force.

Said Mr Wamalwa: "I can assure you that there were no bombshells as you gentlemen and ladies of the Press might have been expecting.

"It was an extremely friendly meeting. Members were allowed to raise all kinds of points with regard to the Kanu recruitment drive — actual practical details on how the registration exercise is being carried out.

"The salient features of His Excellency's speech can be summed up in three points: First the President advised Members to concentrate on the recruitment and registration of Kanu members to achieve the target of five million voters before the deadline set (end of April).

"He advised members to desist from unnecessary campaigns and mudslinging that might tarnish the good name of this republic internationally.

"He caused laughter by saying that, therefore, they should not be the source of criticism and acrimony.

"The second important point he emphasised was that MPs should discuss things that can enhance and impose national unity and they must work hand in hand with civil servants and businessmen to encourage development and create jobs for wananchi.

"Finally, His Excellency warned that ethnicity or tribal affiliation should not be highlighted as a political weapon. He stressed that he himself knows that he has one hundred per cent support from all the wananchi of his republic, regardless of their tribes.

"In his closing remarks, the President also touched upon a

subject that is very close to his heart and that is the setting up of a facility to undertake open-heart operations."

Answering questions, Mr. Wamalwa said that in certain districts fewer registration cards than necessary had been received, while others had received more than they needed.

Asked whether the recent political clashes in Kakamega District had been discussed during the meeting, Mr. Wamalwa said all this had been subsumed under the President's advice that members should set a good example to the community.

Mr. Wamalwa said already three million people had registered as Kanu members by April 2. The target was five million, which meant that two million more were still to be registered.

He explained that Kanu's headquarters had reported, through their monitoring unit, that there had been a rush for registration in all districts and that it was quite possible the target figure would be achieved.

Asked how the figure had been arrived at, Mr. Wamalwa said: "At the beginning they said there were nine million people eligible to be registered. This did not seem quite sizeable or practical so they set six million."

Mr. Wamalwa explained that what headquarters had done was to take the number of registered voters for the 1983 elections and allow for another 10 per cent representing Kenyans who might have attained the voting age (18).

The figure of five million thus seemed more realistic than the earlier one, he said.

CSO: 3400/077

17 May 1985

KENYA

LIBEL SUIT LEADS TO INJUNCTION OF EXPRESS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 26 Apr 85 pp 10-11

[Text] THE high court, sitting in Nairobi, has upheld an injunction filed by a former MP for Nakuru North, Mr. Koigi wa Wamwere, restraining further publication and distribution of a local magazine, *The Express*, pending the hearing of a libel suit filed against the magazine by Wamwere. Mr. Justice S.K. Sachdeva, on Monday this week ordered the magazine's editor, Mr. Mohamed Warsama, the publisher, Messers Tourab Ltd., and the distributors, The Standard Ltd., from publishing and distributing the current (undated issue) and the October 1984 issues of *The Express* magazine. "The first and the second defendants are to recall the two issues (of *The Express*) within 21 days from today," Justice Sachdeva ruled. The judge gave a second order restraining the editor, the publisher and the distributors of the magazine from publishing other issues of the magazine which would purport to report on Wamwere on any alleged political comments until the libel suit is over.

Wamwere, who was represented in the high court by Mr. Gibson Kamau Kuria, had filed an injunction asking the court to order the magazine editor and publisher to be ordered to withdraw from the

market, copies of the magazine claiming that the magazine libelled him. "The imminent damage to the reputation apart, the applicant fears that the defendants who have repeated the libel they first published in October 1984 issues in the current issue may repeat it in yet a future issue of *The Express*".

After publishing the alleged libellous material in its October 1984 edition, the magazine's editorial in its current issue calls for Wamwere to be expelled from Kanu. Wamwere was first detained by the government of the late President Jomo Kenyatta in 1975. He was again detained, this time by President Daniel arap Moi's government, in August 1982 soon after the abortive coup and was only released on December 12 last year. He had argued in his supporting affidavit that the two issues of *The Express* were extremely damaging to his reputation and would cause irreparable damage if they were allowed to continue being sold and distributed to the public. He further claimed that through the current issue, the defendants were trying to coerce him not to file the libel suit. The libel suit will be mentioned on April 29. ■

CSO: 3400/087

KENYA

PARLIAMENT SANCTIONS PAST PRACTICES, DELAYS NEW BUSINESS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 19 Apr 85 pp 10-11

[Text] PARLIAMENT in Kenya is supposed to be the supreme law making body in the country. In the past three weeks, however, the national assembly seems to have acted as a mere rubber stamp for validating measures which had already been taken by the executive arm of the government. At least three bills seeking such retroactive validation have already been before the house; one has been passed, one is under discussion while the third has just undergone the first reading.

The County Council of Wajir and Municipal Council of Bungoma (1984 annual meetings) (validation) bill, which was passed by the house last week, sought to validate the meetings of the two authorities which had been held outside the specified periods. Moving the bill, the minister for local government, Mr. Moses Mudavadi, said the Wajir Council meeting could not be held within the time required by the law following the imprisonment of the council's former chairman. The Bungoma Council meeting was held on time, but proper procedures were not followed, requiring the minister to order for a fresh meeting outside the specified time. The MPs seemed satisfied with the explanation given by the minister and took the opportunity to discuss problems of local authorities in general, rather than apportioning blame on any party on the matter. That was not so in the case of the National Cereals and Produce Board bill currently under discussion before the house. The bill seeks to validate the establishment of the board which has been controlling the marketing and processing of maize and wheat and several other agricultural products since 1979. The NCPB was established as an amalgamation of the former Maize and

Produce Board and the former Wheat Board, neither of which were established by an act of parliament. Supporters of the bill, including the ministry of agriculture and livestock development, claim that the new board will enhance food production in the country through proper regulation of marketing and distribution of essential food crops. Opponents of the bill, led by the MP for Wundanyi, Mr. Mashengu wa Mwachofi, however, argue that parliament is merely being asked to approve what has been there illegally for the past five years. The critics say the bill will give legal monopoly to the board, killing farmers' initiative and breaching the country's much cherished policy of free enterprise. More to the point, the critics note that the board, while it has been in existence illegally for the past, has been unable to change the food situation which has continued to deteriorate since 1980. As a result, they feel there is no sound ground for requesting parliament to retroactively approve the boards establishment.

The University of Nairobi (amendment) bill, which has already gone through its first reading in the house, seeks to regularise the splitting of the University of Nairobi into six different colleges with separate principals, and the creation of two deputy vice-chancellor positions. This action was taken by the government in November 1983 and the holders of the various posts appointed. The introduction of the amendment to the university act would now suggest that the government put the cart before the horse and now wishes to straighten out the situation. (See separate story on university). ■

KENYA

CABINET MINISTERS ASKED TO CARRY OUT DUTIES

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 19 Apr 85 pp 9-10

[Text] ANYONE who has dealt with the Kenya government during the past year or so would have noticed how the various ministries and government departments have adopted the habit of passing the buck to the office of the president whenever faced with decision making which might later turn out to be unpopular or controversial. Permanent secretaries refer even routine matters to the chief secretary. The end result has tended to be what most observers, both inside and outside government, see as a slowing down of government machinery in many crucial areas of public life, with the consequent inefficiency being laid at the door of the office of the president. Now the chief secretary, Mr. Simeon Nyachae is telling everyone in government with high level responsibilities to carry out their responsibilities as required and not pass the buck to him or to the office of the president.

In recent circular to all permanent secretaries, the solicitor general, the registrar of the high court, the controller and auditor general, the clerk of the national assembly and the secretary of the

public service commission, the chief secretary has warned against ministries perpetuating a situation whereby they "keep referring matters to the office of the president for decisions which for all practical purposes are squarely their responsibilities." Nyachae added that such a practice amounted to ministries abdicating their decision-making responsibilities "to seek cover of the office of the president with regard to matters of an unpalatable nature." Nyachae reminded permanent secretaries "of the need and necessity to uphold firmly the portfolio responsibilities of their ministries, with both initiative and decisiveness in order to avoid unnecessary delays and stalemate in the management of public affairs... There should therefore, be no delays in carrying out required public service operations under the pretext that the matter has been referred to the office of the president for decision." The chief secretary requested permanent secretaries to pass the message on to all departments as well as to parastatal organisations. Presumably the message has been passed, but whether anyone is heeding it only time will tell. ■

CSO: 3400/087

KENYA

KANU PARTY MEMBERSHIP FIGURES RELEASED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 18 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Kauli Mwembe]

[Text] THE latest Kanu recruitment report has been released and shows that the majority of the districts have already registered more than 50 per cent of the eligible people in those areas.

The report which was made available to The Kenya Times shows that as at April 12, districts with the highest percentage of people registered were Isiolo, 113 per cent, Mombasa 90.6 per cent, Lamu 81.9 per cent and Laikipia 80.4 per cent.

Although Isiolo's eligible people for registration is 17,673, the number registered was 20,009.

The Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President, Mr. James Mathenge, explained that this was due to migration of people who moved into the area from neighbouring districts because of the recent drought.

Nakuru is shown as leading in the number of civil servants recruited into the party who number 20,071. The total number of people registered there so far is 151,710, representing 77.9 per cent of the total eligible people.

The largest numbers have been registered in Kakamega Machakos, Kiambu, Mombasa, Kisii, Kericho, Bungoma, and Murang'a.

The above-mentioned districts had registered between 110,000 and 188,000 people each.

Total people registered nationwide as at April 12 was 3,061,419 out of the 5,527,401 eligible people. This represents 55.39 per cent of the total.

Other districts which have registered more than half of their total eligible people include Baringo, Samburu Busia, Kirinyanga, Embu, Mantera and Taita-Taveta

Those which are nearly half-way their figure of eligible people include Kitui, Nandi, Kwale, Kilifi, Garissa and Wajir.

KENYA

MOI STRESSES EQUAL LOYALTY OF ALL GROUPS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Apr 85 pp 1, 20

[Text]

President Moi said yesterday that any leader whose politics was based on tribal groupings was an enemy of national unity.

He made it clear that no single tribe was more loyal to him than others.

He pointed out that all wananchi in Kenya were equally loyal to him and the Government, adding that he also had full confidence in them.

The President further said that any leader claiming a particular tribe was more loyal to the President than others was a blatant liar.

President Moi was speaking at Eldama Ravine where he was addressing a Kanu meeting he found in progress while touring the area yesterday afternoon.

Said the President: "The type of destructive politics used to bring down the colonial Government has no place in modern, independent Kenya".

He told leaders to engage in responsible politics of development and action, adding: "If a leader builds a school, he can go to a platform and talk about it." Mere talking without tangible achievements was useless, he said.

The President cautioned leaders against making alarmist utterances about corruption, thus creating the wrong impression that the country was rampant with the evil.

"The majority of Kenyans are honest and are performing well" he pointed out, adding that if there were a few corrupt ones, the picture should not be blown out of proportion.

President Moi also made it clear that district commissioners were his officers and any insult to

them was tantamount to challenging his authority.

He said any complaint about district commissioners or any other public officers should be communicated through the proper channels and not in public rallies and newspapers.

He called on all public officers to render honest and dedicated service so as to strengthen the nation.

"If the country collapses, nobody would be spared" he said, adding that all Kenyans had a duty to render positive service so as to sustain the nation.

On the 8-4-4 education system, President Moi said that religious studies would be compulsory.

On Kanu registration, President Moi said that April 30 was the end of the exercise.

President Moi reiterated the crucial need to conserve the soil, forest and water catchment areas.

Noting that four million children had been born since he assumed the presidency, President Moi told elders to join the campaign for the conservation of water, forests and soil for the benefits of the present and future generations.

"Birds always built their nests before laying their eggs", he observed, but wondered how intelligent people could allow themselves to be outwitted by birds in matters of forward planning.

He told chiefs and other public officers to serve the people impartially and disregard any threats by politicians who wanted to be favoured. "I have my own sources of authentic information," he said.

KENYA

ZAIREANS LOSE BID FOR WORK PERMITS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] Work permit applications of over 30 Zairean nationals living in Kenya have been turned down by the Immigration Department.

Among those affected are members of two popular Nairobi-based music groups, Orchestras 'Virunga and Super Mazembe.

According to the Principal Immigration Officer, Mr ole Ncharo, the move is all part of "the normal Government's Kenyanisation policy and that there's nothing peculiar about it" The policy, he says, does not only affect Zairean nationals but all foreigners.

Mr ole Ncharo said his department did not consider particular professions or countries when Kenyanising jobs. "Our phasing-out programme only considers whether there are Kenyans with the relevant qualifications to fill the post," he said.

The Kenyanisation policy, he said, dealt with aliens individually and not with their Governments, and he cautioned that the move by his department should "not be construed as an act of hostility towards the Zairean Government".

He gave the example of the Zambian Government which recently refused to renew the work permits and even kicked out some Kenyans working there. "Every country decides whom to give its jobs, and naturally its nationals should get priority," he said.

Asked whether the move also involved the Tanzanian musicians in Kenya, he said each case was normally considered on its own merit. And that too would be the case of the few "surviving" Zairean bands when their permits expired. "Only then shall we decide whether to issue work permits or not," he said.

Permits for Orchestra Les Mangelepa and Vudumuna will be expiring in a few months time.

He said that after being denied a work permit, an alien could be given a visitor's pass to allow them stay in the country (without working) while he

arranged for a smooth departure. The passes varied and could be extended under certain circumstances--but should never exceed one year.

On their expiry, aliens who continued to stay in the country were then considered as doing so illegally, he said.

CSO: 3400/077

KENYA

MID-LEVEL CIVIL SERVANTS RESHUFFLED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Apr 85 p 20

[Article by Irungu Ndirangu]

[Text]

The Chief Secretary, Mr Simeon Nyachae, announced a reshuffle of middle-ranking officers in Government service yesterday.

He also announced the appointment of 10 new assistant secretaries in various Government ministries.

A statement from the Office of the President, signed by Mr Nyachae, gave the postings as follows: Mr J. K. Chege moves from the Ministry of Health to the Office of the Attorney-General initially as under-secretary; Mr J. K. Kioko from Foreign Affairs to Tourism and Wildlife as under-secretary; Mr E. K. Ngotho from Water Development to Foreign Affairs as under-secretary; Mr P. K. Munga from Tourism and Wildlife to Water Development as under-secretary; Mr P. J. Waithaka from Provincial Administration to the Public Service Commission as under-secretary; Mr Munsif Ali from Transport and Communications to Foreign Affairs as senior assis-

tant secretary; Mr B. G. Gichinga from Public Service Commission to Health as senior assistant secretary; Mr G. M. G. Mutheki from Office of the President to Information and Broadcasting as senior assistant secretary and Mr B. H. O. Ogutu from Information and Broadcasting to Foreign Affairs as assistant secretary.

The new assistant secretaries are: Mr A. M. Musonye (Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Home Affairs); Mr L. B. Mungai (Water Development); Mr J. Ombasa (Co-operative Development); Mr O. M. Kariuki (Works, Housing and Physical Planning); Mr M. P. S. Wamoto (Agriculture and Livestock Development); Mr K. R. Chelugut (Information and Broadcasting); Miss A. N. Solitei (Lands and Settlement); Mr G. A. Owiti (Culture and Social Services); Miss G. M. Maingi (Transport and Communications) and Mr C. W. Karugu (Directorate of Personnel Management).

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KENYA

EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIAL COURT EXPECTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Apr 85 p 20

[Article by Kipserem Maritim]

[Text]

Talks are at an advanced stage for the expansion of the Industrial Court, which will include establishing other levels of resolving disputes.

Judge Saeed Cockar revealed this yesterday but did not give the details of the intended expansion.

The talks, which he said were between the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU), the Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE), and the Government would make it easier to resolve trade disputes.

The Judge was addressing shopstewards and full-time employees of the Kenya Union of Domestic, Hotels, Educational Institutions, Hospitals and Allied Workers (KUDHEIHA) attending a three-month training at the Kikuyu campus of the University of Nairobi's College of Adult and Distance Education.

Stressing the need for employers and employees to follow the laid-down machinery for settling disputes, Mr Justice Cockar criticised managers who did not give their workers a hearing.

He said the trade union machinery enabled employers to predict the behaviour of workers.

"We in Kenya cannot afford the expensive and protracted strikes like that in the UK which lasted about a year. They could afford it because they have developed economy," he said.

The Judge said the concern of the employers and trade unions should be to foster industrial peace that would develop the economy.

"The industries should be able to operate without expensive interruptions," he said, adding that Kenya was lucky to have a stable Government under the leadership of President Moi.

"It is now up to the Kenyans to develop the economy. Development is concerned directly with the quality of the lives of people", he added.

But he said this did not mean that employees should be exploited by "company shareholders sitting in London".

The Judge also cautioned trade union leaders that industrial relations was a sensitive area. A small problem, he went on, could trigger off grave consequences that could paralyse the economy.

"The government realised this and created the Industrial Court as a channel for parties to settle their problems in a civilised manner", he said.

The Judge also said housing for the workers would remain a sensitive issue as there was no possibility at the moment of putting up sufficient houses for all the employees. Landlords would demand more and more rent.

He added that the Industrial Court would not rule in favour of a worker who had not been doing his work well.

KENYA

PRESIDENT'S DIRECTIVE ON RELIGIOUS EDUCATION HAILED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 16 Apr 85 p 20

[Article by Job Githinji]

[Text]

RELIGIOUS denominations yesterday hailed President Daniel arap Moi for his directive that religious studies be made compulsory in the 8-4-4 education system.

In his congratulatory message, the secretary general of the Kenya Catholic Secretariat, Father Maurice Lwanga said, "I thank President Moi for making religious education in school a compulsory subject."

He hailed the President on behalf of the Kenya Episcopal Conference, the entire church in Kenya and those involved in religious education in Kenya.

"We shall continue to work in educating our children to have a deep committed faith in our religious beliefs to enable our children to be secure", he said.

Another congratulatory message came from the Director of Education of the Supreme Council of Kenya, Mr. A. H. Eldusaidu, on behalf of the Council.

He said religion formed the basis of a society.

On behalf of the National Council of Churches of Kenya, NCCCK, the secretary general, Mr. John Kamau, said the council's views were known that education and family life education go hand in hand.

He said life would be empty, dry and materialistic without religious education.

KENYA

M'MBIJJWE LOSES MINISTERIAL POSITION, ANGAINE RETURNS

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 18 Apr 85 pp 1, 20

[Article by Enos Nyagah]

[Text]

THE Minister for Health, Mr. Kabeere M'Mbijjewe, was yesterday relieved of his ministerial position while the MP for Meru North West, Mr. Jackson Angaine, was appointed Minister of State in the Office of the President.

Thus at 82 Angaine becomes the oldest cabinet minister. The reshuffle directed by President Daniel arap Moi and broadcast over the Voice of Kenya radio said a Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr. Peter Otieno Nyakiamo, takes over from M'Mbijjewe as Minister for Health.

The Permanent Secretary for Health, Mr. J. B. Omondi, was moved to the Ministry of Energy and Regional Development to replace Professor Peter Gacii, who was moved to the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife. Mr. Simon Shitemi, the PS for Tourism and Wildlife was moved to the Ministry of Health.

Angaine is a well-known personality in Kenyan politics. His prominence at the national level is, however, a great deal less than it was in the sixties and early seventies when he was the Minister for Lands and Settlement.

Angaine's image as the most dominant political figure in the Meru district politics was strengthened when he was returned unopposed as the MP

for Meru North West in the 1969 elections and was unopposed as the Kanu chairman in the district in 1977.

Angaine was born in 1903 in Meru and was educated locally and at Alliance High School. He taught for a while and then worked as the secretary to the Meru African District Council. He also served as Secretary to the Kikuyu Central Association (KCA) and later as chairman of the Kenya African Union (KAU)

in Meru district.

He played an active role in nationalist politics until 1952 when he was arrested and detained on the declaration of a state of emergency in the country. In 1960, Angaine became the chairman of Kanu in Meru district and in 1963 was elected to Kenya Legislative Assembly on a Kanu ticket.

He was appointed parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Settlement and later became the Minister for Lands and Settlement, Survey and Town Planning. He retained the lands and settlement portfolio until he was defeated by Mbogori in the 1979 elections.

M'Mbijjewe's sacking comes in the wake of several allegations both in parliament and outside of alleged involvement in shady drugs and business deals.

One of the most serious political problems facing M'Mbijjewe is a recommendation from the Meru Kanu branch executive committee to have him suspended from the party, ostensibly because of his alleged association with the former minister for constitutional affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo. The recommendation was made in writing to Kanu headquarters.

Besides the political ups and downs that M'Mbijjewe has been having this year alone, he has had to fight several legal battles both in Meru and Nairobi. One of them involves shs. 2.6 million he is alleged to have received from a Saudi Arabian firm as a deposit to a company in which he is a director, to supply the Saudi Arabian firm with 10,000 goats and 10,000 sheep.

On Tuesday, six Meru MPs accused M'Mbijjewe of behaving in a manner which was a direct insult to the dignity and intelligence of the people of Meru and an unpardonable smear of the ruling party when he called elected Kanu and parliamentary leaders *makanga*.

The six MPs further accused M'Mbijjewe of involving himself in a 26,000-acre land scandal, which the former minister allegedly "grabbed" from the Meru county council in addition to 400 acres given him at Timau.

Last week the former minister was accused in parliament of receiving a shs. 2.4 million bribe.

In Meru, M'Mbijjewe was on March 2 ordered by a Meru court to pay shs. 34,479 as costs of a civil suit in which he was one of the defendants, for having retained water pipes for Ntamburi Mutethia Water Project.

The judgment was later set aside by the High Court.

On April 15, Continental Credit Finance sought to recover from M'Mbijjewe shs. 2.5m through the High court which had been lent to Simex Electro Engineering East Africa Ltd., a firm owned by him and Mrs. M'Mbijjewe.

Five members of parliament from Meru yesterday thanked President Daniel arap Moi for appointing Mr. J. H. Angaine to be a Minister of State in the Office of the President, adds **WILLIAM ONYANGO**.

