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3 October 1985

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ANGOLA

REPORTAGE ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN MALANJE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] Malanje--An ideological workday in salute to 1 August, date of establishment of the glorious FAPLA (People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola), was opened here Tuesday in a ceremony led by the commander of the troops of the 9th Military Region, Maj Cesar Augusto Pugliese.

Maj Cesar Augusto took the occasion to give a brief history of the creation of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) and their resounding victories before and after national independence.

Members of the MPLA Party, the JMPLA (MPLA Party Youth), the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], civilian workers and troops of the 9th Politico-Military Region took part in the ceremony.

Week of Solidarity with FAPLA

Meanwhile, a week of friendship and solidarity between the JMPLA (MPLA Party Youth) and the FAPLA was opened yesterday in this city, within the framework of celebrating the 11th anniversary of the creation of FAPLA.

The program prepared for the occasion included various activities at the politico-military, patriotic and cultural level, highlighted by visits to military and production units, as well as a cycle of seminars in salute to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

A marathon called the "1 August," sky rockets, cleaning and weeding of the cemetery for heroes of the resistance located in the municipality of Mussende, province of Kwanza-Sul, are among other activities included in the program.

New Supply System Inaugurated

The new system for supplying the populace became effective recently in this province.

At the inauguration ceremony, the coordinator of the Production Department of the Malanje Provincial Party Committee gave a brief report on how the new supply

system was developed, stressing its importance and advantages, having emphasized that the new system will make it possible to do away with absenteeism, waiting lines, theft, profiteering and will permit detection of the profiteers that promote the parallel market.

People Flock to BVP's

A total of 1,023 People's Vigilante Brigades [BVP's], with 27,020 members, were created during the second quarter of this year in the municipalities of Malanje, Kambundi-Katembo and Luquembo.

In order to assure their operationality, 54 intermediate directorates were established, with an equal number of ideological, health and supply activists.

It is pointed out that Malanje Province now has 2,427 People's Vigilante Brigades, with a total of 54,837 members of both sexes, as well as 122 intermediate directorates.

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CSO: 3442/393

ANGOLA

VISIT BY GERMAN DELEGATION DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Aug 85 p 12

[Text] A delegation from the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] led by Kart Tiedke, a member of the SED Central Committee and rector of the Karl Marx Advanced School of the Party, has been visiting our country since Wednesday. Their program yesterday included a morning visit to the Dr Agostinho Neto National School of the Party and a continuation of the official talks with its officials during the afternoon at National Party Headquarters, in which plans were made for the signing of a cooperation agreement.

In its visit to the National School of the Party, the German delegation, accompanied by the ambassador of the GDR accredited in Angola, toured its facilities thoroughly. This was followed by an informative meeting with the school's officials, namely Jose Neto, assistant director for organization; Joao da Costa Cunha, assistant director for faculty; Antonio Jose Pascoal, assistant director for administration; and the leaders of the party cell and the JMPLA [MPLA Party Youth].

On the occasion, and in addition to the exchange of ideas by the two delegations about the vivid experiences in training cadres to meet the needs of the respective parties and of socialism, the member of the SED Central Committee delivered an invitation to the Angolan delegation to participate in December in a conference at the Karl Marx Advanced School in Berlin, to be attended by the socialist countries of Europe and by the Republic of Cuba, Nicaragua, the Congo, Mozambique and others.

Meanwhile, and in accordance with the schedule given us, the SED delegation this morning will go to the province of Uige, where they will continue their visit to Angola, returning tomorrow to the nation's capital. Tomorrow the delegation will also visit the Provincial School of the Party in Viana, later meeting with the Free Germany Youth Brigade, whose headquarters are in the same city.

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ANGOLA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN HUILA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 31 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] Lubango--About 10,722 tons of agricultural products worth 32,384,127 kwanzas were sold in the countryside during the first half of this year in Huila.

Among the products sold in exchange for manufactured goods, worth 26,534,519 kwanzas, were 1,268 tons of grains and starches, 193 tons of quadrupeds, 594 tons of poultry, 25 tons of vegetables and 110 tons of eggs.

The Provincial Supply Commission, which furnished the above data, met here last Friday. At the end of its regular session, the commission pointed out that it is expected that in the second half of this year 21,525 tons will be sold, to completely fulfill the plan set up at the beginning of the year. The meeting, which analyzed the reports submitted by the subcommissions regarding their work as well as the degree of compliance with the resolutions presented by the municipality of Caconda, found abnormal situations in marketing in some municipalities of the province, especially in Quilengues. A commission of inquiry was established to ascertain the individual responsibilities of members of the ENCODIPA [National Company for Marketing and Distribution of Agricultural Products] who unduly appropriated the output of the peasant farmers.

The meeting, led by its coordinator, Comrade Jose Sumbo, deputy provincial commissioner for the economic production sector, confirmed the shortage of packaging materials in all the municipalities and is recommending to the ENCODIPA management that they make an effort to visit Luanda and Benguela, which have already been contacted to furnish the articles in question.

The meeting requested of the Regional Military Council an urgent solution to the question of the supply of salt, dried fish and petroleum to the rural populations, hitherto done inadequately. It also prohibited the provincial DINAMA [expansion unknown] from selling agricultural implements in urban centers.

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ANGOLA

BRIEFS

NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS NAMED--The minister of provincial coordination, Evaristo Domingos, "Kimba," issued dispatches for dismissals and appointments of several municipal commissioners and their deputies. The regular service commissions that França Dias dos Santos, Adelino Godinho, Jose M. de Castro and Jeremias Dumbo have been fulfilling as municipal commissioners of Tchikala Tcholoanga, Tchindjendji, Katchiungo and Lobito, respectively, were terminated. Likewise, Filipe da Cruz, Manuel L. Gonçalves, Joao S. Januario were relieved of their duties as municipal commissioners of Benguela, Bocoio and Cubal, respectively. Similarly, the regular service commissions held by Joaquim Seulo, Camilo Carvalheira, Deolindo Joao (Fundanga), Luis da Silva Diu and Joao J. Rodrigues as deputy municipal commissioners of Saurimo, Tchikala Tcholoanga, Lobito, Caibambo and Ganda were terminated. Meanwhile, Carlos Alberto Rodrigues, Daniel Caheno, Lucas Buta and Camilo Carvalheira were appointed as deputy municipal commissioners of Ombadja, Saurimo, and municipal commissioners of Tchikala Tcholoanga and Tchindjendji, respectively. In turn, Quintino de Castro Fernandes, Jeremias Dumbo, Deolindo Joao (Fundanga) and Filipe da Cruz were called upon to serve as municipal commissioners of Katchiungo, Benguela, Cubal and Lobito, respectively. The minister for provincial coordination also appointed Paulo Moreira Rangel as municipal commissioner of Bocoio and Luis Alberto da Silva Diu as his deputy, while Miguel Manuel Roque will occupy the post of deputy municipal commissioner of Lobito. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Aug 85 p 12] 8834

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BURKINA

PEOPLE'S JUSTICE SYSTEM DESCRIBED

People Would Elect Judges

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 3 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] According to Blaise Compaore, minister of justice and No 2 man in Burkina Faso, the profession of lawyer is doomed to disappear in his country.

Compaore, who believes that the TPR (Revolutionary People's Tribunals) are destined to undermine the economic foundations of the national bourgeoisie, is putting the final touches on a bill that would replace the traditional courts with the TPR.

"In every village, peasants should elect their own judges and hearings to settle disputes would be public.

"If your neighbor accuses you of stealing his sheep, you do not need to go to the police or be aided by a lawyer to prove your innocence. Anyone with a clear conscience would be able to defend himself and convince an impartial audience."

However, Compaore says, there are certain disputes, between companies or enterprises, for example, that would obviously remain the province of conventional courts.

The No 2 man in Burkina told LE POLITICIEN that prisons will soon be turned into production centers. "Those who looted the patrimony of the people cannot stand idly by, housed and fed by those same people they robbed. We have therefore built a dam to irrigate land that will be turned over to them."

Scandals of Neocolonial Regimes

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French 2 Aug 85 pp 51-53

[Article by Marcel Belem]

[Text] On 19 October 1983, the Burkinabe people set up one of the most progressive instruments of the time, the Revolutionary People's Tribunals (TPR). That original organ, one of the best creations, was to enable the people to make all those who had looted their property to cough it up. Actually, the TPR provided "the people with an opportunity to enact direct justice, without

any possible evasion, outside the restraints of hypocritical bourgeois justice and its inextricable system of pompous and deliberately obscure proceedings." In other words, all those who, taking advantage of colonial and neocolonial times, thought anything was permissible and who pillaged, oppressed and exploited, would now come before the people to justify their conduct. The people have assumed the right of demanding a reckoning from all those with heavy guilt on their conscience. The first to give an accounting to the people would be those greedy, unscrupulous politicians who hastened to amass fortunes with impunity at the expense of the people.

In spirit, the TPR therefore aim at a moralization of society, tolling the knell for embezzlers who must now yield their posts.

Organ Spreading Panic

That is why all those who thought they were the center of the world are now scattering and hiding in every corner. The institution has exposed the fragility of the neocolonial system and its leaders. Built without the people and against the very interests of those people, the edifice could not meet the people's test. In existence only 18 months, the TPR have just amply demonstrated this. On the political level, they have revealed the gap that existed between the different strata and classes of our society. This is where one can easily measure the extent of the inequalities that undermined our society. Such a system, built for the welfare of a handful of individuals who claimed to speak and act in the name of a people they have always ignored, scorned and trampled, could only lead to economic disaster. On this level, the failure was flagrant. The many trials have revealed to everyone the gaping flaws in the neocolonial society. Men who proclaimed on high their patriotism and their love for our country allowed themselves to loot the public treasury with the assurance of going unnoticed, in spite of the nets of the people, who would sooner or later protest. The people's property was dishonestly managed, which explains the corrupt misappropriations and illicit enrichment gained through social position. Naturally, the peasants and workers have always been the poor cousins in such a system. Their daily lot was famine, thirst, sickness and poverty. Our economy itself was the private reserve of men who did not hesitate to bow before yesterday's "master" provided they might preserve their own positions, their immense privileges and their obscene luxury.

The TPR are trying to show that no one can enjoy the fruits of the corrupt embezzlement of the people's property with impunity and without fear. That is why the revolution, through them, must give back to the people all that belongs to them. It is an instrument of unprecedented effectiveness left in the hands of the people, who intend to enforce their rights, laws and protect their property. Today, without the possible evasion of traditional bourgeois and neocolonial justice, the people intend to judge those whose task it was to manage their property. All those who pillaged our holdings will receive exemplary punishment that will be as vigorous as it is rigorous. Society must be given justice, judging a man in order to restore the rights of millions of others. Through the man standing before a TPR, society itself is at stake. Beyond the sentencing of the socioeconomic and moral wrongdoers, the TPR are economic as well as political trials. One therefore witnesses a challenge of

the political system of neocolonial society and the obtention of materials indispensable to the construction of a new society.

In spite of everything, the TPR are not only for the purpose of punishment; they are also educational. The so-called neutrals of past regimes that encouraged the empire of the looters will be the first to recognize this. It is thanks to these tribunals that all the people will now know how one bought consciences or how their property was managed. The different seances have shown all officials at all levels that the people's property is holy and deserving of our respect. It is at that price that the revolution will guarantee happiness for everyone, that happiness that can only be acquired through honest, liberating work, the source of dignity.

After 18 months of experience, the TPR remain a happy and positive experience. This is why tribunals curiously resembling our TPR are springing up here and there. One must pay homage to the TPR. In 21 sessions (11 in Ouaga, 8 in Bobo, 1 in Po and 1 in Tenkodogo), over 200 cases have been taken up, 184 persons convicted and sentenced to pecuniary penalties, imprisonment or both. The people, who demanded of the guilty parties 7,322,451,910.10 francs, have since the end of the 20th session taken in part of its funds: 2,831,334,504 francs. Persons thus penalized will not be able to rejoin the ranks of the people until they pay back the money they fraudulently took from the state coffers. Officials therefore have every valid reason to be satisfied with the performance of the TPR. Actually, in addition to their moralizing and educational aspect, the people are gradually recovering their property without forgetting the educational aspect from which all the people and the victims who suffered benefit. There are naturally some gaps, but these errors are insignificant considering the benefit of the TPR. Given the figures, one can say that they are an effective instrument making it possible to handle several cases in a given period of time. The TPR are a school of democracy and administration of the people's property, a school in which one learns that the people's property is a holy and therefore untouchable thing, as comrade Simon Compaore, minister of state to the presidency in charge of justice, would say. That is why, he continues, the people will be very careful and those responsible for the administration of public property will be more than aware. However, Compaore is not one of those easily carried away by naive optimism and uncontrolled smugness. As he admits, what has been done is substantial, but we can do better. For example, one should have been a little more careful to prevent exhibitionists trying to create a sensation -- such as Soumane Toure -- from using the TPR sessions to make their publicity and stand out. Each TPR session, we now know, has its originality, its successes and its failures. This makes it possible to constantly improve our aim and be more on target. One can therefore say that the TPR have essentially done what was expected of them. And yet, as our society is constantly changing, it is normal to believe that the TPR will shift gears as we move along. Even when we have no more reactionaries to try, the TPR should simply hear simple cases enabling them to make adjustments along the way. In the meantime, it is the wish and desire of everyone to see that instrument move away from the major cities and be set up in all provinces. Why should we not one day have, in all our villages, TPR in the place of common law, TPR that will democratically hear and rule on the acts of everyone every day. Then all the judicial structures of our country will have to change and adapt so that justice may truly be of the people, meaning for everyone.

BURKINA

CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES NEW-TYPE LEADER, SANKARA

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 3 Aug 85 p 5

[Article by Mam Less Dia: "A New-Type President"]

[Text] Burkina Faso is the only Black African country in which the ministers drive R5's and travel economy class on planes, the president's wife is not an institution and the people, inspired by their leaders, have understood perfectly the need to break the pattern and live within their means.