The chairman of the executive committee of Meru municipal wards, Coun. Haji Yusuf Musa Mucheke, has also congratulated President Moi for appointing Angaine as Minister.

In a telephone message from Meru, Mucheke said: "We Meru people are thankful to Your Excellency for appointing Mr. J. Angaine, the Meru branch Kanu chairman, as your new Minister of State."

KENYA

CONDITIONS FOR STUDENT READMISSION LISTED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 16 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Mitch Odero]

[Text]

TWENTY Nairobi University professors have joined Kanu as life members, *The Kenya Times* learnt yesterday.

In addition, 3,300 members of the university's staff have also joined Kanu out of the eligible 5,320 members of staff; the deputy vice-chancellor (finance and administration) Prof. Philip Mbithi said.

Meanwhile, the university has set up registration offices to enable students to enrol as party members at Kabete campus and at the health sciences college, Mbithi said.

The deadline for the party's recruitment drive is in two week's time.

He said the university administration had been working out disciplinary arrangements to avoid problems experienced at the university in the past.

The university has adequate machinery to deal with any administrative problems affecting its community, he said.

Students who had been sent away following the closure of the university's main campus are due back next Monday when the main campus reopens.

The closure was a result of students' disturbances which lasted five days as they boycotted their lectures and defied government orders to resume studies. The students affected by the closure of the campus were from the college of humanities and social sciences and the college of architecture and engineering.

Students to be allowed to resume classes next week will be required to produce evidence of having been bound over to be of good conduct while studying at the university by their respective district magistrates.

Other conditions are:

- They must produce a certificate of compliance with an

earlier directive which required them to report twice a week to their local chiefs from February 14.

- Students whose government sponsorship was withdrawn must produce written evidence that other adequate arrangements to meet the cost of their university education had been made.

- All first year students who underwent National Youth Service training at Gilgil and Naivasha must produce a receipt to the effect that they had surrendered their NYS uniforms to their local chief before being allowed to resume studies.

Post graduate students were not affected by the closure of the campus as well as students in Kabete, Chiromo, Kenyatta University College and the School of Medicine.

KENYA

BRIEFS

LIBERATION BUREAU STILL OPEN--The central bureau of the Northern Frontier District Liberation Front in Mogadishu is still open and staffed by 28 activists, including the organisation's president Degoh STANBUL, his brother and former aide Omar Mohamed Maalim STANBUL, said when he surrendered to the Kenyan authorities recently. Some 350 members of the front, branded as "shiftas" by the Nairobi government, have so far responded to the offer of amnesty made by Kenya last September. The vice-president of the NFDLF, Wako Hapi TARO, gave himself up almost immediately the amnesty was declared. I.O.N.--This statement by Omar STANBUL indicates that, contrary to what official sources said in Mogadishu, the NFDLF office there was not closed after the visit of Kenyan president Daniel arap MOI to the Somali capital last July. And although the situation appears calmer in Kenya's Somali-populated regions there is persistent trouble further west in Marsabit district, where on February 18 cattle rustlers said to belong to the Amarkoke tribes killed 40 people and stole 3,800 cattle, camels and goats. Several rustlers were killed when police intervened. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 6 Apr 85 p 3]

ALLOCATION OF FRENCH AID--A new financial understanding between France and Kenya signed in Paris on March 26 during a visit by Kenyan finance minister George SAITOTI covers projects worth 425 million francs. Of this, 320 million is for the installation of radar equipment by France's Thomson-CSF electronics company. Of the rest, 92 million francs will go on irrigation projects and 13 million on rural telephone communications. However the Turckwell dam was merely the subject of an "exchange of letters" and not a mutually agreed deal, as was suggested in a French proposal submitted by a consortium comprising notably Sogreah, Spie-Batignolles and Nèyrpic. According to the LETTRE AFRIQUE-ENERGIES, the French treasury offered a financial arrangement covering 140 million of the estimated 250 million franc cost of the project, but it appears that Kenya showed little interest for this ambitious proposal. The previous such accord between Paris and Nairobi, signed in July 1983, was worth 185 million francs. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 6 Apr 85 p 5]

MALNUTRITION CLAIMS 20 LIVES--ABOUT 20 children died of malnutrition in Machakos district last December. And because of this the Unicef in conjunction with the Maternal Child Health and Family Planning department of Machakos general hospital established a nutrition feeding programme at the

hospital. This was said by the district nutrition officer, Mrs. Esther Mativo, who said 12 nutrition centre in the district were admitting an estimated 3,000 severely malnourished children each week. According to Mrs. Mativo, children taken to the nutrition centre are screened and those severely malnourished and the mildly malnourished are admitted for further medical checkups. Under the programme which was opened in mid-January this year, over 8,000 children are taken care of and the number is increasing. Beans flour, oil and sugar are given to mothers for feeding their families each week in addition to family planning advice. [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 13 Apr 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/080

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

WELKOM GOLD MINE DEATHS--A fairly large number of Basotho miners is reported to have been killed in clashes between the Xhosa and Basotho workers at the President Steyn Mine in Welkom over the weekend. The actual cause of the fight is not yet known and the police said they responded to the unrest with rubber bullets, shotguns, and tear gas. It was reported earlier this morning that 50 percent of the workers returned to work and there are no more incidents of unrest, but the mood was generally tense in the Welkom gold mine. The agents of the Employment Bureau of Africa in Maseru reports that the actual number of Basotho involved in the incident is not yet known, because the investigations are still continuing and some of the bodies have not yet been identified. As soon as this situation has been clarified, the public will be notified. [Text] [Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Apr 85 MB]

24 TO RECEIVE TANZANIAN SCHOOLING--The representative of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] of Azania, Mr (Elliot Mfaxang), has announced that 24 members of the PAC will be leaving Lesotho to take up educational placements in different institutions in the United Republic of Tanzania. Their movement is a routine measure and it is also a fulfillment of a promise made to the Lesotho Government recently that the PAC will do all in its power to ensure speedy and periodical removal of its members for placement in other parts of Africa. Mr (Mfaxang) said the movements concerned did not signify an evacuation or a pullout, as they were represented in certain quarters. He said the PAC hopes its members will continue to stay in Lesotho as they have done for more than 20 years. [Text] [Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Apr 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/81

MOZAMBIQUE

DONDO MILITARY DISTRICT STRENGTHENS DEFENSE MEASURES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 10 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Antonio Cesar]

[Text] At the official ceremony closing the ninth session of the Dondo District Assembly, which took place last Friday, a motion was read praising the state institutions that were outstanding in fulfilling their tasks. Among this is the Military Command which during the past 3 months carried out important battles against armed bandits, causing total elimination of several terrorists and destruction of some of their hiding places.

As a matter of fact, during that time 6,121 citizens were trained in self-defense courses, raising to 9,454 citizens the total number of militiamen operating in the region and organized into basic subgroups under the jurisdiction of district commands.

Acting in close cooperation with political units of neighborhoods and communal villages, the District Military Command revitalized the military police in order to increase control of the movements of the people.

In the opinion of some people contacted by DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE the resumption and intensification of military police supervision was received with great satisfaction because it allowed a considerable reduction in the number of law-breaking incidents. As a result, the incidence of assault on the streets and arbitrary arrest of innocent citizens decreased.

At the same time, 1,360 traditional weapons were produced, with a goal of 500. The fact that the target was surpassed was due to massive support of the population to the already broad movement against the armed bandits.

However, as was already reported during the district meeting, it was noted that the utilization of these war weapons does not follow the correctly defined standards, for which reason hundreds of them are stored away and getting rusty.

After its creation the military command established coordination machinery with neighboring districts, especially that of Muanza, above all when there were efforts to carry out combat actions in the areas under its jurisdiction. The destruction of a camp of armed bandits in the Derunde region from which the

occupants were chased away, resulted from the joint actions of the Dondo and Muanza troops.

In order to insure political and military organization of communal villages, mobilization and education of their inhabitants was started for the purpose of recruiting young people whose physical abilities would permit them to carry out military tasks, namely defense of the village against an eventual criminal action of the bandits. This program, in view of its priority nature and importance, continues into this year and will be extended to other places of work and residence.

Also within the framework of defense of the fatherland, on Friday, the 14th course of self defense was concluded. Six hundred fifty-two persons participated of whom 541 were students. On the same occasion, and at a ceremony which coincided with the closing of the ninth session of the District Assembly, another course, the 15th, was started, for workers in the state, cooperative and private sectors.

11635

CSO: 3442/206

MOZAMBIQUE

GERMAN ANALYST SEES NO RELIEF FROM ECONOMIC DESPERATION

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 22 Mar 85 pp 9-10

[Article by Andreas Kohlschuetter, datelined Maputo, end of February: "A Void Filled with Hunger and Blood - State Chief Samora Machel Finds no Way out of the Vicious Circle of Poverty and War"]

[Text] "Welcome to Mozambique--Liberated Zone of Mankind": This poster adorns the airport terminal at Maputo. Liberated from what? The answer is not hard to find: From the Portuguese colonial regime and centuries of white domination. Liberated for what purpose? That question remains. Empty spaces yawn in present-day Maputo, behind the crumbling facades of colonial villas, lush gardens, handsome avenues, skyscrapers and splendid business districts. The impoverishment of this once flourishing port city Laurencio Marques is so all pervasive as to make the city remarkable again. Gazing at the enormous spaces of the 3-floor John Orr Department Store is much like viewing a surrealist museum. The merchandise on offer is limited to a few pencils from the Eastern Bloc, some ball point replacements, domestic brass trinkets and--the February sales sensation--a pile of red plastic balls. A long line formed in front of it. Available in January were uniform-like women's skirts, in January men's pants. Nothing else.

A gray haired cashier on the first floor points at empty shelves and showcases, at unclothed mannequins, and remembers: "In the old days everything here was full to overflowing with customers and merchandise." Now all she does is stand around and wait for 8 endless and solitary working hours: "It has been like that ever since 1978. I have lost hope; nothing is going to change in my lifetime."

The public supply has completely collapsed. Maputo goes hungry. That applies to the junior clerk in the ministry, correctly attired with a tie, who effusively thanks us before putting our gift of vacuum packed dried meat into his attache case. It applies to the small barefoot boy who knocks at doors at night in the districts where the privileged and diplomats reside, uttering only the one word: "Bread." The official rations--2½ kg rice, 2 kg maize flour, 1 kg sugar, 1 liter vegetable oil and 1 piece soap per family and month--last 20 days at best. Even though extra rations are issued from time to time--matches, beans or sardines--, international aid organizations

consider that these rations are "below the minimum for survival." Moreover, stocks do not always suffice for full deliveries of even this minimum.

The same misery is exposed in the state cooperative. Colorful advertisements for beer and Pepsi Cola--but no bottles. A poster demonstrating the proper cutting of beef filets--but no meat. Instead a notice board such as decorates all butcher stores in Maputo: "No meat today." A deliberately optimistic notice, because, since 1983, the majority of the population have been able to obtain meat only on the black market. A kilogram of meat costs around one third of the average monthly wage. On the other hand, virtually everything is available in the foreign exchange store of "Interfranca" as well as in the hidden store for prominent and senior party and government officials, of course for dollars, South African rands or special vouchers. French perfumes and champagnes jostle Italian spaghetts, Japanese hifis, frozen fryers from Denmark and first-class meat from South Africa.

At the same time, ordinary people search for puny cabbages, rotting pears, pieces of sugar cane, small onions and tiny dried fish at the miserable stands on the formerly abundantly stocked and now desolate central market at the end of Karl Marx Avenue. Most cafes and teashops are closed--neither coffee nor tea are to be had. In the Scala Cafe, once the most fashionable meeting place in Maputo, customers sit at empty tables once the unsweetened powdered milk portions--doled out for a few hours--are used up.

The wall of a building proclaims that "the revolution will be victorious, socialism will triumph." Until that comes to pass, the people stand in line, often from 3:00 am, for bread, milk, fish and cigarettes, for the bare necessities. The only appropriate slogan produced by the otherwise entirely unrealistic propaganda of the "People's Republic of Mozambique," says "A Luta Continua"--"The Struggle Continues."

Mozambique's economic descent most certainly continues, no end is in sight. The metical currency is worth nothing (more and more frequently it is replaced by barter and trade for foreign exchange), because it suffers from inflationary consumption and rampant increases in the money supply, and because there is literally nothing to buy. There is nothing to buy because the small farmers on their family holdings--the backbone of farming--no longer produce surpluses for the domestic market and exports, and therefore do not take in any money. At the same time what industry there is, operates at only 15 percent capacity, because there are no customers, and imported spare parts and raw materials are lacking. The latter, in turn, are not available due to the enormous rise in food imports and the resulting balance of trade deficits which involve an overwhelming foreign debt of almost DM4 billion. In 1983 imports exceeded exports fourfold, last year the debt service alone amounted to twice the country's export earnings.

Mozambique is one of the seven poorest countries of Africa. It is inextricably caught in the vicious circle of pauperization. All the humanitarian aid, all debt reschedulings have been unable to get it out of that vicious circle. Is it the fault of others or its own--that is the question.

Of course official spokesmen in Maputo incline to the explanation of the country's being a victim and stepchild. Nowhere, they say, had colonialism lasted so long (500 years). No other country had set its colonies free so unprepared as Portugal. Zimbabwe with its 7½ million population, for example, had 12,000 black college graduates when it achieved independence--Mozambique, all of 2 engineers, 3 agronomists, 5 veterinarians and 36 physicians for a population of 12 million. Without infrastructure or trained personnel, Mozambique was furthermore confronted with the world economic crisis, the oil price explosion and the rapid deterioration of its terms of trade. In 1975, a new truck cost the equivalent of 5 tons cotton compared with 13 tons now. The country was also subjected to a Western aid and credit boycott for many years, due to its chosen Marxist approach to development.

Officials also point to South Africa's destabilization efforts, which have turned increasingly aggressive since 1980 and the end of the civil war in Rhodesia. They resulted in the loss of the formerly profitable South African transit trade via the port of Maputo, which declined to only 16 percent of its 1974 volume. Also reduced from roughly 120,000 to 40,000 was the quota of Mozambique miners employed in South African mines, involving the loss of valuable foreign exchange these miners had sent home. And, not least, they resulted in Pretoria's patronage of the increasingly active guerrilla movement in the interior of Mozambique, the Mozambique National Resistance (RNM). The "South African Plague" was, moreover, accompanied by the drought, flooding and tornadoes of 1980-1984, which administered the final blow to Mozambique's economy.

Admittedly, the "People's Republic of Mozambique" passed through 10 harrowing years. It is not easy to be the offspring of a weak colonial power such as Portugal which could not offer any help or impulse for development. Revolutionary Mozambique, governed by FRELIMO--headed by state and party chief Samora Machel--lacked the reserves to cope with the blows of a capricious fate, deal with the exodus of the 220,000 Portuguese and unavoidable errors in its early development. Indeed, so many serious mistakes were committed that long-time Western observers ascribe the miseries of Mozambique "very largely to its own faults."

The economic decline of a small industrialist (one of the few whites who remained in the country after independence in 1975) illustrates the general disarray. His soap and toothpaste factory is not "within the plan" and therefore does not receive any allocation of raw materials and spare parts. It has been shut down for a year, but the workers may not be discharged, and he must continue to pay them. He also had a tannery which no longer produces anything either, because he did not get an import license for the tanning substances made of bark. Though he never left Mozambique, one of his sawmills near Maputo was confiscated without compensation, consequent on a law on the expropriation of absentee owned property. His other sawmill in the northern city Beira operates at only 5 percent capacity, due to the lack of lumber and diesel fuel. He tried to establish a firm for processing scrap, but this constantly had to cease operations as the result of the fuel shortage. Enterprise internal salary raises and Christmas bonuses are forbidden. Workers may be provided only by the Ministry of Labor in distant Maputo,

although the ministry is quite ignorant of the qualifications required. Nor is inefficiency a reason for dismissal. "I've had it," says the industrialist and plans to leave for South Africa.

On the old communist model, upon independence in 1975, Mozambique was poised for the great leap from zero to Marxism. A senseless wave of nationalization encompassed land, industry and Portuguese apartment buildings. Giant state farms and state corporations were subordinated to the dictate of the centrally controlled planned economy. The state assumed tasks for which it had neither the organizational nor financial preparation nor, even more importantly, the trained personnel required. The majority of state resources flowed into the mechanization of the large collectivized farm combines and drained away there without stimulating the desired rise in yields. The stock of modern equipment was ruined and rusted away. At the same time, the small family farms were completely neglected, though they accounted for 80 percent of the population and 90 percent of farm output. By the imposition of low prices, they were short-sightedly compelled to subsidize the urban population. The result was anger among the farmers, a flight from the land and the prompt cessation of all production over and above the family's own needs.

This self-destructive process benefited the fanatically anti-communist RNM guerrillas. It was further promoted by the reappearance of old-Portuguese colonialist sins, this time with a Marxist accent. They include the excess centralization of power in Maputo, the disregard for regional differences, the failure to respect provincial self-administration and tribal interests. The Machel regime is rooted entirely in the south. The population of the north is represented among the leaders by only one Politburo member from the Makonde tribe. That makes for dissatisfaction and bad blood, especially among the 4 million Makuas, the largest tribe as well as among the almost equally strong Muslims settled at Mozambique's north coast.

Another original sin is the compulsory resettlement (already practiced by the Portuguese and extremely unpopular) in "armed villages" or "communal villages" of farmers used to living on widely spaced holdings and to being left alone. These villages were established in regions which are more easily supervised and strategically favorable but often quite unsuitable for farming. The collective settlements represent one of the main targets for RNM attacks, so that the farmers feel less secure and more threatened than ever.

The element of compulsion and state violence corroded that FRELIMO regime which was carried to power by enthusiasm for independence 10 years ago. Upon the irreconcilable clash between Marxist-communist doctrine and Mozambique reality, the temptation to first of all hold responsible bandits, saboteurs, black marketeers and other "enemies of the people" turned out to be irresistible here also. Arbitrary arrests were made, people imprisoned without trial, public floggings administered and summary executions carried out.

Last year, the infamous "operation output" began, directed against so-called "marginal and unproductive elements." Often resulting from malicious denunciations--an anonymous telephone call was enough--, tens of thousands

were herded together, deported to the jungles of the northern province Niasa and left to their fate--a death sentence for many. Manuel Vieira Pinto, the courageous archbishop of Nampula, who had taken the side of FRELIMO and the struggle for independence in Portuguese times, did not mince words in his 1984 Advent sermon. He excoriated "abuse of power," "terrorization," "intimidation," "contempt for people," "massacres of innocent or suspect persons and entire village communities."

The message was heard. Samora Machel, 52, the son of a Methodist minister, Catholic convert and trained nurse, is no Stalinist nor doctrinaire, in fact not a Kremlin courtier at all. His Marxism-Leninism is profoundly African and nationalist. As one of his intimates confided: "For him socialism is no ideology, it is quite simply the benign and good aspect of the world." He aims for balance, outside as well as inside. Corrections of the political line are not alien to this man of the pragmatic center.

He is thus trying now--rather belatedly--to wrench the rudder around. "Operation output" was abandoned, the establishment of armed villages largely halted. Samora Machel personally and enthusiastically launched a "legality offensive against growing uncertainty under the law and police arbitrariness. Within the scope of a "political offensive," the state and party chief loudly and clearly read the riot act to the state and party apparatus: "Immobilism, incompetence, irresponsibility, lack of discipline, graft, profiteering, corruption."

With disarming frankness, ministers in Maputo are now beating their breasts and confess serious mistakes: "We decided on short cuts to textbook socialism, and that was wrong," admits Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco. "We need instead our own solutions, custom made for our reality." He describes how the plan disaster in farming came about "in the exuberance of the feeling of independence": "Enormous investments in highly mechanized state farms--it all looked so good on paper. We succumbed to the magic of the ideal and the plan studies. We forgot the vital role of management and technical maintenance, which was beyond us." Cabaco then sketched the tedious road from perception of the problem to the "review of principle and strategy" and, finally, the "reversal of the development process." This had at last been come about at the Fourth Party Congress in spring 1983, following 3 years of tough internal party discussions.

Smooth Change of Line

This Fourth FRELIMO Congress decided on a crucial realignment:

-- Diminution of the unduly large and unprofitable state farms, distribution of the land so released to private and family farmers.

-- Extensive reinforcement of family farms (higher prices for produce, technical aid and loans, better supplies of consumer goods). The slogan presented by deputy Minister of Agriculture Francisco Pateguana says: "Let us fight hunger first, after that we can pursue collectivization." He added,

consolingly, that the ideologically prescribed transition from individual to collectivized and state farming "might take centuries."

-- Concentration on technically less demanding small enterprises at local level, which are less dependent on imports.

-- Encouragement of the private sector in trade and industry to quickly raise the output of consumer goods.

-- Decentralization of responsibilities, the transfer of decisionmaking to provincial and local organs.

-- Opening up of the frozen FRELIMO cadre party in direction of the increased involvement of broad strata of the public in the planning of future development.

It is typical for Samora Machel's approach that the FRELIMO leader is smoothly conducting such a profound change in policy. The ideological heresy of the Fourth Congress (its CC report even has a mention of "market economy") is being implemented without renouncing socialism or the planned economy. It is skillfully disguised by rooting "proletarian internationalism" in the party statute and the introduction of a new and blood red party flag. The Marxist creed is not jettisoned, and though the protagonists of socialism, the balled fist and violent measures are being removed from their offices and sent to the provinces, they are not expelled from the establishment.

The opening to the West following the congress--Machel's trip to Europe, exchange of embassies with the United States, membership in the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund--is not occurring on the ruins of the ties with the Eastern Bloc. "Make new friends without losing the old ones," is the maxim. Samora Machel is not contemplating sudden changes in camps and objectives, he does not wish nor will be a Sadat. But he is determined to lead Mozambique out of the two vicious circles--out of economic ruin and civil war.

Economic rehabilitation was the concern of the Fourth Party Congress. The war crisis was dealt with in the treaty of Nkomati, concluded with South Africa on 16 March 1984 on "nonaggression and good neighborly relations" and obligating both countries to noninterference. South Africa's Apartheid regime is not to be threatened by infiltration of African National Congress (ANC) partisans from Mozambique, nor Mozambique's socialism by RNM rebels from South Africa.

Unfortunately this plan is not making it. The economic reforms have no effect because Nkomati is not working. The Frelimo Congress resolutions cannot be implemented due to the devastating insecurity in the interior. The RNM guerrillas--described in Maputo as "armed bandits"--are roaming the open country in all 10 provinces of Mozambique. Cities such as Maputo and Beira have turned into oases from which nobody dares emerge except in convoys heavily defended by the army. After Nkomati, the security situation in Mozambique has worsened so much that the country has become virtually ungovernable, can no longer be administered, supplied or coordinated normally.

Samora Machel's anger is enormous: After all, he had met his obligations under the Nkomati Pact by arresting and expelling some 1,000 ANC activists. Yet everything indicates that South Africa's border remains easily penetrable for RNM fighters and their supplies. Initially the Mozambique authorities held only "certain South African military and secret service circles" responsible for breaking the treaty, even Machel now openly accuses "the South African Government."

At the same time, it is admitted by, for example, Minister of State for Economic Affairs Jacinto Veloso that destabilizing actions "come not only from South Africa but other countries also," and that "various forces" are involved. The authorities have in mind mainly Portugal and Arab countries such as Oman and Saudi Arabia but also Malawi and Federal Islamic Republic of the Comores.

It appears certain that the RNM presents a multilayered phenomenon. It lacks a united leadership and central command structure, nor does it have a definite political program. There are no liberated territories, administered by the RNM. According to all diplomatic observers on the spot, the RNM is a mixed assembly of Portuguese revanchists, members of the domestic opposition who quit FRELIMO, government army deserters, small farmers driven by hunger and misery, deported victims of "operation output" and plain bandits and robbers. Often regular FRELIMO soldiers (whose supplies are pitiful) pretend to be RNM guerrillas on the attack to obtain food, clothing and footwear, none of which the army is able to provide for them. In addition to the mass misery, the rebels are also profiting from the growing disaffection among the northern tribes who feel neglected and disadvantaged by the Frelimo regime and the "southern clique."

Maaputo is constantly prey to crazy rumors. They are all products of sheer imagination but represent a reflex of helpless desperation and express the conviction that something simply must change, that things cannot go on as they are. And yet, they do go on, without hope, always further down.

There are no doubts whatever about the reasons of Mozambique's hopeless situation. Machel has no alternative to the Nkomati Treaty. He must cling to it, appeal to it, denounce South Africa and hope that Pretoria will at some time begin to take the treaty seriously--whether by its own volition or as a consequence of U.S. pressure. The army, 30,000 strong, demoralized and badly led, was retrained by the Russians for conventional warfare with tanks and heavy artillery. It manages to keep the RNM guerrillas away from the cities but is unable to decisively defeat them in the bush. On the other hand, the RNM soldiery, estimated at 10 000-15,000, is incapable of storming Maputo and overthrow the Machel regime in a frontal attack.

No Solution in Sight

Samora Machel does not have the strength to achieve a military solution. The current South African objective is a division of power and a FRELIMO/RNM coalition. That is out of the question for the FRELIMO chief at this stage of the game. Equally unacceptable for Machel is the option of calling for

military aid from Cuba, let alone the Soviet Union--that would be the end of Mozambique's ambition to be an unaligned and independent neither-East-nor-West state. Moreover, neither Russians nor Americans nor South Africans nor black "front states" are showing the slightest interest for committing themselves militarily in Mozambique's jungles. But all of them are interested in keeping Samora Machel in power, and in the country itself no identifiable opposition front to Machel seems on the horizon. He is the undisputed and charismatic super leader.

Mozambique is a tragedy without end, "a void filled with hunger and blood," to cite a slum priest. All revolutionary enthusiasm has vanished, everybody seems equally paralyzed and apathetic, the government as well as the governed. The poetically minded minister of security may well write: "Tomorrow/the time of love will come/the time of stars/the time of humanity/tomorrow." That does not help the situation today. Don Manuel, the sober and realistic Archbishop of Nampula, provides the bleak answer: "People feel deceived in their hearts and souls, disappointed, exhausted and sad."

11698

CSO: 3420/48

NAMIBIA

NEW DEAL 'NULL AND VOID' SAYS INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 21 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by John d'Oliveira]

[Text]

LONDON — Western governments have made it clear that they can live with the proposed new administrative arrangements in Namibia.

However, they have made no bones about the fact that the new deal would have no status under the United Nations settlement plan for Namibia and that any constitution prepared by the proposed Constitutional Council would be irrelevant.

Fearing the Multi-Party Conference's plans for a transitional government in Namibia would mean a step towards a unilateral declaration of independence for the territory, members of the Western Contact Group on Namibia all expressed their concern to the South African Government on Monday.

They stressed that the only agreed basis for internationally recognised independence for Namibia was Resolution 435 and that any other constitutional arrangement would be null and void.

The Western governments were particularly sensitive to the position of the Administrator-General, who would have a key role to play if and when the UN plan for Namibian independence were implemented.

There was a collective sigh of relief when President Botha announced that the A-G would remain and that all legislation

passed by the Namibian legislature would have to receive his assent before becoming law.

In a weekend statement a Foreign Office spokesman said the South African Government had emphasised that it would continue to negotiate with the UN and the international community on achieving internationally recognised independence for South West Africa.

In effect, the British Government was saying that it did not like the new deal in Namibia, but that the independence show (such as it was) remained on the road.

In Washington Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker told reporters the move would have no impact on US efforts to win independence for Namibia coupled with withdrawal of some 25 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

The interim government would gain no international recognition, Crocker said.

But he added that South Africa had reiterated its commitment to a negotiated settlement of the Namibia dispute under UN Security Council Resolution 435 provided it was linked to withdrawal of the Cubans.

He said there was no reason to believe negotiations on Namibia would be affected by the

South African plan which had followed previous "internal rearrangements" in the territory.

Crocker speculated that South Africa had taken the action to give the internal parties "something political to do, looking ahead to the time when they will have to face internationally supervised elections".

He said he expected replies from South Africa and Angola soon on American ideas for a package agreement transmitted to the two countries late last month.

The ideas were formulated after South Africa and Angola had differed sharply on the timing of a Cuban pullout.

● South Africa's United Nations representative, Dr Kurt von Schirnding, was told by the UN Secretary-General yesterday that the UN regarded the decision to establish an internal government in Namibia as "null and void".

Dr von Schirnding told reporters after his 30 minute meeting with Mr Perez de Cuellar that he would be relaying the decision — based on consultations with legal experts — to the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha.

At the same time, the African group at the UN called a news conference to condemn the South African decision and asked the Security Council to take up the matter.

Dr von Schirnding said he emphasised to the secretary-general that the South African Government would continue to maintain direct control over Namibia's foreign relations and defence policies.

"We will continue to negotiate with the international community and with the UN in search of an internationally accepted settlement".

NAMIBIA

SWAPO MEMBER LUBOWSKI LOSES DEFENSE FORCE RANK

MB221205 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Apr 85 p 11

[Text] Windhoek--Windhoek SWAPO member, Mr Anton Lubowski, has been stripped of his commission in the South African Defence Force.

Mr Lubowski, a member of the Windhoek Bar, held the rank of second lieutenant.

He said on Saturday he had been informed, in a telegram received on Friday, that the South African State President had decided in terms of the Defence Act to cancel his officer's rank with effect from 12 April.

Mr Lubowski, 33, said the telegram was a follow-up to a letter from the State President's office, sent to him last month while he was away on a visit to Geneva.

The letter referred to a statement in a news report made by Mr Lubowski last May, in which he announced his SWAPO membership. It told him to repudiate that statement before 30 March or lose his commission.

"I was asked by a newspaper whether I would fight for SWAPO or South Africa if called upon to do so.

"My reply was that as a Namibian patriot I would fight for SWAPO, because South Africa's military occupation of Namibia is illegal and I saw it as my duty to drive South Africa out of the country.

"I stand by that statement," he said.

Mr Lubowski said he was pleased to be "rid of it, because I emphatically reject being part of the SADF."

He obtained his military rank while doing national service in 1971 after finishing school.

CSO: 3400/81

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

HALT TO RSA TRADE REQUESTED---SWAPO President Sam Nujoma has said Namibia might achieve independence this year, and called on all nations to halt trading with South Africa immediately. He said the nonaligned meeting in New Delhi earlier this month proved that SWAPO is not alone and the delegates called for the isolation of South Africa as they demanded an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council over Namibia. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Apr 85 MB]

SWAPO OFFICIAL'S ANNIVERSARY COMMENTS---(Moses Galuebe), SWAPO's administrative secretary here in Luanda gave assurances that his organization would intensify the armed struggle until Namibia was totally liberated. At a press conference marking SWAPO's founding, (Moses Galuebe) reviewed SWAPO's 25 years of struggle against the anachronistic Pretoria regime, whose troops are illegally occupying Namibia. At the press conference, SWAPO's administrative secretary condemned the planned interim government in Namibia. During the press conference, (Moses Galuebe) expressed thanks for the support that his organization has received from the frontline states, the OAU, the nonaligned countries, the socialist countries, and the governmental and nongovernmental organizations of the Nordic countries. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Apr 85 MB]

FRENCH SOCIALISTS PLEDGE SWAPO AID---The French Socialist Party is to supply SWAPO with a donation of food, clothes, medicines, and two tankers for carrying water. The party's first secretary, Lionel Jospin, in a solidarity message to mark the 25th anniversary of SWAPO, said the material support is in response to SWAPO President Sam Nujoma's request. The message, addressed to Mr Nujoma, said the Socialist Party rejects any kind of linkage between the question of Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. It said Namibian independence should neither be blocked by other preoccupations, nor should the Namibian people be taken hostage for affairs in another country. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Apr 85 MB]

UNIONS REJECT INTERIM RULE MOVE---The Organization of African Trade Union Unity [OATUU] and the South African Congress of Trade Unions have condemned the murders of innocent people and workers by the racist Pretoria regime. The two unions rejected and condemned the fraudulent unilateral declaration of independence by the Pretoria regime on Namibia in defiance of UN Resolution 435. This is contained in a communique signed in Lusaka yesterday by the two unions following the visit of the OATUU secretary general, (James Akomo), who is currently in the country. [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 21 Apr 85 MB]

SEYCHELLES

COMMITTEE CALLS FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS ON KOREAN UNIFICATION

Victoria WEEKEND NATION in English 13 Apr 85 p 2

[Text]

THE Seychelles Solidarity Committee for the Reunification of Korea has once again called for talks between Pyongyang, Washington and Seoul to reunify the divided Korean peninsula and establish lasting peace there.

Speaking after a meeting with the visiting cultural delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the reunification bureau at Mont Fleuri yesterday, the solidarity committee chairman, Mr Guy Sinon, said that the tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK last year should be held as soon as possible.

The leader of the DPRK delegation, Mr Kim du Il, Deputy-Director of the Department of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, expressed

satisfaction at the way friendly relations and cooperation were developing between the Korean and Seychellois peoples.

Mr Kim thanked the Seychelles solidarity committee for its continuing support for the reunification cause.

At the end of the meeting, the committee presented the DPRK delegation with a message of solidarity to the Korean people addressed to President Kim Il Sung. The Koreans, for their part, presented Mr Sinon with a cheque to be used for committee activities.

The DPRK cultural delegation held a highly successful exhibition of handicrafts and photographs in the Carnegie Exhibition Hall in Victoria over the past week.

CSO: 3400/086

SEYCHELLES

LANGE ANSWERS JOURNALISTS, PLEDGES AID

Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 15 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[Text]

SEYCHELLES' hopes of receiving co-operation from New Zealand in such fields as education, health care, technical training and the transfer of technology were raised by Prime Minister David Lange yesterday morning at an airport press conference before starting an Asian tour on his way back home from Africa.

Questioned about future relations with Seychelles, the New Zealand Premier, who spent Saturday night on Mahé, pointed out that his country was neither an economic superpower nor a military power, and that its budgetary aid tended to be focussed on its immediate responsibilities in the South Pacific.

"But when it comes to education technology transfer, then New Zealand can work in with Seychelles," Mr Lange said. Noting that his country had helped train Seychellois dental staff, the Prime Minister said, "There ought to be more placements available under the scheme."

He later added, "We have to see more of you in our training institution."

Mr Lange, accompanied by his wife and a party of 23, arrived from a six-nation tour of Africa aboard a Royal New Zealand Air Force jet on Saturday afternoon. He was met at Seychelles International Airport by President Albert René and his wife, members of

the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF) Central Committee and senior government officials.

Mr René and Mr Lange met briefly for private talks at State House the same night and the President was at the airport again yesterday morning to see the New Zealand Premier off on a tour of the Maldives, India, Singapore and Australia.

He has already been to Mauritius, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

Before leaving Seychelles, Mr Lange also answered journalists' questions on a variety of other subjects.

On his African tour: "Africa is a continent that is host to about a third of the countries in the world. It's an enormous place and New Zealand had no representation there. Indeed, the only news we ever got from Africa was of famine, drought, pestilence, wars, disaster."

"We had, as well, an unfortunate association with the South African Government be-

cause of the continuing pattern of sports exchanges in the rugby area...

"So the purpose (of my tour) was to build again a relationship with those countries (visited) and to declare to them the policy of the new government."

"The most satisfying moment of the tour came when Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe said that he understood that the Government of New Zealand had done all that it could to stop the tour of South Africa by the All Blacks this year taking place."

On what is needed to set up the New World Economic Order: "You've got to have a change of heart on the part of the people who have resources. I think it has to be also consistent with a scaling down of the level of expenditure on armaments."

"I think that it is a terrible indictment of international humanity when very large powers can spend such vast resources on perfecting the means of death while people in arid landscapes, over-populated

countries and impoverished societies struggle... cling to life from a very bare existence.

"In the end wherein lie your priorities? Do you have a concern for people? Do you have respect for human integrity and life? If you do you put your resources there. If you don't you might as well declare it and say 'They can all die as far as we are concerned. We are going to continue with our consumer-oriented, highly affluent, rather selfish societies.'"

On New Zealand's anti nuclear stance: "There will, in New Zealand, be neither nuclear-armed or powered vessels, and that is a policy that reflects our unique strategic situation."

"I have to live in New Zealand with an electorate that we made certain commitments to, who have certain hopes, who have a society which is open, very literate and politically aware and who are sufficiently self assured to be able to turn away from entirely selfish concerns."

On the disagreement between New Zealand and the USA on nuclear issues: "That is understandable given the American assumption of a substantial and significant nuclear role."

"But New Zealand never bought into a nuclear structure. New Zealand never assumed a command role and had no strategic control with respect to nuclear matters. It never took part in nuclear exercises and has declared again its determination to remain conventionally competent."

"Now that of course is a difference, but it need not be some unholy disagreement."

On the 'Star Wars' issue: "We have neither been asked to endorse nor to participate and have done neither and propose to do neither."

"At the United Nations our representative has expressed very grave misgivings about any prospect of escalating the technology of nuclear warfare into outer space. It is something which we are committed against in New Zealand."

On banning all nuclear tests in the Pacific: "No agreement is even hinted at by France."

France has been particularly stubborn, quite intransigent, utterly selfish. If they're (the nuclear tests) as safe as they say they are, they'd have them in France."

On New Caledonia: "I hope that it will be possible for the French to keep talking to the Kanak people. In the end there is an inevitability of independence. That is a fact of history."

"How they go through—whether there is a gliding through to that or whether it arises from a great rupture of relationships with New Caledonia is the issue."

"I hope that there will be a transition unaccompanied by violence. There are still plenty of causes to hope that that is possible..."

On New Zealand's relations with other countries: "We are a country which will always have close ties with Britain, Europe and the United States. It's part of our legacy, our heritage — but we're also a country which will increasingly be involved in our immediate Pacific theatre."

SEYCHELLES

MILITIA PRAISED FOR DISCIPLINE, POLITICAL EDUCATION

Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 19 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[Text]

THE Seychelles People's Militia is now much more disciplined, better trained and more strongly united and motivated than ever before, representatives from all over Mahé have commented as the force enters its eighth month of reorganisation.

Three of the representatives who were members of the militia before the nationwide reorganisation and retraining were launched last September, all stated categorically that there had been far-reaching changes and much, and continuing, improvement.

Mr Christian Agathine of the Central region told *Seychelles Nation* recently that the militiamen and women really felt they were learning things that would enable them to face up to any dangers or challenges that they could encounter while carrying out their duties.

A colleague from South Mahé, Mr Serge Marguerite, said that members of the militia were certainly more disciplined nowadays while Mr Pascal Jacques of West Mahé said that the training was of such a higher level that he felt continual refresher sessions were

needed.

A newcomer to the militia, Mrs Annette Watts of North Mahé, added, to the agreement of the other representatives, that the regionalisation of the force had helped cooperation and unity between different districts. Their militiamen and women were working side by side, helping each other to protect and patrol each other's districts.

"When we sit and talk and discuss politics and other subjects important to our jobs and the revolution, we feel like a big family rather than rival militia members from different districts," Mrs Watts, a 43-year-old florist, said.

She added that such an experience helped a person develop himself as an individual also, and strengthened respect for others.

"It shows that if we try, we Seychellois can work side by side well," Mrs Watts said.

Important job

The militia representatives were also convinced that the new training, the disciplinary effect of the force and the experience of doing such an important and responsible job to-

gether contributed positively to their regular lives as citizens and workers. The militia experience was helping them become more dedicated and motivated in their civilian jobs, they said.

Looking at the role of young people in the militia, Mr Agathine, a 35-year-old rigger with the Far East Broadcasting Association (FEBA), pointed out that the Seychellois socialist revolution was a struggle to create a much better society tomorrow mainly for the young of today. "They therefore have a duty to help defend that struggle which will benefit them more than anyone else in the end," Mr Agathine said.

Mrs Watts thought that many of today's youths had not really understood or felt the hardships that their parents and older relatives and friends went through in the often bitter years leading up to 1977. So they had to be educated more in what this struggle meant and why the achievements of the past eight years had to be cherished. Mrs Watts encouraged more young people to take part in the political education classes organised by the Branches.

All four representatives also said they saw no reason why the militia should be regarded as a man's job. Mrs Watts said she got her inspiration from a 55-year-old woman while one of the men being interviewed with her recalled that most of the more dynamic militants of the revolution have been, and continue to be women.

Deeper and wider effect

In general, the militia representatives felt that as the Branches motivated more

people, the party membership grew and the political education classes began to have a deeper and wider effect, more and more people would join the militia.

"The more people become versed in the principles, objectives and needs of the revolution, the more willing they will be to volunteer for the militia," Mr Agathine said.

"We asked and struggled for our independence," he added, "and now we must be able to defend and maintain it ourselves."

Mr Marguerite, who works at the militia headquarters and is 27 years old, said: "The revolution has given us so much and through the militia we are now giving back something to the revolution. We should not wait to be asked to help. We should come forward voluntarily."

Mr Jacques, a 28-year-old assistant producing officer at the Ministry of Education and Information, described the militia as the eyes and ears of the revolution. As volunteers with civilian jobs, the militia lived and worked among the population in a way that regular soldiers could not, he explained.

To those who felt that they were contributing enough through their daily work, Mrs Watts said that a revolution as far-reaching as that being carried out by Seychelles demanded much sacrifice. It asked the best of people, their courage, motivation, determination and devotion, she said.

"If we really believe in what is being done, if we really support the struggle to build a new society and believe it should continue, we will find the time," Mr Jacques said.

"Somebody must do the job and that somebody is us."

Pointing out that members of the militia also worked during the day, he added, "It is really a question of responsibility."

Considering the vast benefits the past eight years had brought all Seychellois people in education, health care, housing, the standard of living, social welfare and other fields, what better way could a militant find to show his gratitude and support than by giving up some of his own time to defend the revolution and to allow it to develop further in peace and security, the militia representatives asked.

Because of what the Seychelles People's Defence Forces, including the militia, were doing, today's children would continue getting free and better education and medical care tomorrow, Seychellois families could sleep in peace at night and the revolution would keep struggling on to more successes.

CSO: 3400/086

SOUTH AFRICA

LONG-TERM BENEFITS OF NEW BUDGET DESCRIBED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Mar 85 p 16

[Article by Dawie: "Hardship Is First in Store for Us--But Better Days Are Ahead"]

[Text] So, we are feeling the pinch and will clearly have to experience a longer period of hardship--but what are the prospects for improvement in the future?

This is the question being raised by many people after the budget presented the day before yesterday, which is viewed on all sides as austere but necessary, and above all as one of the most important steps in the South African economy.

There are indeed answers to this question in Minister Barend du Plessis' first budget address--a critical test for which the new minister of finance is receiving praise even from unfriendly corners--but these answers have not been analyzed carefully enough in all places.

Teamwork

Specifically, in his budget--which shows signs of having employed teamwork better than has scarcely ever before been the case--the minister has expounded on a long-term strategy that has never previously been spelled out in so much detail.

The short-term measures that were implemented, primarily to combat the inflation that could get out of hand, must be judged against the background of these long-term plans in order to understand more clearly where South Africa is headed.

The most paramount short-term measure, which unfortunately again affects the ordinary person's pocketbook, is the increase in the general sales tax to 12 percent (after it was feared that it might be 15 percent). Then there is the surcharge on income tax as well.

These are the primary sources of income through which the state must finance its increased expenditures (an increase lower than the rate of inflation).

Is there then no relief for South Africans who feel that they are already being taxed too heavily? And what are the general economic prospects for a year or two from now? There are several hints about this in the budget address.

Better days are coming, this is the message--provided the country swallows the bitter medicine now that is necessary to make the entire economic body well.

Tax Burden

At several points in the budget address, it is clear that the minister views the present tax burden as too harsh, and that he is striving towards a tendency seen elsewhere in the world: "a reduction of taxes in order to create and extend well-being."

This tendency has been noticeable in America and Britain in particular. It has been coupled with other characteristics of a free market system, such as privatization of state-run enterprises. In this respect, attention in South Africa is being directed at hospital services in particular, but it could extend beyond that, perhaps to transportation services, and so on.