Burkina Faso's good fortune is that it is led by a team aware of its poverty and trying with great lucidity to solve the most urgent problems, beginning by tightening its belt after grabbing hold of the reins.

The leader of the team, Thomas Sankara, is himself a model of modesty, self-sacrifice and serene courage. There is no grain of recklessness or of the kamikaze in him. He is quite simply a Black African soldier who rejects the insulting paternalism of others, who does not accept the dictates of the international financial oligarchies and who has understood that in order to emerge from the mess they are in, our Black African people must above all rely on their own strength.

Sankara did me the honor of inviting me to dinner at Ouagadougou Palace just 2 weeks before the last OAU summit conference. I knew, at the close of that luncheon that lasted until 1500 hours, that Thomas Sankara would not go to Addis Ababa.

"This economic summit conference has no meaning," he told me. "Or at least it means that henceforth, the OAU wants to flee the political debate. That is what bears eloquent witness to the weakness of the revolutionary forces within the organization."

And in fact, the Burkinabe president believes that the OAU is increasingly incapable of playing the role that has come to it on the continent. As a practical and independent man, he therefore refused to support the masquerade. Although Sankara is very disappointed by the new orientation of the OAU, he has a great deal of reservations about the proposal to create a league of Black nations.

"I am in total agreement that all Blacks in the world should create their own framework, but I believe that such an organization should not solely be on

the government level. It would be just one more structure. My opinion is that we should first of all promote the search for cultural identity. For that reason, Burkina Faso has decided to set up the Institute of Black Peoples in Ouagadougou, whose financing has already been secured from UNESCO."

The Burkinabe chief of state speaks with his customary truculence. He has a rather clear view of problems and above all, the courage to say openly what he thinks. The message read at the OAU summit meeting by his minister of foreign affairs and that we have printed in its entirety is a monument of frankness, even if certain conformists desperate for arguments tried to see in Sankara's message a form of provocation. The truth is that the message poses the problem of efficiency and seriousness in the new approach of the OAU, a problem that they want to hide because, quite simply, an Arab country, Algeria, decided to ridicule the greatest assembly of Blacks in the eyes of international opinion, forcing it to choose among its leaders the representative of a totally fictitious state which mainly defines itself as an Arab state. If at least the ANC or SWAPO could benefit from the same privilege awarded the POLISARIO Front, one would have perhaps understood, but the Blacks do not count for Algeria.

I did not see fit to discuss the problem of the SDAR with President Sankara. I know his position on the matter. He honestly supports the POLISARIO Front and he will continue to support it as long as he does not have formal proof that the current leaders of that movement care little about the independence of the Sahara, for which they say they are fighting.

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CSO: 3419/530

BURKINA

FIRST RESULTS OF PEOPLE'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM REVIEWED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French 2 Aug 85 pp 29-32

[Article by Luc-Adolphe Tiao "Fifteen Months of Hard Work"]

[Text] Officially launched on 1 October 1984, the People's Development Program [PPD] is a challenge which the Burkinabe people have embraced, mobilizing behind the CNR [National Revolutionary Council]. Today the results are here, palpable: hundreds of schools, maternity wards, infirmaries, village pharmacies, wells, boreholes, retaining walls, dams, etc. And never before had the people been able to build all this infrastructure in so little time.

There were sound reasons for doubting that this huge program could be carried out successfully. The August revolution inherited a moribund nation whose people had been delivered over into poverty and mendicancy: an infant mortality rate of 180 per thousand, life expectancy of 40 years, 98 percent illiteracy, one doctor per 50,000 inhabitants, with only 16 percent school enrollment and a GDP per capita of 53,356 francs.

The advent of the democratic and people's revolution has opened the way to progress for the first time in the history of our country. The revolution has liberated the popular masses from the depths of a system of exploitation and domination; then the revolution liberated the energies of the popular masses, making them the masters of their destiny; and finally, our revolution has marked out the correct path to people's development based on independence and planning.

Self-Reliance

The option of people's development demands first of all that people exercise self-reliance; and that, in fact, is the political and ideological foundation of the PPD. Experience shows that however much external aid is received, a country can only develop if it relies first of all on its own resources.

The launching of the PPD thus marked a fundamental rupture with all the development schemes which our country has been through during 23 years of reactionary regimes. The urgency and complexity of the tasks that must be carried out to respond to the pressing needs of the popular masses have required the creation of a small scientific work force; a force which should make it possible to move toward harmonious development sheltered from the caprices of market economies and to avoid groping in the dark and trying to develop the country in a haphazard and improvised way, as was done in the past.

The originality of the PPD lies in the fact that it constitutes a legitimate foundation for a model of economic and social development based on mobilization of the creative initiative and efficient organization of the popular masses in their workplaces. The essence of the PPD--the program at the base (in the provinces)--is designed and implemented by popular masses. The program at the base is an integrated set of sectoral projects that have been discussed at the village level in all the provinces. These various projects embody the basic priorities of the people. The foremost aim of the base program has been to achieve food self-sufficiency.

In most provinces the accent has been placed on water and agriculture. Out of the [Fr CFA] 7,727 billion which is being put into the PPD, these two areas alone are absorbing more than 3 billion.

Generally speaking, even if the organization established to carry out the PPD has had some deficiencies, the people have put massive efforts into the realization of public works projects. In the face of this mobilization on a scale unprecedented in Burkina, detractors of our revolution complain about "forced labor;" but their poisonous campaign has completely failed, because the people now know where their interests lie. Our people are convinced that they can only escape from our nation's economic backwardness by building the foundations of their own future with their own hands.

With 5 months left in the PPD, what concrete results can be noted? If one refers to the initial document on the PPD, one finds it is difficult to assess. When the PPD was being prepared, total scheduled investments in all of Burkina's then-25 provinces were estimated at 7,461 billion. Subsequently, four provinces (Bourkina, Namentenga, Oubritenga and Sahel) were divided, so the number of provinces grew to 30. Because of this, the new provinces redesigned their base programs. Moreover, most of the provinces had to readjust and rescale their projects. Some projects on the original action plan have been modified or eliminated, while other ones have been adopted.

These readjustments have increased the cost of financing the base program, which has risen to 7,726 billion.

Despite the inadequacy of the statistical data sent by the provinces to the Ministry of Planning and People's Development, the coordinators of the PPD agree that overall the results achieved by the program at the base are encouraging. For example, out of the total 7,726.244 billion envisioned for the base program, projects totaling 4,717.244 billion (61.06 percent) have been completed. The total may be even larger, considering that the financial statements on some projects, even though entirely completed, have not been

received from the provinces. As PPD officials stress, the investments were made as allocations and other contributions became available.

A Huge Workshop

North, south, east and west, Burkina has become a huge and dynamic workshop; proof that the PPD can get the country moving. As of 31 March 1985, the status of projects already completed was satisfactory.

Work at some 1,500 sites--at an initially estimated cost of more than 1 billion--has been completed. Projects still under way involve about 1,700 sites and are estimated at more than 4 billion. Of course, only about 36 percent of the total 4,270 projects have been completed. According to PPD officials, the base program will end up with a completion rate greater than 60 percent. Even the partial completion of socioeconomic infrastructure will bring some improvement to the lives of our valiant people.

As for the support program initiated by the government, it includes a number of projects intended to complement the base program. As of 31 March, the financial cost of the support program was estimated at 156.102 billion. Out of that total, 139.719 billion (89.5 percent, as compared to 79.51 percent on 31 December 1984) has been found.

The number of fully completed projects has gone up from 12 to 63, costing a total of 9.390 billion. Some 153 projects are still under way and represent a cost of 100 billion. Some 74.48 percent of all projects have either been completed or are now in progress. All the ministries are doing their best to facilitate the realization of their sectoral programs.

A People's Determination

The PPD is not content merely to build a certain number of minor items of socioeconomic infrastructure in the countryside and the towns. Our country's future also depends on the construction of major development projects. Thus two large, old projects have been put into the PPD. These are beginning construction of the Sahel railroad and the Kompienga dam; two vital projects which former regimes were unable to get off the ground because of imperialist oppression.

Today the revolutionary determination of the CNR and our people has made it possible to launch these projects, in the framework of the PPD. Since the first rail was laid down on 1 February by the Burkinabe president, all the social classes of our people have been trying to outdo each other to advance the railroad leading to freedom and economic independence, cost what it may. The physical efforts of some and the financial sacrifices of others have now brought us 30 km of rail.

The cost of the first segment of the Ouaga-Kaya railroad is estimated at 7 billion. The national budget already contains an authorization for 2 billion francs. Every day many people are also making their own financial contributions to the project.

On 18 June Comrade President Thomas Sankara launched construction of the Komplenga hydroelectric dam: total cost of the project will be 38 billion. Some bourgeois experts believe the project is not economically profitable. But in reality they say this to prevent our people from building anything that will promote their economic independence. In the context of the PPD, some 5 billion has been allocated to the start-up of construction. Also, with the participation of friendly countries and certain organizations, financing of the total package has been secured.

All that remains is to launch construction of the Bagre dam, the first phase of which will cost 35 billion. Here again, the financing has practically all been secured. A meeting of fund donors will be held in September in Ouagadougou.

The Price of Independence

As someone has said, if the PPD did not exist, someone would have had to invent it. The CNR did well to launch such a program in the very first hours of the revolution. The partial successes obtained prove that our people are ready to pay the price required for achieving their economic independence. For without the revolutionary faith that inspires all the militants, the PPD would have met the same fate that greeted the multitudes of development projects of previous regimes. It is with great tenacity that our people have surmounted the enormous difficulties that beset them in realization of the PPD. They had to struggle against natural obstacles (rain, drought, lack of water) as well as the shortage of raw materials. Practically all materials were imported (scrap iron, cement, wood, sheet metal, etc.). Often, in the villages, people put up a school in no time. But sometimes they had to wait several months to get the finishing materials. Work on the Sahel railroad was often delayed for the simple reason that the rails and ties were stuck at the port of Abidjan.

In short, the PPD has proven the correctness of the slogan "self-reliance." Many are the countries that admire Burkina for what it has achieved in the first 2 years of the revolution. Money by itself does not drive development. It is the masses who are the key to economic take-off. Within the context of the PPD, our people have with great difficulty--but also great courage--paved the way toward a radiant and prosperous future. Already, in a number of towns, the once-notorious absence of infirmaries, maternity wards, schools and wells is nothing more than a sad memory.

The PPD has given our villages a vital minimum of infrastructure indispensable to the improvement of the people's living conditions.

The PPD has built the infrastructure necessary for the launching of the first 5-year plan, which will cover 1986-1990.

9516
CSO : 3419/529

3 October 1985

BURKINA

UGEB SECTIONS IN FRANCE FEUD

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 2 Aug 85 p 47

[Article by Francois Compaore and Sylvestre X. Some]

[Text] The August Revolution took many petty bourgeois phrasemongers by surprise, and they still have not recovered from their amazement. Those individuals, whom the people have learned to recognize and identify as their enemies, have long believed that the student world is their fief. United at the head of the UGEB [General Union of Burkinabe Students], those national populists from the PCRV [Upper Voltan Revolutionary Communist Party], in alliance with their friends in the LIPAD-PAI [Patriotic League for Development-African Independence Party], are moving objectively against the stream of our people's history.

After the nation's name and symbols were changed on 4 August 1984, the UGEB-PCRV refused to change its name to comply with the new rules on the pretext that "nothing has changed since 4 August 1983" and that we were still in Upper Volta. To make them toe the line promptly, it was necessary to prohibit them from holding a general meeting in Ouagadougou on 9 February. When school reopened in October 1985 [as published, presumably 1984 intended], they spread every possible rumor, even the most improbable, to divert the students from the just battle being waged by their people under the leadership of the National Council of the Revolution.

In Paris, they have been favored by their distance from home and by the brainwashing work being done by part of the press in connection with the Burkinabe revolution. Last June they even held a press conference in Paris with a private radio station. That conference, incidentally, was in specific implementation of a word of command sent out by the UGEB's CE [Executive Committee] to its various sections at the start of the year. In two circular letters, the CE had asked its sections to write letters to the president of the republic protesting the 1985 budget bill as well as the suspension measures and other sanctions applied to the signers of the statement of 28 January 1985. The same letters also said that the UGEB sections were to undertake campaigns to sensitize international public opinion to the "repression" in Burkina.

Unlike the university CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], which feel that unions which "link the satisfaction of their demands with that of the people's aspirations... are anti-imperialist unions whose objectives and principles must not oppose those of the revolution but are, on the contrary, the same" (see page 38 of the transactions of the seminar held from 8 to 17 September 1984), the flunkies in the PCRV have always upheld the erroneous thesis that unions and CDR's are in direct opposition to each other. That argument is not new in Burkinabe union circles. For a long time, in order to manipulate the workers and achieve their own objectives (the conquest of power), union officials have kept alive in the minds of a great many of their members the idea that the union is a tool for struggle against the government, regardless of what kind of government that may be. By systematically placing unions and CDR's (which are organs of the government) in opposition to each other, the flunkies in the PCRV are reviving a--sadly--outmoded tradition.

In response to brainwashing, slander, and lies, many comrades have undertaken argument as a means of causing the proper line to triumph. In the view of those comrades, it is a matter of combating economism, sectarianism, intellectual terrorism, and anarcho-syndicalism. In their view, the union is a framework for defending the interests of the students. But the students are members of the people, and the complete satisfaction of their aspirations is linked to that of the people themselves. From that standpoint, the students have no "isolated" interests taking precedence over those of the people. For the militant comrades in the universities, relations between union and government are not fixed for all time: they depend on the nature of the government. This means that people's government and unions are complementary because they are pursuing the same goals: they both want to ensure the people's well-being.