But before a revival began in the above-mentioned countries, there were hard times. Lines of the unemployed loitered in the streets while the healing of chronic socialistic ills was under way.

In the case of America, the recovery resulted in a massive strengthening of the dollar, only a few years ago the world's "sick" monetary unit. Today America is again the world leader in the economic domain.

Profit Motive

South Africa is now experiencing just such a recovery phase. The government is plainly expecting in the long run, after a new economic revival has begun, to be able to assume its place as economic leader, at least in Southern Africa, and most probably on the entire continent.

The primary incentive for achieving this is the profit motive.

In this respect, Minister Du Plessis ventures that the government wants to review the tax system with an eye to strengthening fiscal incentives and to promoting productivity, savings, investment and assumption of risk.

Consequently, there are high expectations in government circles as well concerning the results of the study by the Margo Commission. It is not unrealistic to expect that this will be reflected as early as in the next budget--and clearly the government has only one thing in mind in the long run: more money in the taxpayer's pocket.

Discipline

The central condition is that the government, which must serve as an example to the country with strict controls over state expenditures, will hold to the basic guidelines that it has accepted in the budget. Financial discipline must be applied and sustained from above.

Inflation can then be contained, there will again be confidence in the rand, South Africans will again be able to save--and harmful plans such as the disinvestment campaign will thus be countered in the most effective way.

All that is necessary, as Minister Du Plessis stressed, is the necessary will and dedication.

12271

CSO: 3401/105

SOUTH AFRICA

TERMS, EFFECTS OF NEW BUDGET DISCUSSED

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 19 Mar 85 p 14

[Editorial: "The Sweet and Sour of the Budget"]

[Text] Yesterday's budget is going to deal a hard blow to the average South African. And it is not going to accelerate recovery in the economy. On the contrary, the opposite is true. The considerable increase in taxes will undoubtedly have a subduing effect on an economy that is already very shaky.

Things will thus become even more debilitated before they begin to improve. However, there was no alternative. Confidence in the government's ability to rescue the country from its present economic problems has reached a low point. A gap in confidence has developed, and yesterday's budget was to be a very important indicator of the extent to which the government was actively seeking to regain credibility.

The government had to first of all provide proof that it is completely serious in curbing its spending. The steps to reduce the compensation packages of civil servants had to be followed by tangible proof of complete discipline.

In this regard, progress was definitely made. The state is going to hold its spending well in check, and the machinery has been created to maintain this discipline straight through the year.

However, the rise in state expenditures is still considerable, and the money for this must be found somewhere. There are necessary expenditures such as in education and defense where cuts cannot be made. Here as well, the government has chosen the undesirable alternative of raising taxes considerably. But thanks to the general sales tax [AVB], it is able to distribute the burden widely.

The fact that the government did not yield to pressure to again impose the AVB on basic food items can only be welcomed. A large portion of the population, especially the lower income groups, are at the moment experiencing great hardship, and for them there is at least the scant consolation that this food will not be taxed for now.

It is a shame that the surcharge on individual income tax is now going to be an additional two percent. On the other hand, the state has decided to impose the tax on fringe benefits over a longer period of time. It is primarily those who are favored by this who are the hardest hit by the extra surcharge.

With his new idea of special temporary taxes, the minister has brought a new flexibility to his first budget which gives evidence of a welcome originality. The three sectors affected by this will of course be unhappy. But they do after all have the consolation that they can afford it.

On the whole, the budget can thus be described as bearable. The minister and the government have displayed great courage by administering to the country yet another dose of bitter medicine.

There is, however, for the first time an actual reason to believe that it will now have the desired effect. Interest rates will probably react immediately. They could begin to fall considerably, which will provide the basis for a much more healthy economy in the future.

However, the most important test will be of the state's ability to sustain control over its expenditures. The minister has committed himself to reducing the state's claim on the gross domestic product. We hope that these are not merely idle words.

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SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT ACTION IN FACE OF UNREST DISCUSSED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 2 Apr 85 p 10

[Interview with Professor George Barrie, professor of public law at the Rand Afrikaans University, by Otto Krause: "Steps Are Necessary Against Those Who Do Not Want to Conform"; date and place not given]

[Text] Last Friday, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, intensified the ban on meetings of 29 organizations in the Eastern Cape Province. In addition to outdoor gatherings, inside gatherings are also now prohibited. Among the organizations whose meetings are prohibited are UDF [United Democratic Front] and AZASO [Azanian Students Organization].

Otto Krause discussed these and other aspects of the present situation of unrest with Professor George Barrie, professor of public law at the RAU [Rand Afrikaans University].

[Question] The PFP [Progressive Federal Party] contends that the ban on meetings cripples political debate and strengthens the hand of perpetrators of violence. Do you agree?

[Answer] It is difficult for me to understand how any meaningful political debate can take place in an atmosphere of disorder and violent conduct. Such disorder must first be pacified.

It goes without saying that political debate, especially in a country like South Africa, can only be engaged in productively if it does not happen that one party--in this case blacks--puts unnecessary pressure on the other party--the government--and the deduction can be made that the one party is reacting under pressure.

The state president stated clearly as early as 25 January that from now on an open discussion will be pursued on a wide-ranging area of constitutional questions in order to improve communications between the government and urban black communities.

The goal of this new "open discussion" is in fact to create a more favorable basis for negotiations aimed at mutually acceptable political solutions.

This open discussion can never be pursued against a background of increasing black unrest.

[Question] Do you think that there are agitators behind the unrest who want to nip this open discussion in the bud?

[Answer] I have no doubt that the recent unrest must be seen against the background of the state president's announcement of 25 January.

It is significant that the targets of the unrest are primarily those people involved with local black authorities.

The state president emphasized on 25 January that the government's highest priority is to raise the credibility of existing black authorities and to develop them into a sophisticated system of local government.

To me it is obvious that the recent unrest was provoked precisely in order to thwart this evolutionary constitutional step.

It is ironic that the goal of this evolutionary step by the government is in fact to give urban blacks higher-level access to political consultation and participation in their own right.

If the black community is intimidated away from participating in local black government, this development simply cannot take place.

There is overwhelming evidence to the effect that the vast majority of the inhabitants of black urban areas support this initiative by the government. Consequently, violence and lawlessness have been resorted to by a minority of radicals who have made it their objective to sow chaos and who want to bring about the collapse of any discussions with the government.

[Question] Should we then see the current unrest in a new light?

[Answer] Previous unrest in South Africa was basically characterized by a black-white confrontation. Now it is in part black against black.

In view of the evidence of black support for the government initiative which I just mentioned, the government's most recent actions to preserve order are welcomed by the majority of blacks. In this way, there is even noticeable opposition among the black community to an element of radical criminality and violence which seeks to block an improvement in the standard of living of blacks and their possible participation in political processes.

The fact that so many black council members of local government bodies and black policemen are targets of the unrest--their houses are burned down and they are killed--shows that blacks are divided into two camps in the eyes of the agitators.

[Question] How do you assess the extent of foreign pressure after the unrest?

[Answer] I believe that foreign opinion on South Africa has never at any point been as negative as it is now.

This foreign attitude is due to two factors: first of all, the unenlightenment about South Africa that has existed for years; secondly, the fact that other countries cannot understand why something like this can still be happening given the reports of constitutional reforms and promises of reform.

It is for them almost impossible to comprehend that there are people inside and outside our borders who feel that their unconstitutional objectives will be frustrated by reform.

It is for foreigners almost impossible to accept that there are in fact groups in South Africa that will make use of every possible opportunity to create disruption and chaos and to foment unrest at the expense of those whose interests they purport to be serving.

Yet there are signs that leaders such as President Ronald Reagan and Malcolm Rifkin, British undersecretary for foreign affairs, understand that there are also dangerous elements busy at work in the South African situation. However, I think that this sort of understanding is not representative of foreign opinion--anything but.

Should the unrest in South Africa continue and increase in intensity, the false image of South Africa prevalent in other countries will only grow worse. This is why it is important that the government get an upper hand on the unrest as quickly as possible--thus, its most recent actions.

Unfortunately, there are too few people who realize that this sort of seemingly drastic action is in fact necessary in a situation like ours in order to promote democratic development, the well-being of all and a growing recognition of human dignity.

12271

CSO: 3401/111

SOUTH AFRICA

PROBLEM OF POPULATION GROWTH DESCRIBED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Mar 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Too Many People"]

[Text] Disaster is staring South Africa in the face unless the current population explosion is stopped in time. This message has in recent times been emphasized repeatedly by politicians and researchers. It is clear that the situation is serious, even more serious than many people want to recognize, and that urgent action has become necessary in order to check the process.

Some people even say that the population explosion has become South Africa's biggest single problem. What is disconcerting is that they are probably right. If one looks at the cold, hard figures, one can see that there does indeed exist cause for great concern.

Some 2 years ago, the Science Committee of the Presidential Council pointed out that approximately 80 million people is the maximum that can be supported by the country's resources, while blacks alone, at the present rate of growth, will number approximately 170 million by the year 2050. Black women give birth to an average of 5.2 children, while whites are approaching zero growth and the figures for coloreds and Asians in 1980 fell to 3.29 and 2.7 respectively.

The committee left no doubt about the seriousness of the situation. If a successful effort cannot be made within approximately the next 40 years to reduce the average birth rate for everyone to two children per woman (like that of whites at present), then growth in numbers will get irrevocably out of hand, with disastrous consequences for all the country's people. Misery such as poverty, disease, hunger, unemployment, housing shortages, crime, social unrest, pollution and the collapse of services will become commonplace.

The state president, Mr P. W. Botha, said recently at Stellenbosch that rapid population growth is one of the most urgent problems facing South Africa. He pointed out that South Africa's population is presently growing at a rate of 2.3 percent a year. If this continues, the country's population will grow from the present 24.8 million to 48 million in the year 2000, to approximately 80 million in the year 2020, when the maximum would be achieved in terms of

the Presidential Council's projections, and to approximately 180 million in the second half of the next century. In terms of water supplies alone, he said, the country will not be able to support more than 80 million people.

And what of other vital things, such as food production, housing, employment and medical and other necessary services?

President Botha said that the primary goal of the recently announced population development program is to raise the standard of living of all people in South Africa, because this is the one factor that can keep population growth in check. Social and economic development in all communities, with the emphasis on education and training programs, is thus a high priority.

Of course, it is questionable whether this alone is going to be enough or whether it is going to halt the process in time. In some other countries, such as China, drastic steps have been taken to halt the increase in population, such as compulsory sterilization after two children. In South Africa, the country's particular ethnic composition makes this a very sensitive matter. However, it is possible that there will ultimately be no other alternative than to take drastic action against people who produce too many children, because it could become a matter of survival--for all of our people.

Of course, this is no consolation, but it is appropriate to note that large parts of the rest of the world have an even greater problem than South Africa. A private research group in Washington has estimated that the world population in the middle of last year stood at more than 4.7 billion--an increase of nearly 85 million over the previous year. If the present rate of growth continues, there will be 6 billion people by the end of the century. Africa, the report stated, has a higher rate of population growth than any other continent--45 births per 1,000, compared with 15 per 1,000 in North America, for example. Kenya has the highest rate of increase in the world with 53 births per 1,000 people, followed by Malawi and Niger with 51 births each.

The present hunger situation in Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan, with the accompanying misery, has dramatically illuminated the consequences of overpopulation. The possibility of meeting the same fate in South Africa must be prevented at all costs.

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CSO: 3401/105

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESS COMMENTARY ON NKOMATI ACCORD STATUS

RSA-Mozambique Mutual Interests

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 20 Mar 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Mozambique"]

[Text] What is going on in Mozambique is of more than mere academic interest to South Africa. Maputo is also the closest harbor to the Witwatersrand, and adequate road and rail connections between the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand and Vereeniging industrial area] and Maputo are of great mutual economic interest, while the cheap hydroelectricity that can be obtained from the Cahora Bassa is a valuable complement to South Africa's own energy production.

If Mozambique is plunged into chaos by civil war, this is in reality detrimental to South Africa. For this reason, one should welcome the fact that South Africa and Mozambique have over the past few days again reaffirmed their resolve to make the Nkomati Accord a success.

What makes the Mozambican situation tragic is that the FRELIMO government is ostensibly too weak to extend its authority throughout the entire country. In the meantime, the country is sinking deeper into chaos. However, there are limits on the aid that can be granted to FRELIMO. For example, using South African troops to guard key positions of mutual interest could involve South Africa in a quagmire from which it is nearly impossible to honorably withdraw later.

On the other hand, South Africa will have to show what it is doing so that RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] does not continue to threaten the stability of Mozambique. The information on RENAMO transgressions announced over the weekend by Minister Pik Botha shows the government's earnest in cooperating so that the provisions of Nkomati can be met.

Reaffirmation of Support

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Mar 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Nkomati's First Year"]

[Text] Saturday it was exactly a year ago that the historic Nkomati Accord

was formally signed by Mr P. W. Botha, at the time the prime minister of South Africa, and President Samora Machel, head of state of Mozambique. The fact that the two governments have only just given their continued and full support to it will be welcomed by all who have the interests of the region at heart.

Many will also utter a sigh of relief that certain elements, whose undermining efforts were applauded by South Africa's enemies, were not able to succeed in wrecking the accord. Only a week ago it almost appeared as if the attempt to sink the agreement would succeed through heavy pressure on Mozambique and insinuations by South Africa.

The timely visit to Maputo by Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs, Gen Magnus Malan, minister of defense, and other high-ranking South Africans apparently had the desired effect. Minister Botha refuted some of the stories about South Africa's alleged involvement by announcing, among other things, that the police has broken up the activities of a Johannesburg gang that is part of an international network with ties to RENAMO.

The state president's announcement that the government would even be prepared to consider military action in Mozambique "according to merit" if it is requested publicly by the West and by the government of Mozambique, is yet another indication of the earnest with which South Africa is treating the matter and of the value it attaches to the accord.

In the year ahead, the Nkomati Accord will remain the target of South Africa's enemies. They know what benefits it holds for South Africa and that it could be the beginning of a breakthrough to black Africa. This is why it is important that the accord yield more fruit. The more results it produces, the better are the possibilities for creating a stabile Southern Africa.

Dangers of Military Assistance

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 19 Mar 85 p 14

[Editorial: "Dangerous Option"]

[Text] A restitution of good spirit between South Africa and Mozambique was to an extent accomplished during last week's discussions. However, the real problem, RENAMO, remains unresolved.

The way in which the possibility of South African military participation in the domestic struggle in Mozambique was not rejected in absolute terms by either the state president or the minister of foreign affairs is striking.

Minister Pik Botha describes such participation as "highly unlikely," thus in fact not entirely out of the question. President P. W. Botha goes one step further. He says that it will indeed be considered if Mozambique and the West request it.

In the meantime, a joint force is being considered to protect electrical power, road and rail connections between South Africa and Maputo. Disclaimers notwithstanding, it is difficult to understand how such a force could not consist of trained members of the South African police and/or armed forces, if it is to be the least bit effective.

The way in which the door is being left open, even if it is just a crack, is not reassuring. Participation of this kind will put South Africa in the middle of a Vietnam situation.

It will also discredit President Samora Machel and his government from Harare to Moscow and invite Soviet intervention.

In our opinion, direct South African participation is without qualification no option.

Conditions for Preserving Accord

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 15 Mar 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Save This Accord"]

[Text] The fact that South Africa felt it necessary to send two senior cabinet members to Maputo is sufficient proof of concern over the Nkomati Accord.

The fact that at that particular moment President Samora Machel was attending the state funeral of the late Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow is illuminating. No one, least of all South Africans, should be mistaken about the fact that Mozambique is still firmly in the communist camp. And that Moscow, even the Moscow of the new Russian leader, takes no pleasure in the Nkomati Accord.

Whether Nkomati--a year old tomorrow--will survive thus depends also on whether President Machel can convince the Russians of its benefits. It is a question of ideology that must be separated from practical, economic and geographic realities.

It has long been obvious that there is enormous pressure on Mozambique from Russia and its friends in Africa to abandon the agreement.

But this is only one aspect of the faltering Nkomati Accord.

Even worse is the military and economic disruption being caused in Mozambique by the RENAMO resistance movement. And that it is allegedly receiving support from South Africa. President Machel has in recent times hurled public reproaches at the Republic [of South Africa] about this.

Seen against this background, it is going to be difficult to save Nkomati.

But this does not mean that both signers should not try even harder now than before to overcome the stumbling blocks. We assume that it was for this reason

that Ministers Pik Botha and Magnus Malan were sent to Maputo the day before yesterday. For us there is much at stake. The fact that in accordance with Nkomati the ANC had to get out of Mozambique definitely saved many lives in the Republic.

Not reproaches, but rather a positive attitude, can preserve Nkomati. Whether President Machel can demonstrate such an attitude will depend on whether he can resist the pressure from Moscow and elsewhere.

12271

CSO: 3401/104

SOUTH AFRICA

STATUS OF NKOMATI ACCORD EVALUATED

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 14 Mar 85 p 12

[Article by Piet Muller: "Can Nkomati Still Be Saved?"]

[Text] In two days, the Nkomati Accord will be one year old, and it has already been proclaimed "dead" by the front line states and by the Organization of African Unity [OAU].

Last week the accord was in fact under discussion at a summit conference in Lusaka. Afterwards President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania declared that the accord is "not worth the paper it is written on."

It is striking that President Samora Machel of Mozambique, the cosigner of the accord, has yet to publicly join in this chorus. The Mozambican head of state is obviously eager for the accord not to "die." However, it is known that he is under strong pressure to admit that the accord has failed.

Differs

It is being said that a year ago he decided, under heavy pressure, to enter into the accord with South Africa "because the Afrikaners are decent and will keep their word."

It is also known that he differs sharply with the ANC and with black heads of government in Southern Africa on how to achieve a political solution in South Africa. These views are presently being thrown in his face.

If the Nkomati Accord is in fact dead, then South Africa has arrived at a crisis of confidence from which it will easily take another decade to disentangle itself.

America as well has yet to throw in the towel on the accord. Visiting diplomats from Washington are currently visiting the subcontinent in an attempt to help save what remains to be saved.

America sees the success of the accord as a way of keeping the Russians out of Mozambique. Formulators of policy on Africa have only recently recommended that the American Congress approve "non-lethal aid" to Mozambique: aid in the form of food, clothing, medicine and the training of military personnel.

Campaign

In the meantime, the Russians are evidently busy with a disinformation campaign in which FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front], America and South Africa are being thoroughly slandered. In diplomatic circles it is being said that the Russians predicted a year ago that the "Boers will shoot themselves in the foot again."

It does in fact appear as if South Africa simply cannot come to a workable understanding with its black neighbors. In the 1970s, it seemed for a time as if Mr John Vorster had made an important breakthrough in Africa.

Undermined

At that time, it was predicted in Pretoria, even unofficially, that membership in the OAU was the logical goal of South African foreign policy. Unfortunately, South Africa "shot itself in the foot" on two occasions, when information about private negotiations was made public. This made our neighbors shy of diplomatic negotiations.

The Nkomati Accord was apparently undermined by the fact that Mozambique and South Africa had differing views of what the provisions of the accord mean. South Africa insisted that the ANC be kicked out of Mozambique, which President Machel did. For his part, he expected South Africa to get rid of RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] for him.

RENAMO was created earlier by the Rhodesian government as a thorn in the side of Mozambique and the forces of Mr Robert Mugabe. After the fall of Rhodesia, RENAMO shifted its activities from the Mozambique-Zimbabwe border to the area opposite the Kruger National Park.

To a Standstill

The Mozambican government apparently expected that since South Africa was responsible for the fact that RENAMO had shifted its activities to the south, it should clear the rebels away from Mozambique's front door.

This did not happen, and the security situation in Mozambique is even more critical than it was a year ago. Traffic on the road between Komatipoort and Maputo has been forced to a standstill, and it sometimes takes trains up to 3 weeks to complete this trip. Accordingly, nothing has come of the economic boom expected by Mozambique after the signing of the accord.

The actual attitude these days is that FRELIMO is too weak to govern the country and RENAMO is too weak to take it over. In the meantime, Mozambique is sinking deeper into chaos on a daily basis.

The sustained presence of RENAMO is being interpreted by Mozambique as meaning that either South Africa does not want to eliminate RENAMO or it is not able to eliminate. The latter is probably the case: South Africa has no control (anymore) over RENAMO, and it would take an enormous military operation to smoke such a dynamic group of rebels out of thousands of square kilometers of dense bushveld.

Meeting

The question is whether anything can be done to save the Nkomati Accord.

In academic circles, the possibility is being raised of a personal meeting between President P. W. Botha and President Machel, but there are perhaps for both leaders too many risks associated with this.

Two other possibilities being mentioned are a symbolic act, such as an airlift to Maputo to transport food and other supplies to a city where provisions are becoming uncomfortably scarce.

Last Alternative

Or otherwise a contingent of at least a thousand soldiers that can protect the road, railroad and electrical power lines between Komatipoort and Maputo. However, the political price of this possibility is so high that it can scarcely be considered.

The last alternative is to force FRELIMO and RENAMO to an agreement through sustained pressure. This is the most sensible alternative, but unfortunately one that will cast a shadow on the integrity of South Africa's objectives in signing an agreement with Mozambique.

12271

CSO: 3401/104

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSERVATIVE PARTY BREAKS ELECTION AGREEMENT

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Mar 85 p 20

[Editorial: "A Wreckless Deed"]

[Text] The Conservative Party apparently has only one goal in mind with its decision to put forward candidates for the parliamentary and provincial interim election in Newton Park; it wants to hurt the National Party--in spite of the consequences. This is the result of the blind opposition of the KP [Conservative Party] leaders to the ruling party.

The fact that the KP does not have much chance of winning in Newton Park doesn't make any difference to them; neither does the fact that their participation can only improve the chances of the Progressive Federal Party. Once again--just as in the referendum--this is a case of far-right action playing into the cards of the leftists, and vice versa. Whether they accept it or not, right and left are again conspiring against the NP [National Party].