Faced with the political clearsightedness of our comrades and cornered on the theoretical level, the counterrevolution found other means of struggle: physical violence. In Paris, for example, student members of the Paris CDR were attacked in January, while in some subsections of the AEBF [Association of Burkinabe Students in France]--in Clermont-Ferrand, for example--students are expelled from general meetings. The same practices are being followed in Ouagadougou, with motions of censure and warnings to certain militants. After their vile act against the comrades in Paris, the national populists dared to attack a CDR delegate at the University of Ouagadougou. This time it was too much. The individual responsible for the dirty work--Ange Mpemba Bazie--has received the appropriate response: corporal punishment and suspension of his scholarship.

Actually, these petty bourgeois trends and practices are the "childhood diseases" of every revolution, and they are destined to disappear as the revolution grows stronger and consolidates its position.

11798

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BURKINA

TRADE UNION CONFLICTS SINCE REVOLUTION RECAPPED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French 2 Aug 85 pp 44-46

[Article by Francois Compaore and Sylvestre X. Some]

[Text] From the standpoint of social and trade union life, the keynote of Year 2 of the Democratic People's Revolution [RDP] has unquestionably been the struggle against opportunistic deviations from the correct and rational anti-imperialist trade union line, notably those due to the corporatist and anarcho-syndicalist tendencies that crystallized immediately after the events of 4 August 1983. A correct understanding of the trade union question is now of capital importance to revolutionaries in the sense that while the union movement is a powerful factor for class struggle in the social system of capitalist production, union activity takes on a new form under a revolutionary system, becoming broader, more extensive, and more complex as far as its mission and methods of action are concerned.

It was with a view to ensuring a correct orientation of the union movement in our country that the vast debate aimed at clarification and linked to the new political context got underway. That clarification was also necessary and inevitable due to the sharpened awareness of the vast majority of the workers, who are, moreover, organized into the structures for mobilization and awareness represented by the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR's). The awakening of the broad working masses to political life--after long confinement in obscurantism due to trade union inactivity and incompetence in the area of training and awareness--and the exercise of people's government gave those workers the necessary theoretical weapons for forcing the unions into a salutary policy battle for political clarification and correct orientation.

During the first year of the RDP, some opportunistic leaders were able to keep their organizations immobile "while waiting to see," but the qualitatively new awareness on the part of the workers, who were responsive, moreover, to the RDP's victories in the social area--the construction of low-cost housing, the suspension of rents, public transportation, and reduced school fees--could no longer be reconciled with the tailist attitude expected by opportunistic workers and leaders and counterrevolutionaries. The rank and file soon reacted by denouncing those opportunistic leaders (at the special congress of

the SNEAHV (now the SNEB) in August 1984, in the open letter from the National Committee of SUVESS [Sole Upper Voltan Union of Teachers of Secondary and Higher Education] (now the SNESS) concerning the opportunistic deviations by the secretary general of the CSB [Burkinabe Trade Union Confederation] from the policy laid down by the central union at its second special congress, in the appeal for mobilization of the SYNTSHA's rank-and-file members for the reconstruction and reorientation of their union, in the denunciation by rank-and-file members of the officers of the Union of Treasury Workers, and so on).

Reactionary Forces' "Submarines"

The capitalist system's structural crisis, whose manifestations include the offensive by capital, bankruptcies, and the generalized economic recession, is causing a resurgence in the international union movement of opportunistic trends, notably the persistence of economism and the development of anarcho-syndicalism. That situation is reflected in the Burkinabe union movement. In their attempt to regain "paradise lost" and in alliance with international imperialism, the national reactionary forces were to use witting or unwitting agents within the unions to exploit the deviations of economism and anarcho-syndicalism to the hilt and turn them into fortresses for political subversion of the people's government embodied in the National Council of the Revolution [CNR]. The response by the people's government to the gasoline strike by the SNEAHV on 20 and 21 March 1984 showed the bourgeoisie then the measure and degree of the people's determination to defend, widen, and consolidate the gains of the August Revolution. In their bad-tempered efforts to put an end to the revolutionary process, the reactionary forces then changed tactics by recruiting their active agents within the political and union forces whose point of reference is the Left while continuing, in the economic area, their acts of sabotage in the form of closed factories and massive layoffs for the purpose of causing social tension favorable to political agitation by opportunists of all stripes. With the radicalization of the struggle for economic independence, as reflected in the courageous sacrifices agreed to by the people through their representatives at the national budget conference and in the economic measures contained in the 1985 budget bill, the irrationality of the petty bourgeoisie (the basic foundation of most of the unions) and the opportunism of certain union leaders were to be laid bare. The vast campaign to brainwash the workers that was launched by the "submarines" of the reactionary forces within the union movement culminated last 27 September [1984] with the opening of the First SAMAV (Autonomous Union of "Upper Voltan" Magistrates) Congress. Using the theme of the congress--"the independence of Burkina's judges"--as its pretext, SAMAV indulged in coarse and baseless criticism of the instruments of people's justice forged by the people (the TPR's [Revolutionary People's Courts]) and also started a propaganda campaign on behalf of bourgeois notions of justice and democracy. It was on the basis of those bourgeois ideas about democracy and purchasing power that leftist phrasemongers in the opportunistic leadership bodies tried, notably in the statement of 28 January 1985, to sow confusion in the minds of RDP militants. The reaction by the rank-and-file members of those various unions to their opportunistic leaders attested to the extent of the policy debate among them. And to avoid being put in the minority by their rank and file, some leaders simply froze all activity or provoked splits in their unions.

Clarification

Denouncing leftism and anarcho-syndicalism in his historic speech during a meeting at the inauguration of the Poura gold production plant on 14 October 1984, the chairman of the CNR warned that "brainwashing and disruption will be attacked with flamethrowers." That statement by the president of the republic encompasses the full measure of the vast process of political clarification that began on the national level after the first CNR government was removed--a politicounion clarification made urgent by the slippage with which the August Revolution was being threatened by the currents of opportunistic and putschist ideas existing among reformists in the PAI-LIPAD [African Independence Party-Patriotic League for Development] and the populist and dogmatic members of the PCR/V [Upper Volta Revolutionary Communist Party]. The fight against the corporatist line on the one hand and against anarcho-syndicalism on the other was to become the order of the day in the unions. Through intense debate among the rank and file in the union movement in general and through newspaper articles, discussions by the CDR's, and conferences, the awareness of the members is growing and becoming sharper as regards their understanding of the phenomena of economism and anarcho-syndicalism, which are due to an underestimation in the first case and an overestimation in the second case of the role and nature of unions and of their correct orientation in a revolutionary regime. To protect themselves from the policy struggle in their organizations, some leaders of central and local unions adopted the tactic of freezing all activity. Others settled into immobilism with the argument that "there is no debate over policy in my union." Other union organizations, on the other hand, engaged in analyses that helped enrich a revolutionary understanding of the role of rational anti-imperialist unions in a time of revolution. In the conclusions reached at its 13th congress, for example, the SNESS showed its determination not to "serve as a stepladder for obscure political forces trying to attain power." It also called on its members to "make an effort to forget themselves in the general interest" and expressed regret that the situation of the working masses in the rural areas "has not always been taken sufficiently and officially into account by the workers' organizations," which have been more preoccupied with corporatist demands. That legitimate concern, now gaining more and more ground in the genuinely anti-imperialist union organizations, is, all in all, a new orientation but one which fits in perfectly with the logic governing union activity in a revolutionary regime: it calls for engaging in struggle--overall struggle--in a unitary framework and for creating the conditions for a constant raising of the political and occupational level of the members through persuasion, education, training, and development of the internationalist spirit.

Rehabilitating the Workers

At the same time that it has contributed to political clarification within the national union movement through critical debates and analyses by the CDR's, the people's government has also taken important steps to liberate the worker, notably by abolishing the poll tax, reducing school fees, subdividing and distributing parcels of land, establishing a system of urban and interurban transportation, providing free housing in 1985 and the vaccination blitz, and so on. Those are all actions whose economic and especially social impact in

favor of the workers cannot be measured by the yardstick of sacrifices accepted in the area of compensation and wages. This is a basic fact which the petty bourgeois neglect to consider in their brainwashing campaign concerning the "drop in the purchasing power of the 'workers.'"

In the political area, the people's government has helped rehabilitate the workers by involving them closely in the decisionmaking process (through the invitation to the national budget conference) and in the management of firms (through the order of 15 August 1984, which gives the CDR's and the unions access to seats on the boards of directors of state-owned firms and mixed-economy firms). In the social area, establishment by the CNR of the Revolutionary Solidarity Fund has enabled Burkinabe workers to increase their awareness of the necessary solidarity among workers and affirm the political will to rely on their own strength. By making 1 May 1985 a people's holiday, the CNR enabled the workers to throw in their lot--beyond the traditional lists of grievances--with all the people. Moreover, by starting the first training seminar for CDR and union delegates last 4 February, the people's government demonstrated its firm determination to give workers the means for improving their training and democratizing knowledge: the result was that 220 CDR delegates and 180 union delegates benefited from a transfer of knowledge.

On that occasion, those attending the seminar condemned the attitude of certain union organizations which refused to participate and thus deprived their members of the means of improving their training.

As regards relations between the union organizations and the people's government, and despite the brainwashing campaigns by some unions and union attempts to oppose the CDR's, the CNR has always maintained contact out of a concern for constant dialogue, but it has stood firm on principles. On 23 February 1985, three union confederations--the ONSL, USTB [Burkinabe Workers Trade Union Confederation], and CNTB [National Confederation of Burkinabe Workers]--met with the chairman of the CNR. On 2 April, representatives of the 11 unions that had signed the statement of 28 June were received by the president of the republic. On that occasion, the comrade president spoke to them firmly, telling them that the CNR could be lenient toward the signers but that account would be taken of their attitude toward our people's struggle.

The awareness campaign undertaken among the masses by the August Revolution made possible a qualitative raising of the political level of the workers, and they, thus armed with clear awareness, have caused the masks to drop from opportunistic union leaders. The policy struggle for a correct orientation of the Burkinabe union movement will no doubt be a long-term job. It is up to the workers to assume their responsibilities by providing their unions with rational leaders. It is in that direction that the future prospects for the struggle for politicounion clarification lie.

11798
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CAPE VERDE

CRISIS IN MARITIME TRANSPORT STUDIED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jul 85 p 10

/Text/ In a report presented to Parliament, the Cape Verde Government emphasized its concern with the reorganization of the transportation and communications sector as part of the developmental scheme covered by the Second National Economic Plan. With detrimental effects on the business sector, transportation and communications were allocated 1.6 billion escudos in 1984, as compared with 88 million for business, due to transportation and communications' greater potential for generating foreign exchange, regarded as necessary to the self-financing of developmental programs, and to the monetary support of the government's domestic programs.

In this context, the maritime transportation sector received the closest study, since air transportation has already shown positive results in its early development, and ground transportation is said to require close regulation and control.

Maritime transportation, as it did in 1983, continues to suffer the effects of the persistent international shipping crisis. According to the report, the international slowdown has aggravated internal structural problems, such as the weakness of the country's economy, difficulties in marine transportation planning, and a lack of ability in the development of planned and modern growth of activities, all based on a lack of organization in the merchant marine sector. In the face of this negative situation, firms in this industry had serious liquidity problems during 1984, endangering their financial viability.

In addition, foreign ships on long hauls frequently prefer to make port at other African locations rather than Cape Verde; going, for example, to Senegal because of the services available there.

With regard to the reorganization of maritime transport with a view to results that are more responsive to the needs of the country, and to better development of the sector, the authorities began by putting into effect a program of financial rehabilitation, and of improvement of services provided at Cape Verde ports. With this in mind, the National Port Company (ENAPOR), with the technical assistance of the World Bank, has gone to work. At the same time, construction projects at the ports of Praia (where silos have already been completed), and Palmeira are proceeding well, while the first phase of the modernization of the network of navigation lights is practically completed.

All of these projects are aimed at improving the maritime and port capacity of Cape Verde, and placing the country in a relatively stable position vis-a-vis the international merchant marine crisis, which requires better and better service at ports of call.

The ground transportation sector, like the maritime, is going through a serious phase with regard to financing and growth. According to the report, the Transcor company, which provides urban public transportation, is experiencing a grave economic crisis; its situation is of concern, and is reflected in the poor condition of its equipment, and the diminishing quality of the service it provides. Intervention has been recommended, with the aim of rehabilitating the company through greater regulation and supervision of its activities, and to allow it to become a profitable entity within the micro-economy of transportation and communications.

12857

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CHAD

CHADIAN-LIBYAN COEXISTENCE GROWS MORE DIFFICULT

PM131149 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Sep 85 p 1

[Dispatch by Francoise Chipaux: "The Libyan Army Consolidates Its Control Over North"]

[Excerpts] Tripoli--Less than 1 year after the signing of the 17 September agreement between Paris and Tripoli on the simultaneous withdrawal of their troops from Chad, the Libyan Army, which is around 5,000-strong, has consolidated its control over northern Chad, which is now divided into three military regions. The Libyan headquarters are apparently established around Ouadi-Doum oasis, approximately 400 km southeast of Aozou, a strategic point from which reinforcements can be sent to Fada in the east or Faya Largeau in the west.

However, for the past year Chadian-Libyan coexistence in the field has become increasingly difficult and the Chadian population apparently finds it difficult to tolerate Tripoli's control over its territory. "The Libyans exercise control over the whole population," an expert explained, "and are using distribution of food at specified locations to cause the Toubous to settle. Moreover they are very afraid of them and this is justified because the Toubous, warriors at heart, have attacked Libyan patrols several times." The distrust which characterizes relations in the field between the Libyans and their Chadian "allies" is strong enough for the latter to be deprived of any independent logistical resources, particularly gasoline. That is one way of trying to end the desertions and changes of side which are continuing, although at a low rate since the distances in the middle of the desert do not make things easy.

Relations between the Chadian opposition to President Hissein Habre and Libya, which were behind the imprisonment of Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR] leader Acheik Ibn Omar, occupied part of the Cotonou talks although, according to National Unity Transition Government [GUNT] Foreign Minister Adoum Yacoub, those talks did not clear up all the ambiguities. "We only received partial answers to our problems," he told us in Tripoli, stressing that "Libyan aid is no longer what it was in the military and logistical sphere. We no longer have stocks of munitions or gasoline."

Although there is reason to think that the Chadian opposition has an interest in stressing its disagreements with Tripoli to make people believe it is

independent, it is nonetheless true--and the Libyans realize this--that the vast majority of this opposition is hostile to them; "Nobody accepts Libya aside from Goukoumi's aides, and not even all of them do," according to somebody who knows what he is talking about; and it was as much to monitor the meeting as to reassure the participants that Colonel Messaoud Abdel Hafiz, Chad's man in Tripoli, attended the Cotonou talks at the head of a large Libyan delegation.

Moreover, according to Adoum Yacoub, this GUNT meeting was held in Cotonou--a capital which, it is true, supports the Libyan views--"because a number of faction leaders were reluctant to travel through Libya." However, this "reunion," to use Mr Yacoub's expression, has not yet led to the release of Acheik Ibn Omar, leader of the CDR, the GUNT's main armed force, held since 1984. According to Ousmane Djidda, his representative, who met him in Gouro before heading the CDR delegation to Cotonou, steps are being taken to release him and Ibn Omar could take his place in the Supreme Revolutionary Council--a new body set up in Cotonou, also under Goukoumi Oueddei's chairmanship.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, victorious in the field where he has consolidated his positions at the cost of an unpopular and extremely costly occupation, is keeping a low profile for one, and Chad, whose name he did not mention in his 1 September speech seems to be being completely ignored in Tripoli. However, one thing seems clear: The Libyans will remain in Chad as long as Col al-Qadhdhafi is there and as long as the Chadians fail to agree on a man who would have his approval.

CSO: 3400/1132

ETHIOPIA

WPE PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUE, CONCLUDE MEETINGS

Increased Commitment, Production Urged

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The annual general meetings of WPE primary organisations continue to take place in Addis Ababa and in the regions in accordance with the rules and regulations of the WPE.

The WPE Central Committee area, the Revolutionary Ethiopia Children's Village, the National Military Service and Civil Defence Main Department, the Ethiopian Leather Factory and the different sections of the Revolutionary Police headquarters carried out yesterday the annual general meetings of their WPE primary organisations.

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, attended the WPE primary organization meeting of the environs of the WPE Central Committee. Present at the meeting were also other senior party members.

The First Secretary of the area's WPE primary organization presented to the meeting a detailed central report on the area's political, economic and social activities which was followed by a frank, democratic discussion.

Addressing the meeting, the First Secretary of the area WPE primary organisation committee noted that among the major and concrete achievements were those related to consciousness development, organisational growth, discipline, giving precedence to popular cause and maintaining vigil on the defence of the Revolutionary Motherland.

Pointing out that WPE primary organisations have a leading role to play in further strengthening the party and its leadership, the First Secretary of the WPE primary organisation committee of the WPE primary organisation committee of the area said that the members must continue to enhance their participation both individually and collectively.

Higher party representatives who attended other meetings were Comrade Berhanu Bayih, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, at the Revolutionary Ethiopia Children's Village.

Comrade Commodore Haile Wolde-Mariam, member of the CC of the WPE, at the National Military Service and Civil Defence Main Department, Comrade Worku Ferede, member of the CC of the WPE, at the Ethiopian Leather Factory, Comrade Major Wondimu Alemu, alternate member of the CC of the WPE and Head of the Political Department of the Revolutionary Police Force in the different sections of the Revolutionary Police Headquarters.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the WPE primary organisation he attended, Comrade Berhanu Bayih said that the revolution had been greatly strengthened by the leadership of the party which has assumed the responsibility of establishing the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE).

He said that in order to accomplish its duty, the party must have members who are fully committed to the Marxist-Leninist ideology and dedicated to its objectives. He added that they should not advance their personal interests but should stand for the welfare and well-being of the people and also be ready to pay any sacrifice to this end.

Comrade Berhanu Bayih further stated that efforts must be made to improve production technology in order to further improve the living conditions of the broad masses. He urged that hard work must be devoted to the expansion and development of economic projects so that government and public holdings will have a much greater share in the economy.

Comrade Berhanu said that the activities undertaken by the Children's Village in the ideological, organizational and other aspects were very satisfactory and urged that this trend should be maintained in the future.

On Sunday, Comrade Tekaligne Balcha, member of the CC of the WPE and Deputy Chairman of the Central Control Commission, spoke at the Ethio-Japan Nylon Textile Factory WPE primary organization and pointed out that the workers of the factory had made immense contributions in translating into deeds the programmes and directives of the party to increase production.

Comrade Commodore Haile Wolde-Mariam in the meeting he attended yesterday recalled the lukewarm stand of imperialism for world peace and detente and its interest in enhancing the nuclear arms race and trying to militarise space. He also noted the efforts being made by imperialism to suffocate socialist revolutions.

Comrade Worku Ferede, speaking at the WPE meeting of the Ethiopia Leather Factory, said that the factory plays an important role in the construction of the national economy. He lauded the efforts of the WPE primary organization members and the workers of the factory for the significant contributions they made to increase production.

The members of the WPE primary organization of the factory later pledged that they would pay every sacrifice for the implementation of the Ten-year Development Plan and for the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Comrade Major Wondimu, addressing the WPE primary organization meeting of the various sections of the Political Department of the Revolutionary Police, noted that the report just presented reveals that the WPE primary organizations had translated numerous party resolutions within one year.

Comrade Major Wondimu urged the WPE primary organizations to do their level best in politicizing and agitating members of the Revolutionary Police to live up to expectations through protecting public property and safeguarding peace and security of the community.

Earlier on Sunday the annual general meetings of WPE primary organizations also took place in different government departments, factories and other institutions.

Organizations where the meetings took place include the Akaki Textiles, the Kaliti Steel Works, the Ethiopian Fibre Factory, the Ethio-Japan Nylon Factory, the Akaki Garments Sewing Establishment, and the Meher Fibre Factory.

Similarly, the annual general meeting of the WPE primary organization of the Ministry of Law and Justice was conducted Sunday in the presence of Comrade Amanuel Amde-Michael, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Law and Justice, who represented the higher party body.

Other higher party body representatives at the WPE primary organizations were: Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Finance at the Akaki Textiles Factory, Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, member and Secretary of the CC of the WPE at the Kaliti Steel Works, Comrade Mersae Ijjigu, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of the National Committee for Central Planning, at the Ethiopian Fibre Factory, Comrade Gezahegne Gebre, member of the CC of the WPE and Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Serto Ader, at the Akaki Garments Sewing Factory, Comrade Getachew Haile, member of the WPE Committee of Shoa region and Chairman of the Committee's Audit Commission at the Meher Fibre Factory.

Speaking at the WPE primary organization meeting of the Ministry of Law and Justice, Comrade Amanuel said that the employees of the Ministry have a great responsibility in the formulation and implementation of law as well as in judicial administration. He noted that leading priority has been given to law and justice by the party in view of the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, who delivered a statement at the WPE primary organization meeting at the Akaki Textiles Factory, said that party members have to wage a ceaseless struggle for a socialist economic construction. He stressed that party members should work with determination for the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Comrade Tesfaye further noted that immense responsibility was entrusted to the workers of the factory in view of the high demand for the product. He lauded the contributions of the workers by pointing out that they had rallied for increase in production, for the improvement of creative capability, for the

production of spare parts and maintaining machineries, and have thereby worked for the strengthening of the revolution.

Comrade Tesfaye urged the workers to continue their revolutionary participation and construction effort with determination.

Addressing the participants of the meeting he attended, Comrade Ashagre Yigletu said that primary organizations are the cornerstones of the party which create an atmosphere of understanding between the party and the broad masses and give a political, organizational, ideological, and economic leadership so as to step up the implementation of the various directives of the party by the working people.

Speaking at the meeting he attended, Comrade Mersae Ijjigu noted that encouraging and satisfactory efforts had been made so far characterized by the WPE's great mission with the view to creating the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia wherein justice, equality, democracy, freedom and socialism will prevail.

Comrade Mersae commended the efforts made by the WPE primary organization to boost production and urged that further efforts must be exerted to increase production in the agricultural, industrial and other sectors of the economy in order to meet the needs of the people.

At the annual general meeting of the WPE primary organization of Akaki Garments Sewing Factory, Comrade Gezahengne Gebre, said that with the concerted action taken by the workers of the factory and the administration, a satisfactory result has been achieved by producing over the quota.

Comrade Getachew Haile, speaking at Meher Fibre Factory, said that the activities of the workers for the building of the new socialist economy was encouraging.

The meeting started after the adoption of the meetings' agenda and programmes and election of presidium members. Discussions were held during the meeting on the achievements of the past year.

Executive Committee members for the WPE primary organizations were democratically elected. On the occasion, participants reaffirmed their readiness to pay sacrifices for the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and for the implementation of the Ten-year Perspective Plan.

WPE primary organizations continue holding their annual meetings to assess past performance and map out future strategy.

At yesterday's meetings, Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, Politburo member of the CC of the WPE and Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the WPE primary organization meeting of the Ministry of State Farms Development, Comrade Amanuel Amde-Michael, member of the Politburo of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Law and Justice, at the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Comrade Alemu Abebe, Politburo member of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of the Central Control Commission, at the Central Committee Office of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association (REWA)--Comrade Teka Tulu, alternate

member of the Politburo of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of the Central Audit Commission, at the National Working People's Control Committee--Comrade Shewangdagne Belete, alternate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the WPE, at the National Studies Institute--Comrade Kassa Gebre, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Construction, at the National Water Resources Development Commission--Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, member and Secretary of the CC of the WPE, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs--Comrade Abdel-Hafez Yousuf, member of the CC of the WPE, at the Adei Ababa Cotton Factory--and Comrade Tesfaye Tadesse, member of the CC of the WPE and Editor-in-Chief of Serto Ader, at the Berhanena Selam Printing Press.

Speaking at the meeting of the WPE primary organization of the Ministry of State Farms Development, Comrade Fikre-Selassie stressed the leadership role of such organizations and said that party members should enhance their political consciousness to be able to discharge their responsibility fully.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie recalled that although the strategy for withstanding the effects of drought was mapped out immediately following the establishment of the party, the challenge has been met satisfactorily. In this connection he commended the part played by members of the Ministry of State Farms Development, adding that he was confident the Ministry will discharge its responsibility in the implementation of future food strategy.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie noted the need for strengthening the leadership role of members of WPE primary organizations in the execution of party policy and programmes.

Comrade Amanuel Amde-Michael noted the complex nature of current socio-economic problems and said that at this period of transition individual interest should be eschewed in favour of the common good. He pointed out that the building of a socialist economy figures high on the list of the nation's priorities and stressed the importance of thrift, discipline, and work efficiency and productivity in the day-to-day life of the people. Comrade Amanuel also mentioned the building of a potent defence bulwark, the execution of party programmes and the implementation of the Ten-year Perspective Plan as urgent tasks, adding that the establishment of a People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia was of decisive importance.

The Minister commended the multi-faceted drive of the RRC in the rehabilitation programme and said that it was important that the Commission's WPE primary organization be strengthened in order to fully execute party strategy in this area of endeavour.

Comrade Alemu Abebe hailed the activities of and results achieved by Ethiopian women during the post-revolution period and said the work of the REWA Central Committee WPE primary organization should be intensified.

Noting that there has been visible response to the call made by the Revolutionary Leader, Comrade Alemu said WPE primary organizations shoulder heavy responsibility in ensuring its practical application.

Comrade Teka Tulu made mention of the steps taken and strategies devised by the Politburo of the CC of the WPE to move compatriots affected by the drought from disaster-prone and overused areas to more fertile parts of the country and the efforts being made to provide drought victims with relief supplies. He also spoke of the measures taken by the party to implement the Ten-year Socio-Economic Development Plan.

Comrade Teka elaborated in detail on the role being played by the Working People's Control Committee and urged Control Committee members to work hard and to free themselves from self-centred and opportunistic tendencies.

Comrade Shewandague Belete said that efforts are well under way, among other things, to establish the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in order to ensure the supremacy of the working people and underlined the role of the Ethiopian Nationalities Studies Institute to this end.

Addressing the WPE primary organization meeting at the National Water Resources Development Commission, Comrade Kassa Kebede lauded the activities of the Organization at various rehabilitation centres and in extending material and moral support to drought victims.

Speaking at the meeting of the WPE primary organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Comrade Ashagre Yigletu noted the share of the Ethiopian working people in the global made on the reports in frank and democratic ways.

Present at the meetings were Comrade Lt.-Col. Shewarega Bihonegn, member of the CC of the WPE and Head of the Political Department of the Second Revolutionary Army, and Comrade Tewodros Gebre-Egziabher, Head of Propaganda and Agitation Affairs of the regional WPE Committee.

AETU Responsibility Stressed

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam yesterday reminded the WPE primary organization of the Central Council of the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) of the need to exert increased and unreserved efforts to make the working class of Revolutionary Ethiopia fulfil its share of responsibilities in the task of constructing the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, was addressing the annual general meeting of the WPE primary organization of the Central Council of the AETU.

Comrade Mengistu, who represented the Central Committee of the WPE, stressed the economic, political and social challenges facing the working class of Revolutionary Ethiopia to build the new People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in place of the old one that had languished for ages in backwardness and ignorance.