The KP's joining the election struggle in Newton Park has elicited a fierce reaction from an unexpected source: from the Herstigte Nasionale Party--which is so disturbed by the step of the KP that it now has taken up the gauntlet against the KP. This could still develop into a heated argument between the KP and its far-right ally.

The propaganda organ of the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] recently has come out with the whole story and has effectively exposed the KP.

The HNP admits in the paper that the KP participation can only be of benefit to the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] and that the two "conservative" parties had agreed in advance that they would not put forward any candidates, since they would not be able to achieve anything in Newton Park.

Because of the KP's one-sided cancelation of their Newton Park agreement, the HNP accuses the KP of "reprehensible indifference" and "breach of faith"--a strong judgment on an election partner fighting jointly in another coming interim election. Harrismith!

This is nevertheless an apt description of the policy of a party which has already proven that its anger against the NP often weighs more heavily than the progress which might be made by far-leftists. To this party this is clearly not a matter of important national issues.

8700

CSO: 3401/106

17 May 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

INVESTIGATION ORDERED OF UITENHAGE RIOTS, POLICE WRONGDOING

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Mar 85 p 16.

[Commentary by Dawie in "My Political Pen" Column: "The Truth Must be Known and Judge Wants it Known as Soon as Possible"]

[Text] Judge Donald Kannemeyer apparently has no illusions about the seriousness and urgency of the investigation he has to conduct into the disturbances in Uitenhage.

He wants to determine exactly what happened, to the extent that is possible, and submit his report as soon as possible to the state president--who understood the implications and ordered an investigation right away.

The judge should know that with his intention he has the support of the entire country.

Each time there are large-scale disturbances, there are many stories about indiscretions and transgressions by the police or other officials. This time the rumors are very intense indeed, and strong allegations are being made.

No Room

There is great need for the truth to be determined and made known as soon as possible.

This time there is no room for the old malady commissions so easily make themselves guilty of, namely of getting bogged down in a maze of details and working for many months on a hefty report.

Damage

If the stories are not true, those who spread them must be rapidly exposed. If there are any unpleasant truths, then that fact must be admitted and further dealt with.

The incident in Uitenhage took place at a moment which could cause the greatest damage to South Africa. Reports indicate that the enemies of the country abroad have indeed attacked us vehemently in order to take full advantage of the situation.

One knows in advance that if the investigation should bring to light any official discrepancy or police brutality, it would cause waves of renewed propaganda. If the opposite were to happen, very few authorities abroad would care.

However, that doesn't make it any less necessary for the truth to come out, especially for the sake of domestic relations. If anyone is implicated in anything at all, matters will have to take their course.

Wounds

Everything points to the fact that Judge Kannemeyer is prepared to have as many of the proceedings as possible take place in public. That would be very good, especially because of all the distrust and bad feelings which have been spread so gleefully throughout the country.

The big task of healing wounds and having conditions in black neighborhoods return to normal again is at hand. This is a tremendous challenge with implications which can hardly be overestimated.

But this task cannot be initiated before suspicions which were created are either removed or settled. This, together with the tremendous attack the country is experiencing, makes the investigation of Judge Kannemeyer so important.

Whatever the truth may be, we have once again witnessed how certain elements in the country seize an event such as that near Uitenhage in a manner as if they want to cause even more damage. This is the situation we are faced with and in the midst of which the future of the country must be assured.

We must realize that these elements will use any opportunity to destroy the basis for negotiation which the government wants to create. They want to prevent a meaningful dialogue from getting started between the government and the blacks.

Anxiety

The actions of the radicals are, on the one hand, aimed at making things difficult for the government. On the other hand, they are greatly intimidating moderate leaders who are prepared to talk with the government and seek solutions together.

No matter how distressing the situation may seem in some black areas, no matter how successful the attempt to activate formerly peaceful communities, it is nevertheless still true that large numbers of blacks refuse to let themselves be taken in tow.

There is a great source of good will in the country. Call it the silent majority, call it the moderate masses who don't want the country to be plunged into violence, but who want to create a formidable power which goes beyond linguistic and color boundaries.

Maelstrom

The more attempts there are to summon these people to violence, the more should be done to have them join together so that they are not dragged into a maelstrom of violence.

Therefore the government should be congratulated on its attempts to initiate a dialogue with the reasonable black people who want to avoid violence. There is no other way.

8700

CSO: 3401/106

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ON SOURCE OF RECENT UNREST

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 3 Apr 85 p 12

[Article by Dawie: "More at Stake Than Simply Ordinary Reaction"]

[Text] The instability often coupled with far-reaching political reforms is being cited as one of the most important reasons that black unrest in South Africa continues to linger on.

However, it is obvious that there is more at stake here than the ordinary reaction that reformers can normally expect.

Contributed

First of all, it must be assumed that some of the rioters are not being incited by growing expectations, but rather by the fact that they have been given to understand how futile their fate is. They believe that nothing is really changing.

Many of the people who are so concerned about the possibility that the unrest cannot be abated should ask themselves how much they have contributed to it.

All those stories about how the government, with the new deal for coloreds and Indians, "has definitively turned its back on blacks," that blacks "now know that they are being left out in the cold," have created a mood of despair of which the bitter fruits are now being reaped.

Textbook

Secondly, there are elements who recognize that reforms have come about, and that more are spelled out for the future, but who want to have nothing to do with them because this could seriously damage their political ambitions. They are going out of their way to shipwreck attempts at orderly change.

Thirdly, there is that group which accepts that work is truly being done on a new future, but which is becoming impatient because in their opinion it is going entirely too slowly. This is more or less the textbook reaction.

The peculiar nature of circumstances in South Africa is evident when compared with the tempestuous years during the Negro civil rights struggle in America. There are big differences between what happened there and what is going on here.

Lag

A popular explanation given at the time for the outbursts in the United States was the great progress made by Negroes. It was said that the more progress Negroes made, the more eager they became to carry it through to the end. They could no longer tolerate any delays.

It was striking that racial conflict intensified at a time when Negroes had achieved ever higher positions in society, in public as well as private life. Why was there then dissatisfaction?

The reason was that it was individuals who were making progress, while the majority of Negroes were not a party to it. There was a lag that caused great frustration and could not be obliterated overnight. This can be seen in America to this day, and it is still the source of bitter reproach.

Difference

But now to point out the big difference with what is happening in South Africa. Although the ordinary Negro could only with difficulty improve his personal position, he could indeed find a certain pleasure in the achievements of other individual Negroes. When a Negro was appointed to a high office, one of the militants exclaimed, "This has filled the heart of every black American with pride!"

Here in South Africa things are different. Blacks here who achieve or who move within the system into positions where they can help improve cooperation between the races are not only ruthlessly criticized, but are made the targets of the worst forms of violence.

There is something truly wicked about the fact that the black communities here turn so readily against their own people, with devastating and fatal consequences. This happens because there are forces at work for whom it is not primarily a question of improving the lot of blacks, but rather a question of their own designs.

Disease

Thus, the current unrest is not simply the result of the reform measures. There are much worse things going on, with the result that violent attacks are being perpetrated on everyone who wants to work within the system for orderly reform.

Everyone who values peaceful solutions for this country will have to help to stem the tide to prevent this disease from spreading even further and making meaningful talks and negotiations impossible.

12271

CSO: 3401/111

SOUTH AFRICA

INKATHA REEXAMINES OBJECTIVES, FUTURE STATUS

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 22 Mar 85 p 12

[Article by John Bhengu: "Inkatha Receives Instructions on Self-Examination"]

[Text] Inkatha's central committee has received urgent instructions from its leader, Chief Minister Buthelezi, to think about the future role of this large black organization in the midst of speculation that the South African government may begin negotiations with the banned African National Congress.

Chief Minister Buthelezi addressed the central committee of Inkatha last week and said to the 50 members that the ANC's leadership abroad views itself as a group that speaks on behalf of all of South Africa.

Moreover, the chief minister of KwaZulu pointed out that the ANC also enjoys this status with the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

The chief minister now wants the central committee to think the matter over very seriously and give him a very clear mandate.

Chief Buthelezi clarified that he is looking for an affirmation of what sort of organization Inkatha really is, and what its role will be in the medium and long run.

The central committee also received instructions to decide whether it views Inkatha as a "permanent dimension" of black politics in South Africa or whether it merely fills a temporary gap "in present circumstances which may no longer be the case tomorrow."

Chief Buthelezi was just asked during his recent visit to the United States whether he will disband Inkatha if talks between the South African government and the African National Congress take place.

The reaction of Chief Buthelezi himself and that of the central committee was that Inkatha is moving more and more towards the center of gravity of South African politics, and that it was established as a permanent group in South Africa and will never be the surrogate of any other political organization.

"Inkatha is a democratic organization which, unlike any other organization, is in touch with ordinary people. This fact is being recognized more and more," Chief Buthelezi explained.

This year Inkatha will celebrate its 10th year of existence, and according to Chief Buthelezi, Inkatha views the country's future as being one of "multi-party democracy."

Chief Buthelezi says that he has only the highest esteem for ANC leader Nelson Mandela, and has always made pleas on his behalf and that of other ANC leaders who are imprisoned.

However, he did not do this in order to gain popularity in the press, but rather "behind the scenes, for their sake and for the sake of South Africa."

He views Nelson Mandela as a hero and martyr, and history will always view him as such. However, to the extent that South Africa is beginning to assume its place in the modern world, the people of South Africa will not be dependent on him (Buthelezi) or Nelson Mandela or anyone else.

12271

CSO: 3401/112

SOUTH AFRICA

RESULTS OF SURVEY ON WHITE WORKER ATTITUDES TOWARDS REFORMS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 13 Mar 85 pp 1, 13

[Article: "White Workers Reject Wiehahn"]

[Text] An overwhelming majority of white workers reject the government's labor policy.

From a survey conducted by the RGN [Human Sciences Research Council] in the Pretoria-Rosslyn-Brits area, it appears that a preponderance of white skilled workers and technicians are opposed to the changes in labor policy that have been introduced since 1979 on the recommendation of the Riekert-Wiehahn Commission.

The report, drawn up by the Institute for Manpower Research, only recently came into the hands of DIE AFRIKANER. It has yet to be published officially.

The report can be viewed as a piece of political dynamite because there emerges from it the fact that white workers not only reject the government's labor dispensation in its entirety, but are also in favor of work reservation, are opposed to multiracial labor unions and equality on the job, and are not prepared to train blacks in white areas. White workers are also very much opposed to the appointment of blacks to positions of authority over them.

The survey was taken in 1983 in order to determine the attitude of white skilled workers and technicians towards the advancement of blacks on equal footing with whites in the same organization.

The opinions of 603 white skilled workers and technicians employed in the automotive sector, the service sector, manufacturing companies and companies associated with the automotive industry were requested.

The single most important finding in the survey is probably represented by the answers given by the workers to the question of whether they are satisfied with the changes in the area of labor. No less than 70.4 percent answered in the negative to this. Only 29.6 percent were satisfied with the changes.

Of the skilled workers, 79.2 percent were dissatisfied with the changes, while 52.3 percent of the technicians rejected them.

Younger (under 34) skilled workers were very much opposed to the new labor dispensation. Of this group, 87.6 percent reject the dispensation, while only 12.4 percent agree with it. Rejection among Afrikaans-speakers in this group is even larger: 93.0 percent express their opposition to it.

Among the reasons given for dissatisfaction were the fact that white skilled workers are being replaced by blacks, blacks are being promoted to higher positions in the hierarchy, more and more unqualified blacks are being hired for white positions, as well as the fact that employers are cooperating in bringing about the downfall of whites.

Eighty percent of the respondents were of the opinion that certain positions should be reserved for particular racial groups. Only 12.5 percent did not agree, while 7.5 percent were undecided. Of the skilled workers with Afrikaans or Afrikaans and English as the language used at home, 88.3 percent were in favor of work reservation. Almost 77 percent of the technicians agreed with them.

White workers are strongly opposed to the hiring of non-white skilled workers and equality on the job. They were asked the following three questions in this regard.

Will you personally find it acceptable for your employer to hire qualified skilled workers and technicians from other population groups?

Do you think that the white workers of the organization where you work accept qualified skilled workers and technicians of other population groups as their equals?

Will you personally object to working with blacks on equal footing?

Almost 54 percent of the respondents expressed their opposition to the hiring of blacks as skilled workers. Opposition to blacks as technicians is even greater: 58.1 percent.

White workers are overwhelmingly opposed to the hiring of non-whites as their equals. Only 6.8 percent are in favor of this, while 72.5 percent condemn it.

White skilled workers and technicians obviously feel strongly about labor equality. Of those opposed to it, 75.1 percent said that they are prepared to quit if that happens. Skilled workers as a group feel even more strongly: 79.4 percent will quit, compared to 63.4 percent of the technicians. The report states that no difference emerged among language groups in this regard.

Among the reasons given for quitting were the fact that whites will never work on equal footing with blacks, blacks do not produce the same standard of work as whites, as well as the fact that history shows that conflict arises when whites and blacks work on the same level.

A majority of the respondents were also opposed to equal opportunities for advancement for blacks with the same qualifications and experience as whites. In all, 66.3 percent expressed their opposition to this.

A majority of white workers are also resistant to mixed facilities. Of the respondents, 84 percent indicated that they have problems in that regard. Among the complaints given were: the conduct of blacks in line and at the table is uncivilized and provocative; blacks have poor table manners and eat with their hands; the noise and bad smell where blacks eat take away one's appetite; blacks jostle you at your dining area and end up taking over the entire dining area; blacks are unhygienic and spread disease.

The majority of whites are of the opinion that the integration of labor (whites and blacks doing the same work) will result in conflicts. Almost 67 percent hold this view, while only 17.7 percent differ.

Multiracial labor unions also meet strong opposition from white workers: 67.4 percent are opposed to them, compared to 17.9 percent who welcome them.

White workers are clearly not ready for blacks to receive the same training as they do in white areas (71.5 percent), and 42.8 percent of the skilled workers are not prepared to train black apprentices. The opposition of white workers to being under the authority of blacks on the job is overwhelming: 80 percent of the skilled workers say that whites will quit. This viewpoint is shared by 68 percent of the technicians.

The RGN's Institute for Manpower Research is very concerned about the attitudes that emerged from the survey. "The present attitude of white skilled workers and technicians towards the possible vertical mobility of blacks implies serious problems for labor relations in an organization and for the organization itself as well," it is stated. The Institute recommends that the attitudes of workers should be changed, but adds that this will be difficult due to their "extreme" nature.

12271

CSO: 3401/112

SOUTH AFRICA

VARIOUS INCIDENTS OF UNREST REPORTED

MB281134 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1124 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Pretoria, 28 Apr (SAPA)--Unrest continued in various parts of the country yesterday and this morning.

A spokesman for the police directorate of public relations said today that at Kwazakele near Port Elizabeth yesterday, about 500 blacks gathered outside the mayor's home. A police guard fired a shotgun and the crowd ran off, but re-grouped. Police arrived and were stoned by the mob. The police used tearsmoke and fired shotgun rounds to disperse them. No injuries were reported.

"In another incident, four blacks stoned a private home. The occupier chased them as they were running away. One of the stone-throwers shot at the man, hitting him in the hand.

"Police arrived and gave chase. They were stoned and fired one shot at the stone-throwers. A 16-year-old boy was fatally wounded," the spokesman said.

In two other incidents, a private car was destroyed by fire after a petrol bomb had been hurled at it. Police fired with shotguns at would-be arsonists after a petrol bomb was thrown at their vehicle. There were no injuries.

In the Tantjie township in Grahamstown, there were sporadic incidents of stone-throwing, and in some instances petrol bombs were thrown at police vehicles. A policeman was slightly injured.

In all these incidents, police used tearsmoke. On one occasion, police used sjamboks and on another, fired rubber bullets. There were no injuries.

In the coloured township of Blikkiesdorp near Uitenhage, blacks set a school on fire which was extinguished by the fire brigade.

"At Adelaide, there was one incident where stones were thrown at a policemen's house, and in two other incidents arsonists hurled petrol bombs at the home of two policemen. On two occasions, police fired at the attackers. No injuries were reported."

About 200 blacks marched to, and gathered outside a councillor's house in Lamontville, a bus driver was injured when a group of blacks stoned abbus.

A black woman bus passenger was injured and buses were damaged in incidents of stone-throwing in the Phahameng and Rocklands townships in Bloemfontein.

In the township at Graaff-Reinet, a vehicle was destroyed in a fire early this morning, after a petrol bomb was hurled at it.

At Kwazakele this morning, police protecting the fire brigade which was extinguishing a fire, noticed a black male with what looked like a firearm in his hand.

"When they approached the man, he ran away," the spokesman said. "Police gave chase, the man turned around, and took aim at a policeman, who fearing for his life, fired a shotgun, fatally wounding the man," "It was later found that the man had brandished a toy pistol, the spokesman said.

CSO: 3400/83

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE REPORT SCATTERED UNREST IN EASTERN CAPE

MB251905 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1556 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pretoria, 25 Apr (SAPA)--Vehicles came under attack, two people were injured, and several arrests were made in scattered unrest in the eastern Cape and elsewhere in the country, police said in a "situation report" telexed to SAPA this evening from the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

At Veeplaas a group of blacks damaged a police vehicle in a stone-throwing incident. "To avoid further damage and to restore order police used tear-smoke, and when this was not effective they fired with a shotgun, to disperse the group," the police report said. A 20-year-old man, one of the stone-throwers, was slightly wounded.

"Small groups of arsonists continued with attempts to create anarchy. At Veeplaas four of them destroyed a private vehicle after first spraying it with petrol. At Kwazakele, four others poured petrol in a bus and then set it alight. Minor damage was caused. In the same township, 40 anarchists first hurled petrol bombs at a private home, starting a fire," it said.

The group had also hurled a petrol bomb at a vehicle, setting it alight. On the arrival of police, the group had fled. Policemen giving chase were fired on by one of the group, it said, adding that police returned fire with shotguns. It said five men had been arrested. There had been no injuries.

At Blikkiesdorp, near Uitenhage, "two black anarchists poured petrol over a private vehicle before setting it alight," causing extensive damage.

At Sebokeng, about 50 youths had stoned private vehicles. In one incident a white woman had been slightly injured. In another incident, the driver of a vehicle had fired at stone-throwers. There had been no reported injuries and no police intervention.

"Even Ratanda near Heidelberg was not immune to the work of agitators," the police report said. "Where a group of about 250 decided to try and overthrow law and order by stoning the development board building, damaging the building as well as the vehicle parked on the premises. They then became less discriminate and proceeded to stone a private house, causing extensive damage." It said 10 blacks then threw a petrol bomb at a police vehicle. The police arrested six of them.

In Dlamini, Soweto, "50 criminals, using the present unrest situation as an excuse, robbed a milk delivery vehicle of three cases of milk this afternoon."

At Alexandra, a meat delivery vehicle had been attacked and then robbed of its contents, its driver slightly injured.

CSO: 3400/83

SOUTH AFRICA

RAPPORT DEFENDS INTERIM NAMIBIA PLAN

NB290957 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 21 Apr 85 p 14

[Editorial: "South-West Africa"]

[Text] The decision of the government to grant internal self-government to the people of South-West Africa must be seen against the background of a lack of progress to implement Security Council Resolution 435.

The presence of large numbers of Cuban soldiers, especially in southern Angola, remains the main stumbling block. This deadlock already existed in 1978 when South Africa and the majority of the South-West African internal parties accepted Resolution 435. In 1982 the Reagan Administration said it would remove this stumbling block, but it is clear that no progress has been made.

As a matter of fact, there are reports that the American administration is strongly considering accepting partial withdrawal of Cuban troops as a compromise which, naturally, South Africa will not accept.

Most countries, including the United States, believe that South Africa's administration of South-West Africa is illegal, but everyone expects South Africa to bear the territory's administrative and security costs.

Now the Multiparty Conference [MPC] has asked for internal self-government which is much more representative of the people of the territory than the former Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] regime. Nevertheless, the Western contact group was so concerned about this that they could not wait for the government's reaction to the request. The five Western powers have reminded the government in advance of its undertaking that South-West Africa can only become independent by virtue of Resolution 435.

In reply to the MPC the government reaffirmed its undertaking regarding Resolution 435. The following is no unilateral declaration of independence--the administrator general will approve all legislation; South Africa will continue to negotiate on South-West African independence.

The deadlock on the Cuban presence cannot continue indefinitely. South Africa cannot continue paying to administer and protect the territory while it is blamed for everything.

The South African Government cannot be blamed if it thinks of other possibilities, for example, that the MPC has begun working on a constitution for the territory and that South Africa will be freed as far as possible from the trouble that South-West Africa is bringing it.

In the light of this, President Botha's statement should be assessed thus: If the prospects for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola do not improve, interested parties should consider how an internationally acceptable independence can be achieved.

Perhaps the key to this answer lies in the diplomatic note from the government to four Western powers: Although South Africa believes its presence in South-West Africa is legal, it reserves the right unconditionally to terminate its presence in the territory unilaterally.

All that it has to do is to repeal the constitution of South-West Africa, whereby the DTA controlled the territory at that time, by means of a proclamation and then withdraw its officials and defense force from the territory.

Such a step could create a vacuum which would have serious consequences for Western interests because South-West Africa would be exposed to the mercy of radical Marxists.

We do not believe that the government is considering such a step, but its time that Western countries become involved actively to consider the Cuban threat to South-West Africa. Why must South Africa stand surety alone while Western countries do not fulfill their undertakings in this matter?

CSO: 3400/83

SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. POSITION INSPIRES CONFIDENCE, HOPE

MB291100 Pretoria DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 19 Apr 85 p 6

[Editorial: "America and South Africa"]

[Text] A few years ago one could look far and practically in vain to find a good work about South Africa from abroad.

Think of the periods of office of the Harold Wilsons, the Jimmy Carters, and the end of the De Gaulle era and so forth. To tell the truth, there was a time when we could count our "friends" on the fingers of one hand--the Ivory Coast, Malawi, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

The turning point came with the return to power of the Tories in Britain and especially the election to the presidency of Mr Ronald Reagan.