Comrade Mengistu further noted that the WPE primary organisations were entrusted with the heavy responsibility of strengthening WPE, the country's leading political organization, and to consolidate its social foundation in the light of the great objective of attaining a society in which economic justice, social prosperity and a life of hope and promise prevail.

In his statement, the Revolutionary Leader said that the Revolutionary Army which emerged from workers and peasants and which is the defender and supporter of the new political system is presently undertaking valuable duties throughout the country for the success of the annual meetings of the WPE primary organizations. He elaborated on the major role being played by the Revolutionary Army in the defence of the territorial integrity of the Motherland and in safeguarding the peace and security of the people as well as in paving the way for the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

The Revolutionary Army, said Comrade Mengistu, is creating the necessary condition for the success of the third regular plenum of the CC of the WPE scheduled for the beginning of next week and for the celebration with a sense of greater triumph and victory of the 11th anniversary of the revolution.

The Revolutionary Leader stated that the Revolutionary Army has scored encouraging results in registering more victories over secessionists and anti-popular bandits.

Referring to the challenge of constructing a strong socialist economy at the present juncture, Comrade Mengistu said that the WPE primary organization of the Council of the AETU has the revolutionary duty of making consistent effort and waging a sustained struggle by charting out the necessary ideological and organizational strategy to enhance its leadership capability and further consolidate the participation of the working class.

Comrade Mengistu also emphasised that the working class of Revolutionary Ethiopia in addition to the struggle it has to carry out to fulfil its historic mission and defending the interests of its members has to demonstrate its class alliance with the peasants so that out-dated forms of agricultural practice would give way to new farming methods and production with agricultural machineries would be popularised.

Gash-Setit Visited

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Aug 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] Tessenei (ENA)--Members of the Revolutionary Army in Tessenei town and district in Gash-Setit province of Eritrea region held their annual general WPE primary organization meeting here Wednesday.

Reports covering activities undertaken in ideological, organizational, military, economic and social spheres during the past year were presented by the first secretary of the WPE primary organization in the area.

Following wide-ranging discussions on the reports, the participants elected executive committee members.

They later reaffirmed their readiness to contribute to efforts to rehabilitate drought victims and make them self-supporting citizens, to wipe out secessionist bandits from the area, and ensure peace and tranquility in this part of the region.

In another development, a team of party and government officials led by Comrade Tefera Wonde, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Eritrea region, this week went on a tour of Gash-Setit province and briefed heads of government offices and representatives of mass organizations in Barentu on the measures being taken by the party to improve the livelihood of the community and on Objective situation.

Comrade Tefera urged the people in the area to remain vigilant in safeguarding the gains of the revolution and said that the committed participation of government departments and mass organizations is decisive in efforts under way to construct a socialist order and to withstand the catastrophic effects of the recurrent drought.

Comrade Tefera recalled that the people of the area had displayed their valour and patriotism and called on them to forge their unity to score more victories.

Meanwhile, Comrade Maj. Gen. Merid Nigussie, member of the CC of the WPE, Chief Administrator of Eritrea region, and Commander of the Second Revolutionary Army, this week made working visits to Barentu and Tesenei towns of the same province.

During his visits Comrade Maj. Gen. Merid said that the party and the Revolutionary Government were making every effort to contain the effects of drought and made mention of the contributions of the Revolutionary Army in this regard.

The Chief Administrator has also urged heads of government offices and office-bearers of mass organizations in the two towns to live up to their responsibilities.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Lt.-Col. Shiwarega Behonegn, member of the CC of the WPE and Head of the Political Department of the Second Revolutionary Army, force commanders, heads of political affairs, as well as representatives of government departments and mass organizations.

Addis, AEPA Meetings

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] The annual general meetings of the WPE primary organizations of the Addis Ababa City Council and the All Ethiopia Peasants Association (AEPA) were held yesterday.

The WPE primary organization meeting of the City Council was attended by Comrade Alemu Abebe, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of the Central Control Commission, and that of the AEPA by Comrade Shewandagne Belete, alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC of the WPE.

Addressing the meeting at the City Council, Comrade Alemu Abebe said that the part played by the WPE primary organizations during the past year in strengthening the leadership role of the WPE was both heartening and encouraging. Comrade Alemu pointed out that since the City Council has the responsibility of guiding and co-ordinating urban dwellers associations as well as administering the city, its party primary organization should be strengthened to be able to fulfil its task. He said that as the Kebeles help familiarize residents with self-administration, this has a direct bearing on efforts towards establishing the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Comrade Alemu urged the members of the City Council's party primary organization to intensify their organizational and ideological activities and said that austerity measures were essential for development endeavours, adding that much was expected from members to implement the call made by the Revolutionary Leader to this end.

Speaking at the WPE primary organization meeting of the AEPA, Comrade Shewandagne noted that the party was stepping up its leadership role through the active participation of the WPE primary organizations and the broad masses. The active role of the WPE primary organization of the AEPA Central Committee attests to the fact that the party has penetrated the echelons of the peasant masses which accounts for 90 per cent of the population, he added.

Comrade Shewandagne said that the country was forced to depend on foreign hand-outs and to import grains and noted that the peasantry should combat self-centered tendencies and that it should not be instrument of profiteers.

Comrade Shewandagne said that the objective of the country is to attain self-sufficiency in food within a short time and that the major responsibility in attaining this goal lies with the farmers. He said that the advancement of agriculture is the key to the expansion of industries and that therefore modern agricultural techniques are a prerequisite for the overall progress of the country.

Comrade Shewandagne commended the part played by the peasant farmers in strengthening the nation's defence capability, in safeguarding the gains of the revolution as well as in defending the unity and territorial integrity of the country.

Similarly, government departments, mass organizations and other institutions are presently conducting the meetings of their WPE primary organizations in different regions, according to reports reaching here.

Among those which held their meetings this week are the Gewane, Melka Worer, Melka Sede, Amibara and Angelele state farms, the Revolutionary Police offices

in Shoa, Illubabor and Bale regions, the Bale regional Revolutionary Ethiopia Women's Association (REWA), the Wabe and Genale provincial administration office, the Mendeyo and Genale provincial workers' union, the AETU, REYA, REWA and Ministry of Urban Development and Housing and State Farm in Gondar region, the regional administrative office in Tigray region, the Asmara WPE, the Saba Bottling Factory, the northern region Telecommunication Authority and the workers' union in Eritrea region.

Other institutions where meetings were held include the Kaffa regional administration, the western Abbaya district peasants' association, the Wagifo state farm, the Gidole urban dwellers' association, the Anger, Ukie, Loko and Wama agricultural development organizations, the Genal province peasants' association, the Herero and Huntie agricultural development unit and the Harar Military School.

August 17 Conclusion

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Aug 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] The annual general meetings of the WPE primary organizations which have been in progress in the capital since August 17 wound up here yesterday.

On the concluding day, WPE primary organisation meetings were held at the Addis Ababa WPE Committee office and at the Yekatit '66 Political School in the presence of Comrade Aberra Tadesse, First Secretary of the WPE committee of Zone Four, and Comrade Wondimu Robi, member of the CC of the WPE, respectively, who represented the higher party body.

During the meetings, reports on social, economic and political activities within the environs of the WPE primary organizations were discussed, strategies for future action were charted and elections of members were conducted.

In a statement he delivered at the meeting he attended, Comrade Wondimu Robi said that the WPE primary organization of the Yekatit '66 Political School has the advantage of disseminating ideas discussed during its meeting as widely as possible in view of the school's educational responsibilities to shape party members through its courses.

Comrade Wondimu also noted that the coming year is one in which much efforts have to be made by way of preparing the necessary manpower in the light of the formation of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. He noted that 1985-86 would witness the anniversary of the founding of the Yekatit '66 Political School.

Much is expected from the WPE members in the school to initiate special preparations for taking stock of the school's contributions in the past ten years for the realisation of the WPE, he said.

He further urged the members to prepare themselves for all-round endeavours, for further developing their ideological weapon and for solving complex development and construction problems.

Comrade Wondimu further stated that the participants of the 20th course of the Yekatit '66 Political School who were taking part in the meeting, were awaited by significant undertakings. He also reminded them that unstinted efforts are also expected of them in the present struggle to found the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

At the meeting he attended Comrade Aberra Tadesse said that the meeting had shown that the area's WPE primary organization had ensured that the construction projects devised by the WPE in line with the party's regulations and programme and the Ten-year Perspective Plan were implemented.

Noting that the activities of WPE bodies and members directly or indirectly contribute towards the founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Comrade Aberra urged members to upgrade their political consciousness and to strive to mobilize the broad masses so as to take part in the construction of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Explaining that, since its foundation, the WPE had issued rules and regulations, programmes and resolutions in anticipation that bodies and members would translate them into deeds, Comrade Aberra said that party bodies in the locality of the participants utilize these basic documents so that they will carry out their duties efficiently.

Comrade Aberra further noted that the meeting reflected the Democratic nature of the party and praised the revolutionary discipline and active participation shown by members in democratic election of executive members for 1985-86.

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ETHIOPIA

COMRADE LEGESSE AWARDS PRIZES TO CAMPAIGNERS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Gambela (ENA)—Comrade Legesse Asfaw, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC of the WPE, yesterday awarded different prizes to teachers, students and workers who participated in the rehabilitation campaign from higher institutions of learning who are due to return after fulfilling their mission.

The teachers, students and workers from the higher educational institutions have constructed roads and thousands of dwellings for drought victims who have been resettled in the province. The campaigners were deployed in five campaign zones organized in six work brigades.

Six resettlement centres, seven schools and six assembly halls have been constructed by the campaigners in addition to model houses and other facilities.

Speaking after handing over the prizes to meritorious institutions, brigades, teams and individuals who have worked very hard through socialist emulation, Comrade Legesse said at a ceremony conducted near the Tata-Hay locality to see off the campaigners that the work done through the campaign is resettling drought-victims does not only help to make the settlers self-supporting and productive citizens but is also an exemplary job in the long term plan of resettlement programme.

He paid tribute to the campaigners for preparing the ground work to enable the drought-victims to lead a comfortable life for which he said they are indebted to them.

Comrade Legesse further believed the campaigners will be highly regarded by the working class for bringing praise-worthy and satisfactory results by accepting the national call and working alongside compatriots affected by the drought using their knowledge and abilities. He added that the fact that they had accomplished their mission satisfactorily with discipline and courage is a testimony that they are the genuine sons and daughters of the broad masses.

Explaining that the current rehabilitation programme systematically launched by the Party and the Revolutionary Government is part and parcel of the national endeavour to lay a material and technical basis for the realization of

socialist construction in Ethiopia, Comrade Legesso said that the experiences gathered and the results registered by campaigners through their dedication to planning, discipline, work co-ordination and above all their adherence to socialist emulation is praiseworthy.

Earlier, Comrade Dadi Hundie, First Secretary of the WPE Committee of the rehabilitation programme for Gambella province, said that one of the rehabilitation sites where efforts are being made to rehabilitate drought-victims and transform their lives is the rehabilitation programme in Gilo Valley.

He noted that the material and financial donations as well as the programmes organized for the rehabilitatees by the campaigners from institutions of higher education were very encouraging.

Comrade Bisrat Dilnesaw, Co-ordinator of the Baro campaigners' task force, outlined the tasks so far accomplished in connection with the rehabilitation programme.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Abdul Hafiz Yousuf, member of the CC of the WPE, Comrade Simon Galore, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Illubabor region, and Comrade Dr. Taye Gulilat, Commissioner for Higher Education, officials from the Ministry of Education and other comrades.

Earlier Comrade Legesse Asfaw inspected villages and dwelling units constructed in Gambella province, Illubabor region, by the campaigners from higher institutions of learning.

Comrade Legesse also held talks with officials of the Commission for Higher Education and the President of the Addis Ababa University on arranging transportation facilities for the campaigners on their return to their respective institutions.

Comrade Dr. Taye Gulilat, Commissioner of Higher Education, presented a report on the measures which need to be taken in this regard.

Present during the tour of inspection were Comrade Abdul Hafiz Yousuf, member of the CC of the WPE, Comrade Simeon Galore, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Illubabor region, members of the regional and provincial WPE Committees and representatives of government departments and mass organizations, as well as officials of the Ministry of Education.

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ETHIOPIA

COMRADE GASIKA PRESENTS PRIZES TO CAMPAIGNERS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Sep 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Chagni (ENA)--Comrade Fasika Sidelil, alternate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the WPE, Friday presented prizes to campaigners drawn from higher institutions of learning who were returning to their respective localities after completing their tour of duty at rehabilitation camps in Metekel province of Gojjam region.

Comrade Fasika said the campaigners, comprising students, teachers and employees, had done a commendable job during their service at the Pawi rehabilitation centre by answering the call of the Revolutionary Leader to save the lives of drought victims. He noted that thousands of compatriots have been moved from drought-prone areas to fertile regions and made to lead a new life.

Comrade Fasika pointed out that the participation of the campaigners and the services they provided was contributory to the construction programme under way in the country.

Comrade Zeleke Beyene, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee of Gojjam region, said earlier that the campaigners had built shelters for around 100,000 drought victims in Metekel.

Comrade Belew Teshale, First Secretary of the Pawi rehabilitation zone, reviewed the activities under way in the area.

Comrade Dr. Shibru Tedla, committee chairman of the Abay Task Force, delivered detailed speech on the group's activities and performance.

A chart and photographic exhibition organized in connection with the conclusion of the campaign was opened on the occasion by Comrade Fasika. The exhibition depicts the activities in Pawi and its progress as well as the culture of Metekel province.

Comrade Fasika presented the emblem of Metekel province organized by the regional WPE Committee, a trophy and a certificate to the Bele-Brigade in recognition of its performance. Prizes and certificates were also given to institutions, teams and subgroups for their contributions to the success of the campaign. Comrade Fasika earlier inspected various crops which are sprouting well, the modern hospital which is nearing completion, a bakery and the camps of the campaigners as well as the health centres.

ETHIOPIA

RETURNING CAMPAIGNERS ACCORDED ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Sep 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] Students, teachers and workers from higher institutions of learning who accomplished their mission in rehabilitation centres in Gambella in response to the National Call made by the Revolutionary Leader on Feb. 9, began yesterday to return to their respective places.

The campaigners who returned here yesterday after establishing model villages, constructing dwelling units and schools were given a warm welcome by Comrade Maj. Mezgebe Worke, alternate member of the CC of the WPE and the Addis Ababa Military Commissary. Also on hand to welcome the campaigners were first secretaries of the WPE committees of the five zones of the capital, officials of the commission for higher education and the Ministry of Education as well as parents and relatives of the campaigners.

Comrade Maj. Mezgebe said that today's contributions of the campaigners to help the needy will surely be gratified to witness in a year or two that the drought victims whom they helped have become self-supporting and productive citizens. Comrade Maj. Mezgebe noted that much was expected of the youth and lauded the participation of the youth in helping compatriots in times of need and difficulties.

Comrade Maj. Mezgebe expressed the hope that the work of the campaigners in the rural parts would have enabled them to see for themselves the nationwide activities of the party to construct a new system and to create a new man.

Comrade Yohannes Berhanu, representative of the work brigade which arrived yesterday, said that during their two-month stay in Gambella the campaigners not only constructed thousands of dwelling units, schools and established model villages but also carried out researches, literacy campaigns and organized several festivals and literary activities.

Participants of the campaign also spoke of their contributions and appreciated the active cooperation of party and government officials in fulfilling their mission.

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ETHIOPIA

PDRE CONSTITUTION TO BE DRAFTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Sep 85 p 2

[Editorial: "On Solid Path of Victory"]

[Text] A Constitutional Commission is to be formed to prepare the draft of the constitution for the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (PDRE). A survey of public opinion will also be conducted regarding the document so as to ensure that the final draft meets the wish of the people. This was revealed in a Central Report submitted to the Third Regular Plenary of the CC of the WPE by our revolutionary leader, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

Comrade General Secretary stressed that the preparation of the constitution demands the active and broad participation of the working people whose direct and democratic involvement in the task was not only necessary but also the result of their struggle. The constitution will specify the political, economic and social rights and obligations of citizens, the structure of the PDRE, the establishment and working of executive and administrative organs, the judicial process and general regulations.

The drafting of the constitution will be a culmination of years of struggle aimed at placing political power in the hands of the working people. As was reiterated by Comrade Mengistu, the involvement of the working people in the establishment and working of the PDRE is a measure of its trust in the republic to be established.

In his Central Report, the Revolutionary Leader also reviewed the accomplishments of the WPE during the past year and outlined the priority tasks to be performed during 1985-86. Describing the WPE's general performance satisfactory, Comrade Mengistu said the indefatigable efforts put in by the Party in the sphere of the relief and rehabilitation drive is worthy of special praise. Comrade General Secretary said that the various activities undertaken to cope with the drought problem and assist those affected by it clearly indicate the leadership ability of the Party in coordinating the manpower and material resources of the country. The Revolutionary Leader also noted that the response of the international community to the appeal made for help had been overwhelming and the humanitarian assistance made available in the form of food, medicine, clothing, transportation and other essential items on a priority basis, which were instrumental in saving the lives of several millions of our citizens, will not be forgotten.

Indeed, the Workers Party of Ethiopia is to be congratulated for having mobilized all available resources in time to reach millions of drought affected citizens. It was learnt that 7.5 million compatriots have benefited from relief assistance on temporary basis at relief shelters from October last year to July this year. Besides, two million children are being cared for by the government and humanitarian agencies at various feeding centres. The promptness and efficiency with which the WPE handled the drought problem during the course of the year attests to its laudable leadership role

The indispensability of Party leadership has been reiterated time and again in the course of the progress of the Revolution. In the words of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, one of the most crucial questions of the popular revolution, for which immense sacrifices had been paid in the past years of struggle, was that of party formation. It has been a wearisome and pressing task for Ethiopian revolutionaries as to when, how and what kind of party should be established in a country where feudalism had lingered on for long, where the political culture of the bourgeoisie was in its infancy and in a society where the political participation of the working people was forbidden.

Viewed in this light, the WPE bears special responsibility in providing leadership that would bring about the transformation of our country through socialist construction. The Party has a historic mission of laying the structure of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia wherein the entire working people would attain genuine freedom, equality and social justice.

Judging from the praise worthy achievements scored by the WPE since its establishment, there is every reason to believe that still greater achievements will be registered in the years ahead. The Party's plan for 1985-86 gives priority to the various tasks which will enable it to withstand effectively the disastrous effects of the drought and make the country become self-sufficient in food. A domestic trade policy has also been formulated to become effective next year within the framework of the Ten-year Perspective Plan. Besides, increasing importance has been attached to the formulation of an effective housing policy to ameliorate the problem of housing shortage. The Workers Party of Ethiopia has proved in action that it is indeed the vanguard political organization providing effective leadership to the struggle of the Ethiopian masses to build a progressive social order. And the masses are rallied around the WPE.

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ETHIOPIA

STATE, PUBLIC SECURITY MINISTRY SEMINAR REPORTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The eleven day seminar at the Ministry of State and Public Security, organized to enhance the professional competence of members and to deliberate on timely issues, wound up Saturday.

The seminar was closed with an address by Comrade Tesfaye Wolde-Selassie, Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Minister of State and Public Security, who underlined the importance of efficiency, coordination and cooperation in ensuring success in this particular calling.

This, he said, has been achieved due to the sacrifices paid by the members of the Ministry with the collaboration of other revolutionary forces. He said that the efforts made during the past 11 years must be further strengthened.

Comrade Tesfaye noted that the seminar was timely in that it would prepare members to fully discharge the responsibilities awaiting them and also help the participants to chart future action programmes.

The Minister pointed out that the briefings given in the course of the seminar by comrades from pertinent government and mass organizations and the exchange of views made have focused on the objective reality in the country and provided participants with the opportunity of assessing the progress of the revolution.

The seminar also brought into the limelight the bitter struggle waged by the Revolutionary Army and other progressive forces which exposed the bankruptcy of the anti-people bandits.

The importance of the seminar would be more fully appreciated when the information and experience just acquired by the participants is conveyed to colleagues in the field and translated into deeds, Comrade Tesfaye noted.

Comrade Mogus Habte-Mariam, Vice Minister of the Ministry of State and Public Security, spoke earlier on the performance of the Ministry and in facilitating the work of employees through organizing seminars every year to enable them to tackle problems and constraints and to chart future plan of action based on past experiences.

Among the immediate major tasks awaiting the nation is establishing the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Comrade Mogus noted. He said in this regard that the participants should be at the forefront in the struggle towards attaining this goal.

The participants later reaffirmed their commitment to translate into deeds the policy and programme of the Party and the Revolutionary Government, to pay every sacrifice for the formation of the PDRE and to further promote their participation in the rehabilitation drive and the defence of the nation's unity and territorial integrity.

CSO: 3400/1131

ETHIOPIA

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TECHNOLOGY DISCUSSED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Sep 85 pp 2,3

[Article by Melese Telahoun]

[Text] The development of rural technology in Ethiopia is still at its embryonic stage. The implementation of the rural lands proclamation and the subsequent organization of peasants into associations has created conditions conducive to the expansion of science and technology in the rural areas. Still, our technological capabilities have not yet been developed and more remains to be done to introduce scientific management.

The development of technology should embrace all fields which go hand in hand with agricultural growth. In order to raise the productivity of the rural areas and develop technological capability the development and expansion of rural technology is imperative. In full realization of this, the Ministry of Agriculture has focussed its attention on this area of activity. The development of technology should not be considered from the angle of socio-economic growth alone. If it is abused or not put to proper use, it can be detrimental to socio-economic development.

According to information obtained from the Rural Technology Development and Promotion Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, strong measures are being taken with a view to accelerating the development of rural technology. Accordingly, three rural technology promotion centres have already been established in various agricultural development zones of the country. The centres are located in Assela, Wolayita-Sodo, and Bako in Arssi, Sidamo, and Shoa regions respectively. More of such centres will be established in the coming years.

The purpose of the Rural Technology Development and Promotion Department is, among other things, to introduce agricultural equipment and facilitate their distribution, improve technological products in line with the conditions obtaining in the country, assist in the establishment of rural industries in peasants producers' co-operatives that will enhance agricultural development and take the necessary steps to develop sources of energy. The department also seeks to develop fuel technology in the rural areas in order to find a substitute for fire-wood and preserve the nation's forest resources.

The objective of Rural Technological Development and Promotion Department has been clearly spelt out in the Ten-year Perspective Plan. "Select, utilize, develop technological producers which are appropriate for the objective conditions of the country." To materialize its objectives the department consolidates various technologies which are applicable for over-all rural development. These include technologies of agricultural production equipment, industrial equipment, energy, rural transport equipment and social services equipment. Only a few of these are treated in this article.

The Ethiopian peasant has, for centuries on end, been using backward and limited agricultural equipment. Until such time that these are replaced by modern equipment, it is necessary to provide the peasants with improved equipment that will help raise their productivity and promote their efficiency. Measures will be taken to develop and distribute such equipment.

Transport Technology

Now for a brief look at rural transport. As indicated in some studies, in the highlands of the country alone, 260 million tons of goods are transported every year by people and draught animals. This shows the great role played by human and animal transport in the country's transport sector. In order to alleviate this problem and improve conditions, efforts will be made by the Rural Technology Development and Promotion Department to develop and expand rural transport technology which seeks to make animal-drawn transport vehicles.

The functions of the rural technology promotion centres constitute the expansion of rural technology and rural industries, improvement and innovation of development equipment, providing the necessary technical assistance towards the establishment of handicraft centres, the introduction to and usage by the peasants of storage technology and improvement of household utensils, furniture, etc.

A lot of equipment has been made in the rural technology centres. At the Arssi Rural Technology Promotion Centre, donkey-drawn water carts have been made out of metal to gradually replace similar wooden carts which are less durable. Ox-drawn harrows are being produced on a much larger scale. Improved metal forge is also being produced and distributed to peasants. A wooden cart, also horse-drawn, has been made and is in the experimental stage before it is put to wide practical use.

Presently, irrigation schemes are well under way in the country to overcome drought-borne problems. As a joint venture by the Rural Technology Department and Irrigation Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, various animal-drawn irrigation equipment (machines) have already been made. Some of these are: float leveller, A frame ridger, U leveller, V ditcher and scraper. These machines are made out of locally available wood and scrap metal. Some of these machines are being experimented upon by some producers' co-operatives in Arssi and Harar regions.

The cultivation of rice in Ethiopia is a recent phenomenon and yet it is gradually becoming a common agricultural practice. At present, extensive research

on rice cultivation in the country is being carried out. At the Bako Rural Technology Promotion Centre, three rice-threshing machines have been made. One of these is a motor operated and the other two are operated by hand-pedals. These machines have already been put to full practical use. Maize-planter, corn-sheller, modern bee-hives and potato-milling machines are among the machines made at the Bako Centre. The potato-milling machine has undergone experiments and was, according to a report by the Rural Technology Development, found to be very effective. Recommendations have been made to the effect that if such machines are produced on a larger scale and distributed to peasants, the outcome will be highly advantageous. All these efforts made towards the development of rural technology will no doubt lay the groundwork and ultimately lead to advanced technology. It is indeed a very encouraging start.

CSO: 3400/1131

ETHIOPIA

ANIMAL FODDER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SUCCESSFUL

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] AWASSA (ENA)--The animal fodder development project being carried out jointly by the Southern Agricultural Development Agency and the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) on over eight hectares of land in the vicinity of Sodo town in Wolaita province of Sidamo region is showing satisfactory results.

This was revealed by workers of the project during recent tour of inspection of the area by members of the WPE committee of Wolaita province, the head and experts of the Southern Zonal Agricultural Development Agency and ILCA officials as well as representatives of service and producers cooperatives in Wolaita and Sidama provinces and chairmen of peasants associations of Sodo Zuria district.

Research at the fodder development centre showed that the result was of great values for animal breeding as well as for milk and meat production.

During the tour of inspection, Cormade Tesfaye Telila, Head of Ideological Affairs of the WPE Committee for Wolaita province, said that the expansion of grazing lands was of paramount importance to the pastoralists, adding that the results attained so far as encouraging.

Comrade Dr. Abakano Kereyu, Head of the Southern Agricultural Development Agency, said that to promote animal husbandry and modern animal feeding system fodder development was decisive and urged the peasant representatives to share the knowledge they had gained during the tour with their fellow farmers.

Two senior representatives of ILCA on their part stressed the importance of the development of fodder based on research, to fully take advantage of animal resources.