Not that Reagan and Thatcher are bosom friends of this southern state--indeed, in the first place a country has not so many friends as interests--but given the manner in which international politics and diplomacy is being practiced, the talks between South Africa and the United States are of great importance. They show understanding of our problems and an interest in facts.

America is such an enormously influential power that any smaller country which can get its cooperation and positive interest should hold on to them.

One should, for example, not lose one's head over the criticism levelled at South Africa by Mr George Shultz, secretary of state, last week before the Washington Press Club. Weigh this first against the positive things, the recognition which he has given the government. One should sincerely say that since the establishment of the United Nations seldom has so much good been said about South Africa by an influential power.

The yelling from the Huddlestons in London to the Lagnes in Wellington has become standard practice. On a point awarding system they would give South Africa 0 out of 10.

When a responsible country can sincerely and recognizably back the progress that has been achieved in South Africa, it is meaningful and inspires confidence and hope.

17 May 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

5 DEAD IN UNREST; GRAHAMSTOWN STUDENTS BOYCOTT

MB291907 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1849 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, 29 Apr (SAPA)---At least five people have died in the eastern Cape during incidents of unrest in the past 24 hours, according to the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria. More than 150 people have been arrested in the same period in unrest-related incidents, according to police reports.

The body of a student policeman, Mr S. S. Malape---strangled to death and burnt---was found yesterday in a street in Motherwell, near Port Elizabeth. Eighteen-year-old Tahsanqa Steven was found dead after a police guard fired on a mob in Fingo Township, near Grahamstown yesterday.

The body of a woman was found after tear smoke was fired yesterday to disperse stone-throwers in Dorrington, Fort Beaufort. The charred remains of another woman were discovered by police in the rubble of a burnt-out house in New Brighton this morning. An SADF patrol had earlier extinguished the fire. A police patrol found the charred body of an unidentified black man lying in a Kwazakele, Soweto, township street today.

Thousands of black pupils today launched a school boycott in Grahamstown to protest against Thamsanqa's death. His body was found five blocks from the scene after a police guard opened fire with a shotgun to disperse a group stoning the home of a Fingo councillor. A 10-year-old black girl sustained pellet wounds in her legs.

Police in Oudtshoorn arrested 155 schoolchildren--83 boys and 72 girls--on charges of public violence and holding an illegal gathering in Bonguletha Township today. Police had used tear smoke and rubber bullets when the boycotting pupils stoned police, slightly injuring two policemen.

Police fired shots to disperse about 150 Bonguletha scholars who stoned the homes of a policeman and a local school principal. Stonethrowers also extensively damaged a bus and arsonists set fire to and destroyed development board offices.

An administration board office at Adelaide was extensively damaged by fire yesterday, and two youths---"part of a mob stoning a private home"---were arrested in the Hillside Township near Fort Beaufort, the report said.

A 22-year-old man was arrested in Fingo Township, Grahamstown, when police fired tearsmoke and birdshot to disperse groups of people stoning councillors' homes.

On the Witwatersrand, a man was arrested yesterday afternoon when a group stoned a police vehicle in the Rand Park Ridge area.

At Langa, near Uitenhage, a black policeman "was attacked by a mob of blacks" and chased. He fired on the mob "in self defence, wounding a 26-year-old black male," the report said. A man was in hospital under guard.

Meanwhile, in Cape Town, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, told parliament 217 people had died and more than 10,000 people were arrested during unrest since the beginning of September last year. A further 751 people were injured, he said.

Mr Le Grange accused the United Democratic Front of using violence in an attempt to make the country ungovernable. Mr Le Grange said the unrest at schools and in various parts of the country was "causing concern" and the revolutionary climate had "shown itself in a new light."

Police "situation reports" today also revealed incidents of unrest in the Free State, eastern Cape and Transvaal. Arsonists in Graaff-Reinet's Asherville coloured township yesterday set fire to the restaurant of a member of the representative council. The extent of damage was not known, a police report said.

IU Bonsane Township, near Bedford in the eastern Cape, a woman was wounded when a policeman fired at about 200 people who were stoning his house, the report said.

At New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, four men tried to attack a policeman's home yesterday, but he shot at them and they fled.

In the Bontrug township of Kirkwood, about 50 blacks were dispersed with tear-smoke and rubber bullets after they stoned a police vehicle. At Adelaide and Kirkwood arsonists caused extensive damage to a private vehicle and a development board building.

At Rocklands, near Bloemfontein, three buses were "extensively damaged" by stone-throwing mobs.

In Bothaville in the northern free state, police were called to disperse about 400 scholars at the Mophate school who gathered in the school grounds and refused to disperse. The scholars started stoning the police who then dispersed them with quirts and rubber bullets.

In Wolmaransstad Township, near Potschefstroom, about 300 stone-throwing blacks caused extensive damage to the administration board office and the homes of school principals. The mobs fled when police arrived, the report said.

Police in Fingo used tears smoke and rubber bullets to disperse a mob of about 1,000 people who stoned their vehicle. Tears smoke and rubber bullets were also used in other incidents in Fingo and Tanje Townships. A policeman's home in Bedford, also in the eastern Cape, was damaged by fire. No one was home.

A SAP/SADF patrol in Tinus Township, near Fort Beaufort, was "forced" to disperse a mob of about 300 stone-throwers with tears smoke and shotgun fire. Also in Tinus, a man fired shots at a group stoning his home.

In Soweto's Orlando Township, near Johannesburg, a mob set fire to a house, gutting it. Stone-throwers damaged a truck and set fire to, and destroyed, a bus. At Alexandra, near Johannesburg, people this morning stoned and extensively damaged two homes, the statements said. People last night damaged two buses in stonethrowing incidents at Mamelodi, near Pretoria.

Meanwhile, police have identified the charred human remains discovered last Friday under smouldering tyres in Kwazakele as those of a black policeman, Constable M. R. Wani, a police report said. He was allegedly attacked by a group of blacks who stabbed him in the chest and then hacked him to pieces before his body was set alight.

CSO: 3400/83

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

KWANGEMA WILL NOT BE MOVED---The deputy minister of development and land affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, has told a delegation from NwaNgema that the black community in the eastern Transvaal will no longer be moved by the Department of Cooperation and Development. A spokesman for the delegation said after talks in Pretoria that only a small group of the inhabitants of KwaNgema are to be resettled on higher ground, as their dwellings are being threatened by the rising waters of the new (Huyshoop) dam. Mr Wilkens disclosed that the government was considering buying an additional 2,000 hectares of land adjoining the area occupied at present, to offer it in compensation for the land which would be flooded. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 29 Apr 85 MB]

TEAR GAS DISPERSES STUDENT GATHERING---Johannesburg, 25 Apr (SAPA)---Police used tearsnake to disperse an illegal gathering of about 250 students at Vista University in Kwazakele, near Port Elizabeth, this afternoon, the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria said in a bulletin of unrest incidents reported since 4 p.m. today. "Police only resorted to this action when students refused an order to disperse," the report said. In Graaff-Reinet township, police used tearsnake and sjamboks [whips] to disperse about 400 blacks who attacked and stoned a police patrol, the report said. Police again used tearsnake and birdshot to disperse arsonists who set fire to a school principal's home in the township, the reports said. The house was destroyed, it said. In Tembisa, near Kempton Park, arsonists hurled a petrol bomb at a private house early this morning. The owner doused the flames, the report said. "The owner of a private vehicle was not so fortunate, as arsonists managed to set his vehicle on fire, destroying it totally," the report added. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1834 GMT 25 Apr 85 MB]

UNREST, GOVERNMENT ACTIONS CITED---The minister of home affairs, Mr F. W. de Klerk, says separate residential areas and schools are still a basic principle of the National Party. At a public meeting in Bethlehem, Mr de Klerk said it was important for every population group to exercise its own community life. Referring to the unrest in the country, he said the majority of residents in the areas where it was taking place were trying to find a peaceful solution. Although firm action was expected from the government, there could not be indiscriminate shooting and violence. Mr de Klerk said the interests of the country had to be guarded, while at the same time the government was expected to create an understanding between reasonable leaders of all population groups. Mr de Klerk emphasized that the government had chosen the path of negotiation. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Apr 85 MB]

NUCLEAR PHYSICS DEGREE GRANTED--Fifteen candidates, including the first woman to obtain a doctoral degree in Nuclear Physics at the University of Stellenbosch, will receive doctor's degrees today at a graduation ceremony at the University of Stellenbosch. Mrs S.M. Froneman is the first female Ph.D. candidate in nuclear physics at the University of Stellenbosch. A researcher with KERNKOR [Nuclear Corporation] in Pretoria, Mrs Froneman received the Ph.D. degree with the thesis "Nuclear Structure Study of ^{43}Sc ." [Excerpts] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Mar 85 p 5] 8700

VOLKSWAG FUNDS, MEMBERSHIP DRIVE--The Afrikanervolkswag is going to launch a large-scale membership-recruiting and fundraising campaign. The Free State, North Transvaal and part of Cape Province have been chosen as target areas for the campaign. Mrs Anna Boshoff, executive deputy chairman of the movement, announced the campaign during a regional congress held over the weekend in Maselspoort near Bloemfontein. The campaign will be launched on 20 April in North Transvaal. Letters to recruit new members and collect money will be mailed to 65,000 addresses in the area. Later--as soon as sponsors are found for it--the campaign will be expanded to the Free State and part of Cape Province. The entire project will ultimately cost 1.25 million rands. - Letters will be sent to 650,000 people with Afrikaner surnames. The two-page letter contains an explanation of "the Afrikaner crisis" and of the development fund of the Volkswag. A tear-off strip is attached on which prospective members can join. Mrs Boshoff says the movement has about 4,700 members. It was, however, realized after 1 year that there is no "general way" in which to reach all Afrikaners. The movement doesn't have the "channels" which others have. Therefore it was decided to start a campaign by mail. The Free State was chosen as a target area because it has an even distribution of country- and city-dwellers. After Mrs Boshoff's speech, Mr Pikkie Louw, chairman of the meeting, asked the 60 or so representatives and interested parties to contribute to the development fund of the movement, since "Anna cannot depart with empty hands." [Text] [Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 11 Mar 85 p 9] 8700

KOEBERG RADIATION SECURITY--The five radiation sensors of the Cape Divisional Council, which have been out of operation for 2 to 3 months already, are supplemental to the system of sensors which ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission] has installed in the Koeberg nuclear power plant and its surroundings, ESCOM announced yesterday. According to a report by the divisional council, the sensors of the council must be modernized and repaired. That cannot be done, however, because the company responsible for that has been placed in temporary liquidation. According to Dr Stewart Fisher, deputy health chief of the council, the sensors of the council monitor not only possible radiation of Koeberg, but also background radiation. The ESCOM spokesman said that ESCOM's system of sensors is adequate. Those of the divisional council and of the municipality of Cape Town are supplemental. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Mar 85 p 9] 8700

17 May 1985

SWAZILAND

MINISTER SAYS SWAZIS SHOULD EMULATE CHINESE

MB180554 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Apr 85

[Text] the minister of labour and public service, Mr Mhlangano Matsebula, has returned home with colourful impressions of the Republic of China where he went on a 10-day visit.

Speaking during a press conference, the minister said he had been officially invited by the Government of the Republic of China to take a view of the structure of its country.

Mr Matsebula said during his visit he learned that the people of China were hard workers who put much dedication in working rather than having leisure time. He said that he discovered that though China is a densely populated country, its agriculture is progressive, such that, she has to export the surplus. [sentence as published] He was referring to rice, which is a staple crop of the country. He pointed out that China owes all that to her dedicated and hard working people. He stated that the soils in China are poor but despite this that people make miraculous harvest because they are skilled in agriculture.

He stated that the Chinese do not give themselves time to rest but keep themselves busy with work because they know that agriculture is the backbone of their country. The minister said during his visit he also went to places such as private and government companies. He said he also learnt that the constitution of the country is strict and the people stick to it.

He pointed out that China has become a rich country because her people are loyal to their government and dedicated to working without having to be pushed from behind.

He concluded by saying that if Swazis could copy from the Chinese and make use of its soils it could be a progressive country.

CSO: 3400/82

17 May 1985

SWAZILAND

ZAMBIAN ENVOY MEETS WITH COUNCIL OF STATE

MB231326 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 23 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[By OBSERVER reporter]

[Excerpts] Zambia's high commissioner to Swaziland, Mr Cox Sikhumba, is currently in the country to get the "correct version" of the political situation in the Kingdom.

Yesterday he met members of the Supreme Council of State, (Liqoqo) at Nkhanini whom he described as a galaxy of people constituting the policy-making in the land.

"Since the Liqoqo is the policymaking policy, I have come to be briefed about how the Kingdom goes about with its daily activities.

"As a high commissioner of Swaziland, I did not find it necessary to speculate the affairs of the Kingdom. Since my country is a friend to Swaziland, I can consult Liqoqo members to be briefed on the correct version of the state of affairs in this Kingdom.

"These meetings are very significant because my president, Mr Kenneth Kaunda was very much attached to the country when the late King Sobhuza was still with us.

"I believe that this friendship should not come to an end now just because King Sobhuza is dead.

"My president has wished that I call on the elders of this beloved nation and get the story from the horse's mouth," Mr Sikhumba said.

He said he came here to be briefed on the political situation and the state of the economy.

He has already had consultations with the Minister for Justice, Mr David Matse, the Minister for Interior, Mr King Mtetwa and the Minister for Works and Communications, Chief Siphon Shongwe.

Mr Sikhumba said he still had another ministerial line-up on his schedule.

Among the Ligoqo members who attended the meeting were Dr George Msibi, Mr A. K. Hlope, Ndvuna Masenjana Nsibandze, Prince Mkhathshwa, Mr Ndlelen Gwebu and Prince Lusekwane.

Another Ligoq standing committee member, Prince Mfanasibili later joined the meeting which lasted until lunchtime.

Mr Sikhumba arrived in the country last week from Maputo and he told press men he had come here for consultations and for medical check-up.

CSO: 3400/82

SWAZILAND

BEHKIMPI ADDRESSES 20TH TINKHUNDLA MEETING

MB211238 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 0500 CMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, and Indvuna ye Tinkhundla [Governor of the Electoral College Constituencies] Mr Mndeni Shabalala, yesterday timely completed addressing 20 Tinkhundla [Electoral College Constituency] meetings. The 20 Tinkhundla meetings have been also completed on the 20th of this month, and was yesterday held at Emtsambara Inkhundla, in the Shiselweni region. The meeting was attended by a reasonable number of members of the community.

Before the meeting, the regional administrator of the Shiselweni region Mr Enock Shabalala, expressed concern about the poor attendance of the Inkhundla meeting. He was supported by the Indvuna ye Tinkhundla, who called on chiefs to come forward and inform the authorities if they are unable to control their subjects to perform national activities. The Indvuna ye Tinkhundla inquired from the governor of Emtsambara Inkhundla, Mr Gudaguda Shabangu, whether he had actually informed the chiefs forming Emtsambara Inkhundla about the meeting. In reply, Mr Shabangu said chiefs were properly informed, twice, to summon their subjects to attend the meeting.

Addressing the meeting on a historical note, the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, cited two mountain hills, Mtsambama and Mavukuthu, as where the late Swazi kings, including Mswati, stood preaching the gospel of peace and respect among the Swazi nation. The prime minister said if a Swazi national does not have respect and peace, he or she is walking naked throughout the kingdom. Prince Bhekimpi said even the Almighty God knows the Kingdom of Swaziland consists of people who carry respect and peace and God will express concern when the nation is failing to respect the monarch and their own country. He described respect as the best education in life.

Turning to the unemployed people living in urban areas, and some have turned to be robbers and prostitutes, the prime minister warned that such a behavior was not a Swazi way of life and such people should immediately return to their homesteads to consider farming as the best way of getting money. Prince Bhekimpi condemned people who consume alcohol excessively, and said such a practice damaged internal parts of human beings and caused some misunderstandings in the family. The meeting was also attended by a member of the supreme council of state, Ligoqo.

CSO: 3400/81

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

FINANCE MINISTER WARNS ON DISINVESTMENT--The Swazi minister of finance, Mr Barnabus Dlamini, says the South African economy is so closely interwoven with the economies of Swaziland and other South African countries, that disinvestment and the unemployment which would follow could also lead to unrest in these countries with unpredictable consequences. Mr Dlamini said the disinvestment would hit the lower income group in Southern Africa the hardest. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 23 Apr 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/82

TANZANIA

NYERERE DISCUSSES WORLD ECONOMICS, SUCCESSION IN BELGRADE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

NONE of the preceding speakers had been interrupted by the audience until the one who was talking on Tanzania mounted the podium. At the mention of Nyerere, the audience burst into prolonged applause and the Tanzanian who was presenting his country had to go over the line in question again. It was an evening dedicated to Africa at the Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Belgrade a few months ago.

Thus it came as no surprise that one of the leading universities in Yugoslavia, the University of Edvard Kardelj in Ljubljana, a northern Yugoslav city, decided to confer Mwalimu with an Honorary Doctorate during the President's just-ended state visit for he is highly respected here.

In this part of the world, they don't line the streets to welcome a visiting head of state the way we do in Tanzania. But thanks to advanced communications media, including particularly the television, millions will see the visitor.

Mwalimu, who arrived in Belgrade aboard a Lufthansa jet was met by the President of the Nine-member Collective Presidency of Yugoslavia Ndugu Veselin Djuranovic and other leading functionaries.

Mwalimu was arriving in Belgrade for the fifth time and he was made an honorary citizen of this city the next day.

"This is an honour that I'll treasure very much throughout

the rest of my life", pledged the new citizen.

On the first day of his visit, Mwalimu drove to Avala, where he laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier and later went to the House of Flowers in Belgrade to visit the tomb of the late Yugoslav President and founder of the Non-Aligned Movement, President Tito who died in 1980.

Mwalimu spoke loftily of President Tito that night during the state dinner at the Federation Palace in the new part of Belgrade: "Your late leader, the great Josip Broz Tito, was a hero to the nationalist leaders of Africa, as he was to you; he inspired us by his commitment to the principles of national freedom and justice, and set an example which we still try to emulate", he said.

But the thrust of the banquet speech was the impasse in action to redress the current International Economic Relations. "The truth is that there is at present no international economic order; there is an international economic jungle", Mwalimu stated, referring to the chaos that present international economic relations are.

He said although the Non-Aligned countries and the Group of 77 (developing countries) had been calling for a new international economic order which would be more balanced in their favour these countries' initiatives had stumbled on the apartheid of the developed ones.

"The developed countries simply refuse to negotiate with the Third World; now they even refuse to talk with us about the problems themselves", Mwalimu noted.

He added, however, that this lack of will on the part of the developed countries should not lead the Third World to despair. Although separately the Third World was weak, developing countries could have strength if they acted in unity, he stated.

"Political solidarity and economic cooperation amongst the poor do not provide short term answers to our current problems, but they could provide a solution in the long terms. They could release us from the trap of never-ending downward spiral to destitution, starvation and renewed external domination", he said.

Earlier, President Djuranovic explained that the economic problems of the world's poorest countries would not cease "as long as there exists resistance, rooted in narrow self-interest and lack of understanding on the part of the developed (countries) for economic interdependence of the world".

Mwalimu praised the efforts of the people of self-management, in which workers run their own enterprises.

"The people of Yugoslavia have thus applied socialist principles in new ways, and revealed new facets of them...", he said in his reply speech at the dinner. The President and his entourage had an opportunity the following day to visit an enterprise run on the self-management system when they drove to Padenaska Skela, outside Belgrade for a tour of an agro-industrial complex.

The Agricultural Combine "Belgrade", produces a wide range of consumer essentials from poultry, meat and its products to wines. The Deputy Director Nikola Milutinovic told Mwalimu the enterprise was interested in extending its activities to Tanzania.

The President explained Tanzania's policy as regards joint ventures with foreign firms in the field of agriculture. Tanzania would welcome a joint venture if it aimed at producing

the kind of products that could be exported to earn foreign exchange, he said.

Mwalimu, donning his other 'hat' of Party Chairman, then drove to the socio-political organisation building in new Belgrade for talks with Ali Sukrija (Shukriya), the President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He also held talks with Dr. Marjan Rozic, the President of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia.

The talks were summarised in the joint communique: "The two sides pointed out that the past co-operation between socio-political organisations of the two countries has been very useful, especially between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Chama Cha Mapinduzi".

After the second round of talks with Ndugu Djuranovic on the second day of his visit, Mwalimu met Tanzanian students pursuing various courses mainly at University level in Yugoslavia.

The students told Mwalimu they were not happy with his decision to retire from the Presidency later this year. "It is difficult for us to express how we feel towards that decision, for we, like the rest of other Tanzanians elsewhere, would have liked to continue enjoying your wisdom", the Students Union Chairman Ndugu Said Mohamed Seif told the President.

In their speech they nevertheless praised Mwalimu for that decision, explaining that much as it was not pleasing, it was one taken with commendable courage, full of wisdom and worth emulating by other leaders in Africa.

"We strongly believe that in your other role as Chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi, you will continue contributing as you did when you had both responsibilities as Chairman and President", the students added.

Mwalimu briefed them on the preparations for his succession. He said the CCM Electoral Conference was due to convene in July to name a candidate who would contest the

Presidential elections in October this year as Second President.

The President and his entourage later that night boarded the special 'blue' train for the northern Republic of Slovenia.

In winter gear the following morning, Mwalimu was driven to the winter sports resort at Planica along the Kranjska Gora range near the Austrian border to watch an international ski jumping competition.

It was a big change from the biting winter cold and light snow fall at Planica when Mwalimu arrived at the University of Edvard Kardelj, Ljubljana later that afternoon for the ceremonial bestowal of the doctorate degree.

"Gigantic is the contribution of Dr. Julius Nyerere to the affirmation of the historical aspirations of peoples for their emancipation, freedom and development and to their endeavours to attain an equitable international cooperation", the Dean of the University's Faculty of Law Dr. Ivan Kristan said in the proposal to award Mwalimu.

The citation said Mwalimu was being honoured for his outstanding work in shaping the policy of independence and development for Tanzania and for his contribution as one of the leading thinkers of contemporary Africa.

Among his other mentioned qualities were his being a supporter of the idea that the future of newly independent developing countries depended mainly on self-reliance and his struggle for the implementation of the original principles of the Non-Aligned movement for peace in the world and, for the development of Yugoslav-Tanzanian relations.

Acknowledging the honour, Mwalimu pledged to be "worthy of the tribute you have bestowed on me". He said he would

continue working for freedom, justice and peace in the world.

"The cause of freedom in the world is promoted by the united effort of thousands or millions of the people and not an individual", he explained. He said that each person was worth and had his contribution to make.

"We have to act in the context of man's interdependence" he said.

In the final communique that followed the final round of talks shortly before Mwalimu's departure for London, both Yugoslavia and Tanzania stressed the need to solve the economic problems of the world poor countries.

"The two sides were agreed that the debt problems of developing countries, which are linked to the functioning of the international financial and monetary system, bring about major negative social and political changes in developing countries.

They emphasised the necessity of launching a dialogue between the developing countries (debtors) and developed ones (creditors)", it said.

The two countries also agreed on other vital areas including the importance of détente, strengthening the Non-Aligned movement, increasing assistance to the liberation struggle in southern Africa. There were also concurrence of views on the Middle East, Central America, Chad and Western Sahara as well as the need to demilitarise the Indian Ocean.

"As regards bilateral co-operation, the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit which confirmed the high level of friendly relations between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the United Republic of Tanzania," the communique added.

TANZANIA

NEW ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, CONSTITUENCIES FOR ZANZIBAR, PEMBA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Isles will have 50 electoral constituencies for the Union Parliament, 29 of which will be in Zanzibar and 21 in Pemba, it was announced in Dar es Salaam yesterday. Formerly, these were only 10.

A statement by *Maelezo* said the decision to this effect was made jointly by the Electoral commissions of Zanzibar and the Union governments yesterday at a meeting held at the karimjee Hall in the city.

The consultative meeting was chaired by the Speaker of the National Assembly, Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa who is also the chairman of the Union Electoral Commission. The Zanzibar Electoral Commission team was led by Ndugu Idris Abdul Wakil, who is the Speaker of the Zanzibar House of Representatives.

Maelezo said a report by the Director of Elections, Ndugu Elias Kazimoto, who is the Secretary of the Union Electoral Commission, said the changes were in line with Union constitutional requirements regarding allocation of electoral constituencies.

The Union electoral Commission announced the creation of 118 electoral constituencies on the Mainland instead of 101 and work of demarcating boundaries was underway, the statement said.

According to the new allocations, Zanzibar Urban District will have 13

constituencies comprising Mkunazini, Malindi, Kikwajuni, Mlandege, Rahaleo, Makadara, Kwahani, Mikunguni, Jang'ombe, Magomeni, Amaani, Kwamtipura and Mwembe makumbi.

The Zanzibar West District will have three constituencies which are Mfenesini, Mwera and Dimani. North District 'A' will have five constituencies comprising Mkwajuni, Tumbatu, Matemwe, Nungwi and Chaani, while those for the North District 'B' will consist of Bumbwini, Kitope and Donge.

The Central District on the other hand will have three constituencies comprising Chwaka, Koani and Uzini.

In South District, the constituencies will be Muyuni and Makunduchi.

In Pemba Island, constituencies in Mkoani District will consist of Mkanyageni, Mkoani, Mtambile, Kiwani and Chamhani while Chake-Chake District constituencies will consist of Chonga, Ziواني, Kilindi, Vitongoji and Wawi.

The Wete District constituencies will be Ole Kojani, Mtambwe, Utaani, Pandani and Gando and in Micheweni District areas will be Wingwi, Micheweni, Konde, Tumbe and Mgogoni.

The majority of the constituencies have populations of between 10,000 and 14,000, *Maelezo* stated.

17 May 1985

TANZANIA

UAE DELEGATION ARRIVES

Aid Cooperation Discussed

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

A WEEK-long inter-governmental meeting aimed at establishing a joint economic commission between Tanzania and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) begins in Dar es Salaam today.

A seven-man UAE delegation led by the Director General of the Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Mohamed Khalifa El-Yousef, arrived in Zanzibar from Oman on Monday enroute to Dar es Salaam for the talks.

The inter-governmental meeting will discuss co-operation in livestock development, sugar industry, energy projects and specific projects for Zanzibar, including road construction and water supply.

The delegation yesterday met with the Zanzibar Chief Minister, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, who briefed them on the economic situation in Zanzibar, especially in the light of the declining world market of cloves.

Ndugu Hamad also explained government plans to rehabilitate the economy, expand agriculture and strengthen other sectors of the economy.

He asked the delegation, which has toured several parts of Zanzibar, to evaluate what they had seen and determine areas in which they can invest.

The Chief Minister also briefed the delegation on the 1984 Zanzibar constitution which took effect from January 12, this year, and the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Ambassador El-Yousef said the Emirates were aware of the problems confronting Tanzania and expressed hope that the joint economic commission would help in enhancing co-operation between the two countries.

The UAE provided a 20m/- credit for the rehabilitation of the Kagera Sugar Factory in 1979.

The delegation is accompanied by the Tanzania Ambassador to Egypt, Ndugu Abdallah Swedi, who is based in Cairo. He is also accredited to the UAE.

During their one-week stay, the UAE delegation which arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday is expected to meet Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim and Finance Minister Cleopa Msuya. The officials would also hold talks with Tanzania Tourist Corporation (TTC) General Manager Timothy Kasella.

Yesterday, Ndugu Khalifa Al-Yousef held talks with Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC) General Manager Bakari Mwapachu and later paid a courtesy call on the Minister of State in the President's Office, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi.

UAE comprises Abudhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaiwain, Ras al-Khaimah and Fujairah.

Agreement Signed

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Nasibu Mwanukuzi]

[Text]

TANZANIA and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) yesterday signed an agreement establishing a joint commission for economic co-operation between the two countries.

The agreement was signed at the end of a two-day meeting between the two sides in Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania was represented by the Minister of State in the President's Office Responsible for International and Regional Co-operation, Ndugu Mustapha Nyang'anyi, while the UAE side was represented by the Director General of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Mohammed Khalifa el-Yousef.

Yesterday's signing put a final seal of approval to moves initiated by the two sides in December, 1974, when a memorandum of understanding was signed in Abu Dhabi following a joint ministerial meeting.

According to the minutes made available to the *Daily News* yesterday, the two sides have also agreed to establish a joint investment company. The company would be formed after the two sides exchange documents on their respective foreign investment policies.

During the meeting, Tanzania tabled proposals for new areas of co-operation in the field of petroleum supply, livestock development and rehabilitation of the sugar industry. Other areas include joining in financing, the ammonia fertilizer plant (KILAMCO) as well as several projects in Zanzibar.

It is understood that the Tanzanian side has requested the UAE for long and short-term credit to finance the importation of petroleum. Tanzania's annual need of the product is 1,050,000 metric tonnes. The UAE has agreed to consider the request and relay its response before the end of next month, according to the minutes.

So far, the UAE has supplied the country with nearly 40 per cent of her annual requirement of petroleum between 1977 and 1982 under a commercial contract between the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.

The two sides have agreed to form a follow up team which will comprise the Tanzanian Ambassador to Egypt and the leader of the UAE delegation. The commission will hold its next meeting in the UAE in April, next year.

The UAE delegation is expected to leave for home on Sunday after visiting national parks in the country.

CSO: 3400/066

TANZANIA

TERROR RESPONSE TO FUNDAMENTALISM FEARS

East Burnham ARABIA: THE ISLAMIC WORLD REVIEW in English Mar 85 pp 30-31

[Text]

There is a Swahili saying: *Dawa ya Moto no Moto*, which means: "The Medicine for fire is fire." Like all common sayings, however, this one is not universally applicable. To answer terror with terror, lawlessness with lawlessness is not the best way to govern a country; but that seems to be the only solution that the Tanzanian authorities can offer. If only they took some pains to search for the basic cause of the country's chronic ills!

Are the Tanzanians inherently incapable of behaving decently as other human beings do? Are they congenitally cattle rustlers, smugglers, economic saboteurs, vagrants, rebellious, indolent, corrupt in office, traitors and common thieves? One certainly gets that impression from the way the authorities treat their citizens. Detention without trial, arbitrary arrests, deportation, mass rustication, restriction of movement, regimentation, concentration camps under the guise of *Ujamaa* (socialist) villages, brainwashing in the so-called "Ideological Colleges", continuous expansion and erection of new prisons, euphemistically called "Vyu vya Mafunzo" (Training Colleges) — all these high-handed measures of authority have had a perverse effect on the people. They have failed to cow restive Tanzanians. The one and sure remedy, that of the leadership liquidating itself, has not yet been tried.

Lately, the authorities — government and party — have patronised an avowedly pagan gang of thugs called Sungusungu. This rough and ready militia, a morbid reminder of the Lebanese Christian militia of Sabra and Chatila notoriety, has received official recognition and praise. It has consequently been supplied by the government firearms to supplement their own spears, machetes and home-made

guns. Ostensibly, this militia was for the suppression of cattle stealing, but in fact it has been used as a strong arm of authority to curb restive inhabitants and to strike terror into their hearts.

The Sungusungu strike like lightning, pouncing on unarmed and unwary villages as they did one fateful night on Buzuruga, a village near Mwanza on the shores of Lake Victoria. They lined up the villagers, stripped them to the waist and ordered them to take part in pagan rites and worshipping the sun. The Sungusungu violated the sanctity of the mosque and tore pages from the Holy Quran and other Islamic books into shreds, branding them as witchcraft (see accompanying article).

As Tanzania is a predominantly Muslim country, and as the Muslims are the country's underdogs, and the farthest removed in their way of life from paganism, savagery and barbarism, they have been the worst affected by the wanton brutality of Sungusungu.

A few scapegoats from among the Sungusungu may receive nominal punishment from the very authorities who have created the organisation, patronised and armed it with lethal weapons. That would be classical. It would surprise and deceive no one.

Remembering the recent history of Zanzibar, when thousands were butchered by similar hordes of thugs before the formal annexation of the country by Nyerere; the nightmarish rule of the Comoro Isles by the ill-lamented Aly Swaleh; the Biafran fiasco; the invasion of Uganda to install Nyerere's crony, who has brought more deaths and destruction than Idi Amin is alleged to have done; and lastly, the anguished situation in Southern Sudan, where interference from Uganda and Tanzania contributes little to the solution of the

problem — we would be foolish indeed if we did not realise the danger of Sungusungu as an instrument especially forged to crush the people of Tanganyika and Zanzibar who do not pander to the will of the authorities.

Before Sungusungu there was a short-lived "Christian militia." But it was too obvious. It was suppressed — or was it? Then emerged Sungusungu with another label. It claimed to be indigenous, of *Jadi*, ancestral, complete with pagan hymns, pagan rites and pagan disregard for human decency. Christian missionary work, with its monopoly in the social services, strengthened by government authority and by international Church finance and management, having nonetheless failed to halt the spread of Islam, resort was had to "secularism."

Under that doctrine, the government and ruling party of Tanzania "have no religion." The very useful East African Muslim Welfare Society was banned, and a puppet front, called Bakwata (Supreme Council of Tanzanian Muslims) was created with the declared policy of keeping Islam out of politics and of kow-towing to the slightest wish of the authorities. The few Muslim schools were taken over by the secular authorities.

It became unfashionable and unprofitable to identify oneself as a Muslim. Even names were changed to please the boss. Talib became Twalipo; Safiya became Sophia. After a quarter of a century of Nyerere's "egalitarian socialist" rule, the more than 70 per cent Muslim population of Tanzania are farther away from the higher rungs of administration and education than ever.

In secondary and post-secondary education they are conspicuous by their absence. In Dar-es-Salaam University, for instance, a recent intake of medical students showed that only 1 out of 33 students accepted for the medical course was a Muslim. Out of 14 recently qualified dentists, only one was a Muslim.

After giving the above striking figures, *Africa Events* for November 1984 quotes a very relevant passage from a recent book *New States in Africa*, by Professor Ali Mazrui and Michael Tidy: "Most observers do not even realise that there are more Muslims than Christians in Tanzania... but the risk that Muslims might become increasingly discontented as they witness a disproportionate share of privilege enjoyed by Christians, continues to hang over Tanzania, especially in the years which would follow the departure of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere."

Is it to prepare for that eventuality that the Revolutionary Party (CCM) has been created when there has never yet been a revolution in Tanganyika? Is the Sungusungu merely an agent provocateur, or a symptom of things to come which may have global repercussions?

Is there any connection between a Protestant Churches' conference in Nairobi, where the question of refugees and the spread of Islam were the only items on the agenda; the Christian Democratic party's conference in Kampala; the Socialist International in Arusha (all in 1984), and anti-Muslim outrages in Tanzania and Uganda, and the hotting-up of the anti-Muslim war in Southern Sudan?

Is there any significance in the report that for some years now Mwalimu Nyerere has had a secret presence in Lebanon, where Christian militiamen have by force of arms and terror been preventing the Muslim Lebanese from exercising their democratic rights?

Is there any truth in the reports that some Arab countries have been supplying Nyerere with the arms with which he has been crusading against Zanzibar, Uganda, Sudan, Nigeria, Comoro, threatening Kenya and other neighbouring countries and suppressing the inhabitants of Tanzania itself? Have we not learnt enough lessons from the sectarian conflicts of Lebanon and Northern Ireland?

TANZANIA

LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY STRESSED AS COUNTRY'S BIGGEST WOE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Apr 85 p 4

[Article by John Kimwaga]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, during his recent visit to Mbeya Region, stressed that the government's efforts to improve the living standards of the people — especially the provision of the three basic necessities of shelter, food and clothing — is only possible if all of us, each at his workplace, fulfil our duties properly.

But the achievement of this fundamental and necessary prerequisite for development — which showed some signs of success during the early days of independence — has since been eluding us.

Indeed, the state of the country now is such that almost nothing seems to be working and the nation is virtually at a stand-still.

Many reasons have repeatedly been advanced not only to justify the situation but also to register the view that there is no hope for improvement.

The ready and standard scapegoat have been the drought the war with Idi Amin, skyrocketing fuel import bills and low prices offered for our primary commodity exports.

While these have a substantial share in the setback, they are certainly not the full story — and even if they were, long as they have taken — there

must at least have been by now, tangible signs of circumventing them. These are not very evident.

The fact is, the reasons which constitute the bigger factor for our development stalemate home grown and within our means to control, but are simply being glossed over.

Our national leaders have repeatedly warned us against them, but these warnings have seldom been heeded and then only half-heartedly.

It was Prime Minister Salim again who said, during an annual meeting of Mainland Regional Commissioners at Chamwino early this year that the major problem facing the nation today was the implementation of various Party and Government policies.

Many resolutions, he said, were not implemented because of low accountability on the part of leaders.

Indeed, the main impediment to the smooth development of the country is not external factors nor internal capitalists, but an uncommitted leadership.

And worse, an uncommitted leadership results also into lack of commitment on the part of the led — the workers and peasants.

The tragedy is that the cancer which is noncommitment, has ruptured the thin membrane of

our national fabric and repairing the damage will prove both very costly and very difficult.

Luckily, however, the country's top leadership is now determined (or are they not?) that this damage must be repaired — at all costs — if the nation is to progress.

In a strongly worded speech in Dar es Salaam recently, the Chairman of Chama Cha Mapinduzi, Mwalimu Nyerere, said, from now onwards, the Party will deal with workers who draw salaries without performing their duties properly.

He added that it would be wrong to expect ministers and other institutions to take action against such people because there could be tendencies of favouritism or avoidance of responsibilities. "We have paid for their education, we pay them salaries so that they help us rehabilitate the economy. Whoever does not agree with this, we shall give him permission to do whatever he likes". Mwalimu stressed.

And in Mbeya, Prime Minister Salim emphasised that the Party and its members should be in the vanguard of dedicated and committed service against mismanagement, negligence and profiteering.

As matters stand, if the Party is to deal with all those who draw salaries without performing their duties properly, it is difficult to guess how many of us will be spared the rod and how many will escape the net.

The complexity and intertwining of factors which result in workers drawing their full salaries commensurate performance in their duties are all-encompassing.

Non accountability, and one's tendency to trick his way to it, may be caused, among other things, by lack of commitment and dedication or lack of job demarcation and proper

supervision. It could also result from inadequate education, opportunism, lack of self-confidence or lack of incentives.

It is difficult to pinpoint the exact factors — or their combination — which have pushed the nation to where it is now.

Despite a big potential, the country cannot now feed itself and our industries are running at far below their capacity necessitated by external factors.

And despite an adequate infrastructure and an overblown manpower structure, our service industry falls far short of expectations.

It is these realities which occasion artificial shortages and trigger unnecessary price hikes. It is these realities which give the picture of a very busy nation, which nonetheless has very little to show for its efforts.

It is lack of accountability which translates in an almost universal laissez-faire attitude to work throughout the public sector which is behind the very low progress, and in some instances the negative progress, evident all over the country.

Another major cause of this attitude which is interwoven with all the others, is that many government senior executives and managers go on a permanent academic holiday after finishing their formal schooling.

Executives seldom seek up-to-date data and information before making decisions on the country's development. This practice is not common among senior executives only, but also among members of the public. It is a serious problem which has grave repercussions on the social development of the country.

Now that the Party is determined to make use of the rod and broom, the nation can expect faster growth, even if this will mean leaving some of us on the wayside.

17 May 1985

TANZANIA

'IMPROVED CONDITIONS' LED WAY TO PTA MEMBERSHIP

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere yesterday signed the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) agreement for Eastern and Southern African states marking Tanzania's formal entry into the four-year-old organisation which was formed with the objective of creating a common market for the region.

The colourful ceremony, which was held at Ikulu (State House) in Dar es Salaam, was also witnessed by Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, PTA Secretary General Bax Nomvete and current PTA Chairman of the Council of Ministers A. Muganga, who is also Burundi Minister of Commerce and Industries.

Speaking at the ceremony before Mwalimu signed the agreement bringing PTA members to 15, the Minister of State in the President's Office Responsible for Regional and International Co-operation, Ndugu Mustafa Nyang'anyi, said Tanzania took time to sign the agreement not out of lack of political will.

Noting that Tanzania was very much committed to regional and international co-operation, he said the country's posture in external matters could be clearly testified by its foreign policy whose cornerstone he said was the involvement of socio-economic co-operation ranging from regional to international scene.

The Minister said Tanzania took time to sign the agreement mainly because she wanted to study the organisation's clauses more closely, especially having had bitter experiences with past regional co-operations which, he said, collapsed because they lacked a strong political base.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi said Tanzania was in a way concerned that PTA

could fail just like other erstwhile regional economic groupings — its good intentions notwithstanding — if cautious moves were not taken.

The Minister said Tanzania decided to sign the agreement after being satisfied with all the clauses in the agreement. He, however, cautioned that PTA should truly serve the interests of the member states in the region.

"We don't want PTA which will benefit transnational corporations", the also involve itself in increased production in agriculture, mines and industry.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi said given the present stalemate in the North-South dialogue which showed clearly that the rich North was not prepared for the involvement of a more equitable new international economic order (NIEO), there was need for the poor South to strengthen regional economic groupings such as PTA.

Calling on PTA members to commit themselves to the treaty, the Minister said economic groupings in Western and Eastern Europe were strong because the countries were united.

PTA Secretary General Nomvete described Tanzania's entry into the organisation as heralding the beginning of a new and glorious chapter for the PTA.

He said Tanzania's entry would enrich and raise the status of the organisation, especially now when Mwalimu was also the Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

Ndugu Nomvete, who traced the organisation's history from its infancy in 1981 to maturity today under the tutelage of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Jean Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi, described the organisation as a collective machinery that would help in pushing forward the region's economic development.

A representative from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Mr. Akilama Akiwumi, congratulated Tanzania on behalf of the ECA Executive Secretary, Professor Adebayo Adedeji.

He said although Tanzania did not join the PTA immediately, "we were however, convinced that it would not take long before she joined the organisation". Tanzania's entry, he said, marked a watershed that would not only enrich, but also boost PTA.

The PTA current Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ndugu Muganga, said if the 1960s were for political independence then the 1980s would be for Africa's economic independence. "The PTA has been created for bringing about economic independence in the sub-region", he added.

The Burundi Minister said while it was good to strengthen the organisation, it was also equally good to fight off imperialism.

He said with the creation of the PTA it was instructive for members in the region to exhaust local products before thinking of importing products from abroad.

A statement for the PTA host country, Zambia, was read by the Zambian Minister for Industries and Commerce, Ndugu L. Subulwa, who said Tanzania could not have joined the organisation at a more opportune time than now when Africa was grappling with economic problems.

Ndugu Subulwa later read a congratulatory message from President Kenneth Kaunda who paid tribute to the CCM, Mwalimu and the people of Tanzania for joining the organisation.

Last month Ndugu Nyang'anyi said in a statement that the Government had decided to join the PTA after taking into consideration all aspects of the mediation of the defunct East African Community (EAC) which fell apart in 1977.

The decision was also prompted, the Minister said, by the agreement on the part of the PTA to add certain commodities to the list of items which would be charged at reduced customs duties.

The conditions require that the commodities be produced in industries which are 51 per cent owned by the government and people of the member states and run largely by its nationals. Other commodities include agricultural and mineral products from within the member states.

PTA members are Tanzania, Burundi, Comoro, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Somalia, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Countries in the sub-region but which are yet to join PTA are Angola, Botswana, Madagascar, Mozambique and the Seychelles.

17 May 1985

TANZANIA

MWINYI, LI HOLD TALKS IN PYONGYANG

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Joseph Assama]

[Text]

Pyongyang, Wednesday. THE Vice-President, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, on an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), today held talks with his host, Vice-President Li Jong Ok, on bilateral relations and the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

The talks, held at the People's Cultural Theatre here, also focussed on the famine and drought in some African countries and efforts being made by the DPRK to unite the country.

Speaking at the talks, Ndugu Li said regular visits between leaders of the two countries could yield positive results in strengthening the existing relations between them.