CSO: 3400/1131

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

YOUTH BUILD ROADS--Harar (ENA)--Members of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA), built a 69 kilometre long feeder road and four bridges, through a work campaign they launched this year. In the campaign, conducted in different urban areas, the youth are resported to have performed development activities worth 15,917 birr, according to the Harar-Zuria provincial REYA committee office. A total of 229,039 adults were freed from the bondage of illiteracy, through the literacy campaign conducted during the 10th, 11th, 12 and 13th rounds. Meanwhile, in Gondar over 2,234,099 various tree seedlings were planted recently on a 219-hectare of barren land. In a similar work campaign, over 793 kilometres of terrace and 8 km new road were built while over five kilometres of an old road was repaired in the locality of Gondar town. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Aug 85 p 5]

WOLLO PEOPLE'S MILITIA--Dessie (ENA)--Prizes and certificates were presented over the weekend to members of the people's militia on completion of a six-month course in political orientation and military science at the militia training centre in Wollo. The prizes and certificates to the graduating batch were handed out by Comrade Girma Neway, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the WPE Committee for Wollo region, Comrade Shimelis Alemu, member of the CC of the WPE and Chief Administrator of the region, also presented prizes to government agencies and mass organizations in the region and individuals who contributed greatly to the success of the training programme. Comrade Girma spoke of the significance of the course and urged the graduates to live up to expectations. Comrade Lt. Col. Gebre-Ghirogis Berhanu, Alternate member of the CC of the WPE and the regional military commissar, spoke earlier on the courses offered at the training centre. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Sep 85 p 3]

IMPROVED FREIGHT MOVEMENT--A meeting aimed at familiarizing organizations engaged in freight transport with the improved freight movement system devised by the National Transport Corporation was held at the corporations central control assembly hall yesterday. It is believed that the new system will enhance speed and efficiency as well as bring about better results in the area of productivity. The relay system to be introduced under the new system is to be effected on the Addis Ababa-Assab route and will, when fully put into service, increase the service capacity of every freight transport vehicle three-fold, according to the corporation. The corporation noted, moreover, that under the relay system the round trip Assab-Addis Ababa run will be covered within 48 hours

by four drivers. Comrade Assegid Wolde-Amanuel, Vice Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Comrade Negash Tekle-Mariam, general manager of the corporation, and Comrade Bahre Geses, head of the corporation's planning and technical department, addressed the meeting on the working and significance of the relay system. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Aug 85 p 6]

WOREILU PEASANTS' CAMPAIGN--Dessie (ENA)--Members of 82 peasants' associations in Woreilu province of Wollo region collected 363 quintals of seed grain and cultivated 292 hectares of land during a recent work campaign organized to help drought victims, being rehabilitated in the area, become self-supporting and productive citizens. The collection of seed grains and cultivation was co-ordinated by the provincial WPE committee office and the provincial peasants association. Agricultural workers, representatives of government agencies and mass organizations in the province took part in the development undertaking side by side with over 3,200 peasant farmers using 2,064 plough oxen. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Aug 85 p 6]

PEASANTS PRODUCERS' CO-OPS--Ambo (ENA)--Peasants producers' co-operatives in Bako Tibe district of Jibat-Mecha province, Shoa region, have distributed 187 plough oxen worth 21,105 birr to peasants' associations. The co-operatives made the donation to help the peasants to withstand the effects of the drought. Comrade Haile-Mariam Dinka, First Secretary of the district WPE Committee pointed out that three service co-operatives have actively participated in the effort to help the peasants affected by the drought. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Aug 85 p 6]

ERITREAN PEASANTS' ASSOCIATION--Asmara (ENA)--Member of the Peasants' Association of Eritrea region have vowed to wipe out the secessionist bandits still lurking in the region by standing alongside the Revolutionary Army. The peasants made the pledge at the end of the fourth regular committee meeting of the Peasants' Association of Eritrea region which was held at the association's assembly hall Wednesday. The participants also expressed readiness to seek a lasting solution to the drought problem and pay the necessary sacrifice for the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and for the building of a strong defence force. They also pledged that they will do their utmost to effectively implement the programme of the WPE and the Ten-year Perspective Plan, overcome shortage of food grain and supply the necessary raw materials for industries. In the course of the meeting, reports on the achievements scored and problems encountered following the third regular meeting of the association were presented by Comrade Asfaha Abraha, Alternate member of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of the Peasants' Association of Eritrea region and other chairmen of the provincial peasants' association. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Asfaha Abraha told the committee members that they must agitate peasants to boost agricultural production to develop the agricultural sector of the economy. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Aug 85 p 5]

TAILORS PRODUCERS' CO-OP--Bahr Dar (ENA)--Members of the tailors' producers' cooperatives of Adet town, Yilma-Densa district of Bahr Dar province, Gojjam region, have raised their capital to 137,343 birr through development activities

they enthusiastically undertook in the past eight years. The 76-member body has at present a production centre, an office, a store and two marketing halls built at a cost of 24,945 birr. The Adet tailors' producers' cooperatives was established with 38 members and a capital of 3,952 birr in 1977. [Text]
[Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Aug 85 p 6]

ERITREA TRADE UNION--Asmara--The fourth regular council meeting of the trade union in Eritrea region was held here Thursday. Comrade Tekae Negassi, alternate member of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of the regional trade union, presented a report on the activities undertaken by provincial, district and zonal branch unions in the socio-economic, ideological and organizational areas during the past year. Discussions were later conducted on ways of tackling problems and constraints, identified in the report, on the basis of past experiences. Council members later came out with a declaration pledging readiness to implement the party policy and programmes and the Politburo strategy for withstanding the effects of the drought. They also pledged to intensify the struggle against secessionist bandits attempting to sabotage the multifaced development campaign under way in the region. Meanwhile in Tigray region, the fourth regular council meeting of the regional trade union got under way in Makele yesterday. Participants will take up reports submitted by branch unions on performances during the year under review. It was disclosed at the meeting that there are 73 basic and zonal unions in the region embracing 2,011 members. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD IN English 31 Aug 85 p 1]

HARAR ZURIA SCHOOLS--Harar (ENA)--In line with the priority given to education by the Workers Party of Ethiopia (WPE) and the Revolutionary Government, more schools are under construction to accommodate the ever-growing number of students in Alemaya and Kombolcha districts of Harar Zuria province, Hararghe region. Two senior secondary schools were built at a cost of 1.8 million birr. The fund was secured from the government and from contributions by the inhabitants. The two schools are expected to go into service at the beginning of the 1986-86 Ethiopian academic year. Excluding the two new senior secondary schools in the two districts there are now two senior secondary and 18 junior secondary schools in which 41,771 students have been enrolled, according to the provincial educational administration office. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Aug 85 pp 1, 3]

SHOA PEASANTS' ASSOCIATION MEET--Sixty three peasants producers' co-operatives and 13 service co-operatives were established in Shoa region in 1984-85. This was disclosed by Comrade Belete Gebre Amlak, member of the CC of the WPE and chairman of the peasants' association of Shoa region, in a progress report he presented to the fifth regular committee meeting of the regional peasants' association which opened here yesterday. The report said that 73 service and eleven peasants producers' co-operatives were awarded certificates of legality for meeting the criteria expected of them, thereby bringing the total number of service co-operatives in the region to 1081 and that of producers' co-operatives to 245. The peasants of the region were also reported to have delivered 328,758 quintals of various kinds of agricultural products to the agricultural marketing organization until the end of June this year. Comrade Belete also noted that the peasants of Shoa region had donated over 200,000 birr and thousands of quintals of food grain to compatriots affected by the drought. [Text]
[Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Aug 85 p 1]

REYA ANNIVERSARY--The Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (REYA) will mark the fifth anniversary of its founding from Sept. 1 to 9. Youth members throughout the country will launch a nine-day work campaign under the slogan "Environmental Sanitation and Primary Health Care" in accordance with the programme worked out by the Central Committee of REYA. REYA Council sessions will be held in various districts and provinces of the country and the activities of the youth during 1984-85 will be assessed. Wide-ranging discussions will also be held on the plan of action during 1985-86. Exhibitions will be organized to highlight the activities of the youth in various fields, it was reported. Members of the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association in Europe will also hold meetings to commemorate the occasion. A meeting to assess the overall performance of REYA will be held on Sept. 9 at the Association's headquarters. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Sep 85 pp 1, 6]

TIGARI MILITARY COMMAND MEETING--Makale (ENA)--The participants of the annual meeting of the WPE primary organization of the Tigrai military command have expressed determination to pay the necessary sacrifice for the implementation of the rules and regulations and the programme of the Workers Party of Ethiopia. They also pledged to fully discharge their share of responsibility in the struggle to build a strong socialist defence force and promote the combat readiness and political consciousness of the Revolutionary Armed Forces with the view to safeguarding the party, the revolution and the sovereignty of the motherland and the security of the broad masses. The participants further promised to participate actively in the construction progress of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Meanwhile, the fourth general meeting of the REWA chapter of Tigrai region wound up here recently after assessing the activity it had undertaken in the past two years and adopting its programme of action for the coming year. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Sep 85 p 1]

TRIPOLI VISIT 'FRUITFUL'--Comrade Fisseha Desta returned here yesterday after delivering the message of Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, General-Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPE, Chairman of the PMAC and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, to Libyan leader Brother Muammar Khadafi. In a statement he gave at the airport, Comrade Fisseha Desta, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CC of the WPE, said that the discussions he had held with Libyan officials focussing on the strengthening of the existing bilateral relations and mutual co-operation were fruitful. Comrade Fisseha also noted that the two countries had exchanged views on the currently prevailing international situation and declared that the two countries had reaffirmed their anti-imperialist solidarity thereby consolidating their struggle for security and common growth. Comrade Fisseha also stated that economic, political and other important issues were discussed during the talks held in Tripoli. On arrival at Bole International Airport, Comrade Fisseha Desta was welcomed by Comrade Alemu Abebe, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Chairman of the Central Control Commission. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Sep 85 p 1]

CHINESE CORN DONATED--The Government of the Republic of China has decided to donate 10,000 tons of corn in aid to drought-affected compatriots as an expression of sympathy of the Chinese people for the suffering drought victims

in Ethiopia, according to a report by Xinhua news agency. The report stated that the Chinese Vice-Premier Comrade Yao Yilin had a cordial conversation at the great hall of the people in Beijing on August 22 with Comrade Hailu Yimenu, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Industry. The Chinese Vice-Premier and Comrade Hailu talked about expression of friendship and co-operation between China and Ethiopia the report said. The report further stated that notes on the donation of 10,000 tons of corn in aid of drought victims were exchanged on August 22 between Comrade Zheng Taubin, Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and trade, and Comrade Hailu. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Sep 85 p 1]

ARSSI CONTROL COMMITTEE--Assela (ENA)--A day-long meeting was held here over the weekend to assess the performance of the Arssi region Working People's Control Committee since its establishment a year ago. Comrade Sileshi Mengesha, member of the CC of the WPE and First Secretary of the regional WPE Committee, said after listening to the report that the work done by the regional Working People's Control Committee in containing corruption and embezzlement was commendable. He assured the Committee of the regional WPE Committee's continued support and assistance in the discharge of its duty. Comrade Mekonnen Gizaw, Chairman of the National Working People's Control Committee, spoke of the initiatives taken to put an end to the embezzlement and misuse of public and government property and resources. He described as exemplary the work of the regional Working People's Control Committee. It was reported during the meeting that the regional committee comprises 59 basic control committees and 188 teams deploying a total of 1,922 comrades. The meeting was attended by representatives of government agencies and mass organizations as well as officials of the regional and basic working people's control committees. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Sep 85 p 6]

POLISH DONOR ORGANIZATIONS--Polish donor organizations have raised one million US dollars as a humanitarian gesture to help victims of the current drought in Ethiopia, according to the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic here. Quoting the Polish News Agency (PAP) the Embassy said that the fund is part of the contributions made by the proceeds obtained from the performance of the five Polish jazz musicians jointly working under the concert "Jazz Musicians for Ethiopia". The musicians are: Krzysztof Romanowski, Bogaden Fabianski, Marek Sierocki, Mariusz Duma and Waldemar Gromek. The fund raised from the proceeds of the concert has been handed over to the Polish Ethiopian Friendship Society which was established in April this year, the report said. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Sep 85 p 1]

ADDIS RED CROSS--More than 20,000 new members were enrolled this year as a result of the campaign launched by the Addis Ababa Red Cross Society to increase its members. This was disclosed in a report presented by Comrade Dr. Mekonnen Muluneh, Chairman of the Addis Ababa branch Red Cross Society, at the annual board meeting held here yesterday. Comrade Dr. Mekonnen revealed in his report that 41,666 full-fledged members who have fully paid their membership fees were registered since the society started its activities under a new structure in 1982. The branch society's chairman further noted that the society had made clothing and food donations to thousands of compatriots affected by the current drought and emphasized that the society was most active in humanitarian activities in the current year. Comrade Dr Mekonnen said that the branch society

besides providing ambulance services was also active in emergency relief operations. The action programme and the budget for the coming year of 1986 was approved and discussions related to other matters were held during the board meeting. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Aug 85 p 4]

GAMBELLA PEOPLE'S MILITIA--Gambela (ENA)--People's Militia members numbering 778 and drawn from three rehabilitation centres in Gambella province, Illubabor region, received here Monday certificates and prizes on completion of a three-month political orientation and military training course. Comrade Animut Kinde, Chief Administrator of Illubabor region, presided over the ceremony. Comrade Animut said that it was gratifying to see drought-victims who were on the verge of death not so long ago benefitting from courses which would enable them to safeguard the gains of the revolution and to defend the unity and territorial integrity of the country. Comrade Lt.-Col. Kurabachew Asamnew, Chairman of the provincial People's Militia Training Co-ordinating Committee, and Comrade Capt. Melaku Ayalew, Commander of the Training Centre said that the first batch of graduates was recruited from among the ranks of drought-victims rehabilitated in the province during the first phase of the operation. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Sep 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/1131

GHANA

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Two new envoys this morning presented their letters of credence to the acting chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr Justice D.F. Annan, at a ceremony at the Castle, Osu. They are the Malaysian high commissioner, G.K.A. Kumaraseri, and the Japanese ambassador, Kazuaki Arichi. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Sep 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/1140

GUINEA BISSAU

OIL EXPLORATION RESUMES FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OF BORDER DISPUTE

Luanda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 25 Jul 85 p 10

/Text/ Now that litigation concerning the definition of the maritime frontier with Guinea-Conakry has been resolved, Guinea-Bissau is enabled to proceed with its oil exploration studies at its offshore platform.

The World Court of The Hague handed down a decision favoring Guinea-Bissau (without at the same time negatively impacting Guinea-Conakry's area of maritime sovereignty); exploration contracts with the French oil company, Elf Aquitaine, who since last year have been working in Guinea, were thereby ratified.