The talks were attended by the Zanzibar Finance Minister, Ndugu Taimur Saleh, the Executive Secretary of the Isles Planning Commission, Ndugu Ali Abdullah and the Principal Secretary in the Zanzibar Ministry of Trade and Industries, Ndugu Juma Duni Haji.

Others were Head of the Organisation Department of the Secretariat of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC), Ndugu Mosses Nnauye; the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Paul Rupia, and Tan-

zania's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China, Ndugu George Kahama.

The DPRK Minister for External Economic Affairs, Ndugu Chong Song Nam, and other DPRK officials, also attended the talks.

Ndugu Mwinyi, accompanied by his wife, thanked his DPRK counterpart for the good reception he was accorded and extended an invitation to Ndugu Li to visit Tanzania.

He also conveyed to DPRK President Kim Il Sung warm greetings from President Nyerere.

On arrival at the Pyongyang Airport, Ndugu Mwinyi had been received by Ndugu Li and later inspected a guard of honour mounted by the DPRK army.

Ndugu Mwinyi and his team later visited the birthplace of President Kim Il Sung, the Pyongyang Metro and the Tower of *Juche Idea*.

On his way to the DPRK, Ndugu Mwinyi made a stopover in Beijing, the People's Republic of China, on Tuesday.

At the Beijing airport, he was greeted by Ndugu Rui Xingwen, Minister for Urban and Rural Construction and Environment, and Ndugu Zhou Jue, an Assistant Foreign Minister.

After visiting Korea, Vice-President Mwinyi will pay an official goodwill visit to China from April 12 to 18.

TANZANIA

KILIMANJARO FAMILIES TO BE RESETTLED IN MOROGORO

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 8 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

KILIMANJARO region plans to move 1,000 families to Morogoro Region where land for cultivation is plenty, according to *Shihata*.

A report was issued after a meeting held between the Regional Commissioner's Office and the Prime Minister's Office in October 1983. The report was a follow up of the meeting which discussed shortage of land for cultivation and livestock keeping in Kilimanjaro.

The report was also issued after surveys conducted between January 4 and 10 in new areas in Morogoro Region. It was concluded that there was enough land to accommodate more people in the region, hence the programme for the 1,000 families.

In the initial plan, the families were scheduled to be moved by 1984/85 financial year, however there has been some delays in the preparation work.

The report said that there was a possibility of establishing new settlements in a 10,200 hectares area in Tununguo, Kongwa, Kanga, Difinga, and Bwage villages in Morogoro District.

Other areas earmarked are Ulaya, Kibano, Mhenda, Madizini and Kisanga in Kilosa District, the report said.

It has also been suggested that surveys be conducted in Kilombero and Ulunga districts for the 1985/86. This is being discussed by Morogoro regional authorities including village leaders.

Statistics show that a person in Morogoro Region may use up to 2.6 hectares while in Kilimanjaro it is 0.6 hectares. According to the 1978 census, Morogoro Region had 931,447 compared to Kilimanjaro which had 902,394 while they cover 73,000 square kilometres and 13,209 sq. km respectively.

CSO: 3400/063

TANZANIA

TANNERIES PLAN EXPORT INCREASE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

MOROGORO Tanneries, a subsidiary of the Tanzania Leather Associated Industries (TLAI) has embarked on an ambitious export drive of its products, a senior company spokesman said yesterday.

He said the company management had earmarked to export 64 per cent of all leather to be processed this year and bring in an estimated revenue of 30m/- in foreign exchange.

Prompted by a substantial surplus realised from overall sales for the past three years, the move would securely reverse the loss making trend which had characterised the firm's performance between 1979 and 1981, the official said.

Only last year Morogoro Tanneries registered its highest revenue of 10,112,000/- in foreign exchange since it ventured on the export market in 1980.

Its local sales last year topped 52,039,000/- though actual

production was 3,272,000 square feet of leather, equivalent to 32 per cent of the plant's installed capacity.

The tanneries turned out 3,100,000 square feet in 1979. The factory has an installed capacity to process 10 million square feet of leather annually.

The spokesman further said the factory workers and management have resolved to attain 52 per cent of the installed capacity this year which would be equivalent to 5,200,000 square feet of processed leather.

To facilitate procurement of hides and skins, Morogoro Tanneries is currently exploring the possibility of getting its supplies directly from livestock keepers instead of the Tanzania Hides and Skins (THS) Limited.

The firm's business, however, has been continuously hit by the poor quality of hides and skins which were predominantly of second and third grades, the spokesman added.

CSO: 3400/064

TANZANIA

STAPLE FOOD PRICES DROP EASING COST OF LIVING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

NATIONAL average market prices for staple foods continued to stabilise after decreasing over the past six months, indicating a change for the better since the prices shot up to record levels two years ago.

According to the Marketing Development Bureau (MDB) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the 1984/85 marketing year has been characterised by a drop in prices and that consumers may live to see better times than last season.

A comparative index of staple prices for the 1983/84 and 84/85 marketing season published in the MDB March bulletin shows that the prices of maize, rice and beans have dropped by almost two thirds this season.

This is a reverse to the situation that prevailed two years ago when maize prices more than doubled between September 1983 and March last year, the bulletin said, adding that prices of dried beans and rice had been twice as high by the end of the season.

According to the figures, the price of maize went up from 100/- per tin at the beginning of 1983/84 to 300/- at the end of the season.

They had, however, dropped to just lower than 100/- per tin in March, this year, while the national average stabilised at 200/- per tin.

The bulletin made available to the *Daily News* in Dar es Salaam yesterday said prices of rice had reached 200/- per tin but dropped to about 100/- last month while those of beans stood at the same margins.

From December 1984 onwards... prices of food commodities stabilised or even decreased and the average price of maize last month was back to the September 84 level (199/70), the bulletin showed.

It indicated that rice and beans prices were still 25 per cent up compared with September last year, but that this represented clearly a minor increase when compared with last year's price levels.

Explaining further the positive change, the bulletin said as maize ripened in the fields in March, and as the peasants were expecting good harvests, they were now releasing their stock reserves for the market.

"As a result, reserve stocks which were being kept in case of crop failure, are now released for sale and greater supplies of both dried and fresh maize reach the market," the bulletin elaborated.

Generally, it said, the north-western regions which had in the past recorded the highest prices for most commodities were now having price reductions, and that prices paid for cereals were in line with those of Moshi and Arusha.

Last month, the bulletin said, Mara continued to be the only region with higher prices which were, however, lower than in the past.

The prices were also low in the southern-highlands, slightly higher in northern and north-east and central areas and were generally up in Ruvuma and coastal areas.

On the prices of other com-

modities during the last month, the bulletin said most commodities were cheaper except for potatoes, cabbage and onions. Wheat averaged at 35/12 per kilo, sorghum 16/83 per kilo, round potatoes 20/97 per kilo and finger millet 24/39 per kilo.

Fresh cassava sold on the average at 138/98 per tin, dried cassava 150/96 per tin, dried beans 33/58 per kilo, cowpeas 32/85 per kilo, onions 30/54 per kilo, tomatoes 26/48 per kilo, cooking bananas 2/57 per banana, cabbage 20/30 per kilo, oranges 2/47 per kilo and coconuts 14/36 per nut.

CSO: 3400/064

TANZANIA

MAJOR CASH CROPS TO UNDERGO REHABILITATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development has drawn a rehabilitation programme for eight major cash crops under which it envisages to increase production by between 25 and 133 per cent during the 1985/86 season.

The *Daily News* has learnt that the programme — one of the objectives of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) — covering sisal, tea, coffee, cocoa, cashewnuts, cotton, tobacco and pyrethrum, also targets production increases of between 47 and 400 per cent by 1993/94.

Based on the Government policy outlined in the new agricultural policy, the programme aims at breaking off constraints that have contributed towards declined production for the crops in recent years.

A report on the framework for action made available to this newspaper has singled-out low producer prices, food shortage, unsatisfactory crop marketing, delayed input supplies and poor research and extension as the main factors militating against the crops.

These are, apart from those arising from shortage of foreign exchange, the totality of which the programme aims at redressing and therefore break the vicious circle of declined production, earnings and importation of inputs and farm machinery, the report said.

Under the rehabilitation package, major policy and institutional changes, and a substantial injection of financial resources, are conceived.

Supervision and co-ordination of the package is under the ministry, and according to the report, work on sisal, tea and cashewnuts has already begun and will be followed by tobacco, cotton and cocoa.

Support for the programme comes from the Government, agencies and external donors, according to the report. Sisal is presently being funded by the World Food Programme (WFP) and tea by World Bank.

It is understood that the World Bank has also agreed to fund a comprehensive cashewnut improvement project, but the report does not indicate how much the Bank has agreed to provide.

The report said the Government will seek to maintain export crops producer prices in real terms, and strive to reduce administrative and handling costs of crop authorities to provide room for improvement of producer prices.

It would also seek to attract private sector investment as outlined in the agricultural policy and further encourage public sector investment for the same.

Acknowledging that the impact of the export crop package was so far uncertain because the peasants response to the measures is unknown, the report said the Government hoped peasants would respond favourably if adequate support and incentives were given.

The report said Production of sisal, for example had declined from a peak of 230,000 tonnes in 1964 to about 50,000 tonnes in 1983/84 while tea slumped from 18,500 tonnes in 1977/78 to 17,600 tonnes in 1982/83.

Coffee production also dropped from 66,800 tonnes in 1980/81 to about 62,000 tonnes in 1983/84 and cocoa from 15,000 tonnes in 1982/83 to about 11,000 tonnes in 1981/82.

The figures also show that cashewnut has decreased from 143,300 in 1973/74 to about 47,000 tonnes in 1983/84, cotton from 225,700 tonnes in 1972/73 to about 144,400 tonnes in 1983/84, tobacco from 19,100 tonnes in 1976/77 to about 11,000 tonnes in 1983/84 and pyrethrum from 6,000 tonnes in 1966/67 to 1,800 tonnes in 1983/84.

While the Ministry insists that the downward trend could be reversed if maintenance and replacement of equipment is assured, it however, notes that foreign exchange will remain a major constraint.

It said prospects for the programme were high if support services, primary research and extension services were strengthened with foreign exchange allocation planned in favour of the high net generation sector of agriculture.

CSO: 3400/063

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

VOIL TO INSTALL GENERATOR--THE MWANZA Vegetable Oil Industries (VOIL) is to install a 1.09m/- steam-generator to solve power cut problems. According to VOIL General Manager Kantibhai Patel, the generator--to be installed in three months' time--has cost 1,088,000/- He said the generator would use cotton seed husks instead of diesel and would supply half the total power demand at the factory. Ndugu Kantibhai told Shihata on Thursday that at present his factory was producing 10,000 kilogrammes of edible oil a day instead of 60,000 kilos produced under normal operations. He attributed the decline to shortage of raw materials, power cuts and lack of containers. He said, between December last year and February this year the Government lost over 10m/- through sales tax. VOIL is among other factories in Mwanza whose production has been adversely affected by insufficient power supply. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Apr 85 p 1]

MILITIA REQUESTS CHEAPER UNIFORMS--ARUSHA--The peoples militia have requested the government to sell militia uniforms cheaply to enable them to afford to buy the fatigue clothes. The request was made to the Arumeru Area Commissioner, Ndugu Boniface Kavishe, at a pass-out parade ceremony mounted by a contingent of passing out militiamen, MAELEZO reported. The militia noted that at present a pair of uniform without including a pair of shoes costs 1,100/- which they said was very high and that forced their fellow recruits to terminate their training. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Apr 85 p 3]

MKAPA FOR ANGOLA--THE Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa, left Dar es Salaam yesterday for Luanda, Angola, carrying a special message from President Nyerere to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The contents of the message were not disclosed. A press statement issued in the city yesterday by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the Minister left by a special flight and is expected back tomorrow. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Apr 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/067

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA'S CLEMENCY CRITICIZED AS POLITICALLY UNSOUND

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 10 Apr 85 pp 7-8

[Text] KAUNDA'S DILEMMA--By overturning the death sentence on and acquitting Valentine Musakanya last week the Supreme Court deprived President Kenneth Kaunda of an opportunity to extract a plea for mercy from his long-standing rival.

Musakanya, a former governor of the Bank of Zambia and one-time politician, had been condemned for being involved in an elaborate plot to topple Kaunda (AC Vol 22 No 22). Death sentences of five members of the group were upheld while two others were also acquitted. All had been in a maximum security prison near Lusaka for most of the time since their arrest in October, 1980.

Sentences were upheld on: Edward Shamwana, a former High Court judge, who was about to be appointed Chief Justice when the alleged plot was uncovered, Yoram Mumba, a businessman, Deogratias Symba, a Zairean politician, and two drivers, Thomas Mpunga and Albert Chimbalile. Two others who were said to be implicated, were also acquitted: Kanyembu Kabwita, a Zairean politician, and Anderson Mporokoso, a Zambian Air Force officer who had been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for allegedly concealing the plot.

Shamwana has apparently vowed not to seek mercy, to appease Kaunda's belief in reconciliation, a practice the President has carried out in the past with some well-known Zambian figures. The pattern is that the condemned man writes to Kaunda admitting his faults and pleading for forgiveness, Kaunda complies and after sanctioning the release, has the victim under his thumb.

Musakanya, a Bemba, is expected to attract an opposition grouping around him and is a potential unifying force for Kaunda's opponents or "dissidents", as he calls them. They include former foreign minister, Vernon Mwanga, Alexander Chikwanda, another ex-minister and Elias Chipimo, a former high commissioner in London. These opponents believe Kaunda's method of running the country has brought about its present near-bankruptcy.

The government appears to have as little prospect as ever of tackling the country's daunting £3.7bn foreign debt. It relies on copper for about 90% of foreign earnings and has never come to terms with the slump in the world price. The governor of the Bank of Zambia, David Phiri, is reportedly fighting a rearguard action against a massive devaluation of the kwacha.

ZIMBABWE

MARONDERA TOWN COUNCIL APPROVES DEVELOPMENT OF NYAMENI TOWNSHIP

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by Oliver Gawe]

[Text] MARONDERA Town Council has approved development of Nyameni township at a cost of more than \$7 million to alleviate the housing shortage in the town, says the Mayor, Clr Innocent Shoniwa.

He told The Herald yesterday that a new primary school, a clinic and an administration block would be built in the suburb during the current financial year as part of a two-year development project.

More than 2 000 houses would be built in Nyameni while another 210 would be built in Dombo-tombo.

"We intend to do more than we have done in the past four years, but this would, however, depend on the availability of funds."

During the past four years the council undertook development worth more than \$2 million in building 423 houses, electrification of 757 houses, improving community facilities, road surfacing and the construction of a new pump station.

Clr Shoniwa said the development of the town had been hampered by lack of industrialists coming to invest in the town.

"I think our main disadvantage is that we are too close to Harare and many investors would rather have their concerns in the capital than here."

The town has serviced industrial stands and a railway link with the major markets in the country; all the town needed was publicity.

"Unfortunately, due to lack of funds we cannot establish a publicity association because it would be more costly compared to the benefits."

On the problem of streambank and illegal cultivation, Clr Shoniwa said the council had established a co-operative's department which would issue people with plots where they could cultivate as co-operatives.

"Officers from the department will soon attend a course on co-operative management to be held at the Nedlaw Training Centre in Harare."

The officers would then teach and organise the people interested in joining co-operatives.

He added that the municipality was planning to undertake various income-generating projects to raise funds for development of the town.

Plans were under way for the establishment of a fishery at Nyakambiri Dam, the opening of a supermarket and the setting up of a nursery to grow flowers for export, the mayor said.

Negotiations were also in progress with the Cold Storage Commission for the establishment of a beef project, said Clr Shoniwa.

The council approved 770 building plans worth \$3,1 million during its four-year term of office.

CSO: 3400/103

ZIMBABWE

LUTHERAN CHURCH GROUP TO SINK 60 WELLS IN MUTARE

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] BULAWAYO--THE Lutheran World Federation expects to complete sinking, lining and equipping some 60 wells in the Mutare district this year, the LWF's projects co-ordinator for Manicaland, Mr Klaas Jellema, said here yesterday.

Mr Jellema will go to Mutare on May 1 after completing water projects in Beitbridge and Mwenezi.

The Manicaland project is officially known as "water programme four", following the first, second and third schemes for Matabeleland South, Masvingo and Matabeleland North respectively.

Water programme four is a joint project of the LWF and Christian Care. LWF will contribute US\$250 000 for three years while the LWF will contribute US\$185 000 this year alone, Mr Jellema said.

"The advantage of wells over boreholes is that boreholes need experts to repair while wells are easier because if anything goes wrong with the mechanism the equipment can be easily removed and water drawn directly with a bucket from the well," he said.

He emphasised the importance of direct participation by local communities in the programme. "People must feel that the scheme is theirs. We therefore use district councillors to take the message to the people and we do not start a scheme unless we are certain of local interest and participation."

Mr Jellema said that Christian Care and the LWF had agreed to share resources and personnel.

Ten local people in Marange district will attend a course today at a DDF centre to learn the correct method of measuring wells and using explosives for blasting.

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ZIMBABWE

DUAL CITIZENSHIP APPLICANTS NEED NOT INFORM FOREIGN COUNTRY

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] DUAL citizens wishing to renounce their foreign citizenship should simply call in at the citizenship office in Harare and fill in the required form; they need not contact the authorities of the country of their foreign citizenship, the Registrar-General, Cde Tobaiwa Mudede, said yesterday.

Correcting an official of his department who gave The Herald the wrong information the day before, Cde Mudede said his office would, in processing the renunciation, inform the foreign country.

Under the new Citizenship Act which came into force on December 1 last year, dual citizenship is no longer allowed. Dual citizens who opt to keep Zimbabwean citizenship have until the end of November to renounce their foreign nationality. If they do not, their Zimbabwean citizenship lapses.

Cde Mudede said the dual citizen should go to the Harare passport office with his or her foreign travel documents, fill out a form and surrender the foreign passport. His office would handle the rest.

Although the forms had yet to be printed the citizenship office was improvising for the very few people who had so far said they wished to renounce their foreign citizenship. "There could be a rush later," he said.

Dual citizens who had yet to apply for a Zimbabwe passport would be asked to renounce their foreign citizenship and hand in their foreign passport when they applied for the Zimbabwe passport.

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ZIMBABWE

RIO TINTO REFINERY BACK IN BUSINESS

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Lynda Loxton]

[Text] RIO TINTO Zimbabwe will reopen its Eiffel Flats base metals refinery in July after keeping it on a care and maintenance basis for over a year.

Operations were halted in late 1983 after BCL of Botswana notified Rio Tinto that it could no longer supply nickel/copper matte to the refinery because of other contractual arrangements. Extensive efforts by the group and the Ministry of Mines to find an alternative source of supply failed.

An agreement has now been reached between Centimetall AG and the Empress Nickel Mining Company Ltd (ENMC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Rio Tinto Zimbabwe, under which ENMC will toll refine, on behalf of Centametall, 10 500 tonnes of nickel/copper matte a year from BCL. The agreement will run for a minimum of 10 years.

The agreement is subject to the termination of BCL's existing refining contract with Amax Nickel Inc. of America and requires the agreement of lenders to the BCL project. Final approvals are expected by the end of April and ENMC has already started refurbishing work at Eiffel Flats.

Centametall AG of Switzerland handled the sale of metals produced at the refinery until the 1983 closure and has had links with BCL for some years.

In his annual report released last week, Rio Tinto's chairman, Mr Douglas Sagonda, said the closure of the refinery had resulted in a 25 percent fall in group sales.

Because of the high Zimbabwe dollar price for gold, this had not affected profitability--which rose slightly to just over \$6 million--but the group was aware of the need to seek "new avenues of investment to ensure our survival in the future", said Mr Sagonda.

"One such avenue is to look very closely at our operations currently under care and maintenance whenever possible to revitalise these investments. In this regard we renewed our efforts in late 1984 to secure nickel/copper matte

for the base metals refinery. Negotiations have been held...and no effort has been spared to conclude a contract under which the refinery could reopen for a minimum of ten years".

He predicted that provided the group was able to retain essential skilled employees and that the Zimbabwe dollar gold price received remained at a reasonable level it should be able to increase its earnings per share and dividend per share in 1985.

Looking at the performance of gold over the last year, he said that while prices had been disappointing in US dollar terms, "relief for the group came in the form of the steadily strengthening US dollar".

Large world stocks, lower oil prices and lower inflation rates had ensured that there was little upward pressure on the price of gold, while the large US budget deficit had maintained high real interest rates and attracted much of the world's investment funds away from commodities and into dollars.

But while gold was temporarily out of favour with investors, it had an historic record of being a satisfactory long-term investment and inflation, the main incentive to gold investment, remained a long-term problem.

"Therefore it is reasonable to expect some improvement in gold prices in the coming year. It is my feeling that gold's linkage with real value will ultimately be restored and the price will slowly but steadily increase from the present low US dollar level," he said.

He also highlighted the fact that while North American metal producers continued to incur heavy losses because of low metal prices, the strength of the US dollar had encouraged developing countries to maximise production to earn valuable foreign exchange and produce good profits in local terms.

As a result, there had been a progressive movement recently of the world's primary mining activity from the industrialised nations to the less developed countries.

"If the inevitability of this move becomes widely accepted then the industry as a whole could take on a new complexion in the next decade and we in Zimbabwe should ensure that we are in a good position to take maximum advantage of such a possibility".

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17 May 1985

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

NEW NAME CHANGES--HARARE--The government of Zimbabwe has issued a list of 120 new names to replace those given by the country's colonial administrators to government buildings, districts and rivers. The 13 government buildings, nearly all previously named after British and Rhodesian politicians and civil servants, now bear the names of heroes and chieftains of resistance by the Shona people against British pioneer rule. One building bears the name of a Black nationalist politician of the 50s and another--seven heroes building in Chinoyi--relates to the terrorists war which brought the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, to power in 1980. In Bulawayo the only major government-owned building there, Tredgold Building, named after Robert Tredgold, Chief Justice until 1960, is unchanged. The judge resigned rather than implement legislation sanctioning detention without trial. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Apr 85 p 17]

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