What role can oil play in the Guinean economy?

In preparing the 1983-1986 development plan, the Guinean authorities placed emphasis on oil exploration, which, even though it is still in the embryonic stage, is already regarded in Guinea-Bissau as a future favorable determinant of the national economy.

Should Guinea-Bissau's oil discoveries be confirmed as having commercial potential, the development of this sector could alter the scheme of new exports in which the country finds itself.

Also, in addition to generating new jobs, it is expected that the oil industry would not only reduce Guinea-Bissau's dependency on oil imports, but also have a favorable impact on the balance of payments, considered at this time to be highly unfavorable, and on the payment of external debts, estimated at \$50 million.

Comparatively speaking, the emphasis on petroleum has a detrimental effect on phosphate exploration, since, according to experts, there do not exist at the moment any encouraging data regarding this natural resource, a fact which contradicts the early forecasts that the process of extraction/processing exporting would proceed rapidly. The phosphate situation is also based upon the lack of technical expertise, as well as the relatively low level of investment, in general, in the Guinea-Bissau extraction operation.

For this reason, the Guinean Government, together with cooperative partners, other private entities in Europe, and financial institutions, has sought for projects in the mineral extraction industries, which, in the short term, could prove to be viable in the international market and profitable for the economy, such as is the case with phosphates.

The case for oil exploration is quite different. Since the costs of the exploration activities required for this product are generally borne by the companies who carry out the exploration, and since Guinea-Bissau has little tradition or experience in this sector, the involvement of the state arises only at the stage of allocating the benefits and profits that result from the exploration/export of the oil in the long term; the state's presence is not in the work of exploration, itself, but in the support of the embryonic oil industry.

With all the signs of becoming a potential base for economic development, the oil industry promises to have a positive impact on other sectors of the Guinean economy, such as transportation, which would benefit most directly, on business, on agriculture, etc., all of which would experience growth as a result.

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CSO: 3442/389

MOZAMBIQUE

SOUTH AFRICAN PLANS AID TO REFUGEES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug 85 p 20

[Text] Thousands of Mozambican refugees in South Africa could soon be receiving food and medical aid from private sources if an aid plan by a Johannesburg business consultant gets official approval.

The consultant, Mr. A. van Wyk, said that he had been shocked by the weekend reports that tens of thousands of Mozambicans are fleeing across the border to escape the war and hunger in Mozambique.

Mr. van Wyk, who has had several business trips to Mozambique since the Nkomati Accord, said the Mozambican authorities would not accept any moves to give the Mozambicans permanent refugee status in South Africa.

"However I was told this week that they would agree to any temporary programme to help these people," he said.

He had also sent a telex to the South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs asking for clarification regarding the status of the Mozambicans.

"I feel that the private sector could ensure that the refugees receive food, clothes and medical help," he said.

"It all depends on their status here."

At the weekend a spokesman for the Catholic Bishops' Conference said the South African Government did not regard the Mozambicans as refugees.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs had told the conference that the Mozambicans were illegal immigrants, and would therefore be repatriated back to Mozambique.

The Catholic Bishops' Conference estimates that 60,000 Mozambicans have fled to the Republic's border areas.

Last week a spokesman for the South African Defence Force confirmed that army units had been sent to the border area to help stop the influx of "illegal immigrants."

The Mozambican authorities had been advised of the move, the spokesman added.

CSOL 3400/1103

MOZAMBIQUE

EMERGENCY PROGRAM IN SOUTH AFRICA TO FEED REFUGEES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Sep 85 p 5

/Text/ The presence of an estimated 50,000 illegal Mozambican immigrants in Gazankulu has forced the homelands' government and the South African Department of Development Aid to embark on an emergency aid programme to feed them.

A spokesman for the Department of Development Aid told The Citizen yesterday afternoon that the Gazankulu Government, together with the Department, have embarked on the emergency aid programme on "humanatarian grounds."

According to earlier reports, an estimated 50,000 refugees or illegal immigrants from Mozambique were presently in Gazankulu, and about the same number in Ka-Ngwane.

The first consignment in the form of 5,000 pockets of potatoes and 800 bags of milk powder will be sent to Gazankulu this weekend.

"The consignment is due to arrive in Giyani, Gazankulu, on Sunday, September 8," he said.

On Monday, the spokesman said, the food will be transported from the agricultural showgrounds in Giyani to the various distribution points in the homeland.

Last month, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Louis Nel, said the problem of the Mozambican illegal immigrants was very serious, particularly from a health aspect, and talks between the two governments over the illegals has resulted in a possible solution.

South Africa has helped fund refugee camps set up on the Mozambican side of the border between the countries, but most of the illegal immigrants try to make it to Gazankulu or Ka-Ngwane where there is less chance of deportation, it was said.

CSO: 3400/1103

MOZAMBIQUE

COMMENTARY DESCRIBES ROLE OF ARMED FORCES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Our Armed Forces have the task of guaranteeing the defense of the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. They have the task of defending and executing the political and ideological principles which govern our society and our state, of which they are an integral part.

In defending independence, our Armed Forces are defending the revolution; because, as an armed branch of the people, they are defending the people's power; and because, as an instrument of the people's power, they are defending the state of workers and peasants proclaimed 10 years ago with national independence, because they are defending socialism and non-alignment.

Our Armed Forces are a new production in constant, renewed creation, conceived essentially for the maintenance of merely defensive purposes and never for offensive purposes of external aggression.

Our Armed Forces are a production which, created with national independence, emerged from the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM), whose armed combatants liquidated colonialism and restored liberty, dignity and respect to their people.

From an army of guerrilla fighters, entrenched among its people, it became a regular army, which inflicted shameful defeats upon the Rhodesian attacking army. From an army of guerrilla fighters, a regular army came into existence, capable of defending the national independence with the increasing use of modern, sophisticated weapons; for example, the combat aircraft and helicopters, tanks, armed cars, and missile and rocket-launching artillery. Thus, a complex, gigantic, military machine came into existence.

Where our Armed Forces are concerned there was no attempt to make reforms, or to convert for our interest any military structures which the colonialists had left behind when they were expelled from our country. Our Armed Forces are our production, ours entirely. They are a product of national independence. It is for this reason that our soldiers, our petty officers and our officers are also the product which we have to create.

Our Armed Forces must be an example of organization, of technical and professional training, of discipline, of dynamism, and of aggressiveness. They must be an example of respect and comradeship among men. They must be an example of how, through practice, social, cultural and religious differences can be eliminated. They must be an example of how tribalism, racism and regionalism are destroyed in every company and every platoon.

In particular, our Armed Forces must be an increasingly encouraging and fortifying example of the fact that the fatherland belongs to everyone, and must be defended by everyone. There are no distinctions nor divisions, nor can there ever be any. There is an absolute repudiation of what might be known as "affairs of the military," and "matters for civilians."

We realize that, from the standpoint of the Armed Forces' creation, our knowledge has limitations. Our scientific and technical capacity has limitations. The conditions which those limitations have imposed and still impose have led to making mistakes and failures. This is the negative side.

But the experience has had its positive side, which has made it possible to face the future with optimism, completely discrediting the defeatist, pessimistic spirit. In this way, colonialism was eliminated; in this way, Smith's army was defeated. With that experience, we have observed that a vast, deepseated effort with our Armed Forces has become imperative; because they, our Armed Forces, are not a finished, perfect, production. They are a new production, a production in the course of creation.

This is a process that is being started throughout the entire country. It involves activity in which qualified cadres are engaged, for the purpose of improving the organization, administration, logistics, and technical and professional training of our Armed Forces, among other things.

Today, the threatened fatherland is a victim of external aggression, of an undeclared war prompted by foreign forces, with the criminal use of armed bandits; that new phenomenon of mercenaries and recolonizing and neocolonizing methods.

Today, the threatened fatherland calls upon us; it calls upon all citizens. Today, our Armed Forces, the instrument of our fatherland's defense, the defense of our power, are the guarantee of victory over the enemies of our independence and our freedom.

The process of organizing our Armed Forces to qualitatively enhance their capacity to respond to the fatherland's enemies does not relate only to the Armed Forces. It far exceeds the barriers imposed by compartmentalism and sectorialism. It involves economic and social activities, because it affects the lives and daily concerns of every citizen who desires peace, progress and happiness.

2909

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MOZAMBIQUE

MILITARY DUTY STRESSED IN MEETINGS BETWEEN LEADERS, WORKERS

Mobilization Campaign Launched

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Some 11 meetings were held yesterday in large companies and offices in the nation's capital, launching a mobilization and education campaign to foster love of country and patriotism in all its citizens and, particularly, to encourage greater engagement in the fight against the armed bandits.

The meetings were led by members of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers.

The campaign is in response to the FRELIMO Party Central Committee's directive to give highest priority to national defense.

In his address of 11 May, on the occasion of the end of Youth Week and as part of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of national independence, President Samora Machel declared that the country is threatened and all of us have a patriotic duty to defend its independence and the revolution.

The meetings, which will continue today and for the next week, are the first step in the recruitment of citizens to strengthen the FPLM [Mozambican Armed Forces].

Gen Sebastiao Mabote, chief of general staff of the FPLM, was at the cashew nut processing plant in Machava, while Jacinto Veloso, minister of economic affairs in the presidency, led the meeting at the LAM [Mozambique Air Lines] and Finance Minister Rui Baltazar was at EMOSE [Mozambican Insurance Company].

Education Minister Graca Machel led the meeting with civil servants in agencies under her ministry, Health Minister Pascoal Mocumbi was at the Mabor de Mocambique company and Julio Carrilho, minister of public works and housing, directed the meeting at the Cimentos de Mocambique company.

The meeting at TEXLOM was attended by Abdul Magid, minister of mineral resources, and the meeting at the Agriculture Ministry was directed by its minister, Joao Ferreira. Maj Gideon Ndobe, secretary of national defense, led the meeting at Vidreira de Mocambique [Mozambique Glass Company].

One of the key topics at these meetings was enlistment in the Armed Forces of Mozambique. As a noble act and a patriotic duty, enlistment will strengthen our defense capability. It is particularly important to recruit the best and most qualified cadres to improve the quality of the several military branches--Army, Navy and Air Force--in which each individual can learn a special skill, not only for the performance of his military service but as a guarantee of his professional future.

The duty and obligation to defend the country must be assumed by everyone. This is the only way the Armed Forces can improve their combat readiness, enabling them to liquidate the armed bandits who are committing murder and seriously damaging the nation's economy.

Careful attention must be given to the recruitment of citizens for the Armed Forces, to avoid the mistakes and abuses observed in the past. An organizing effort is underway to determine the military status of all citizens up to 30 years of age.

In all the meetings, emphasis was placed on the need to avoid drafting citizens arbitrarily and to prevent attempts to evade compulsory military service through subterfuges and technicalities.

In the draft to be conducted to strengthen the capacity of the Armed Forces, students will not be called up until the end of the school year. Citizens who were married before 1 January 1985 and those who are over 30 will not be called, unless they have received specialized training.

Those who are called up will attend military training courses, which will begin in September and October 1985 in completely remodeled training centers. Civil construction work, as well as the installation of other support infrastructures, is underway at these centers.

During the courses, every effort will be made to insure the high quality of the military training, including matters of logistics, as well as nutrition and military attire.

Not only the training centers but all sectors of the Armed Forces will benefit from this effort.

The current draft will also permit the demobilization of many young men who have been serving in the Armed Forces for 5 to 7 years.

Military Situation Explained

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Meetings were held yesterday in various production sectors in the nation's capital, to explain the upcoming campaign to recruit and enlist citizens for the defense of the country.

High party and government officials led the meetings with the workers, who listened attentively to the explanation of military developments and the economic situation--the latter, incidentally, a consequence of the war.

The meetings focused on the explanation of the origins and nature of the war imposed on the country, the role of foreign countries in the direction of that war and, finally, the political ignorance of the armed bandits who carry out the orders of their ringleaders. As noted in the meetings, this is one of those wars without political objectives. The ones who are waging it do not know what they are fighting for, against whom they are fighting or whom they are defending.

Yesterday's meetings took place in the following locations: [the companies] EMOSE, LAM, Soveste, Mabor, MAQUINAG, Vidreira, TEXLOM and Cimentos, the Education Ministry and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mabote on Historical Background

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 85 p 2

[Report on address by Gen Sebastiao Mabote, chief of general staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces, at the Machava Cashew Company, in Maputo on 33 August 1985]

[Text] The justice of the goals defended in the constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM], the strategic location of this country in the world, particularly in southern Africa, and the nation's abundant wealth are the primary reasons for the aggression of which we are the victim, Gen Sebastiao Mabote, chief of general staff of the FPLM, declared yesterday during a meeting with workers at Caju de Machava [Machave Cashew Company]. The meeting was part of the campaign initiated in Maputo to explain the war situation and the need for everyone to take part in the defense of our country.

The meeting was attended by several party and government officials in the city of Maputo, company director Alfredo Gamito and Aurelio Manhica, secretary of the defense committee of the city of Maputo. Sebastiao Mabote began with a brief history of the origin and development of the armed struggle [for national liberation] and particularly noted the goals of that struggle.

He spoke about the emergence of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the nationalizations which followed, the purpose of which was to return to the people what belonged to them, but which had been used to exploit them.

"To understand the state of war in which we find ourselves, we must first understand how Mozambique emerged as a country. The war which we had to wage then was initiated precisely to recover what belonged to us," the Armed Forces chief of staff said at one point.

Noting that the justice of the goals defended in the constitution of the RPM was one of the reasons for the aggression against us now, Mabote also pointed to Mozambique's immense wealth, as well as the country's strategic location, as factors contributing to the conspiracy against us.

"The old landlords of the buildings, the former factory owners, those who once used Mozambique's ports, are now directing the actions of the armed bandits from abroad, in a futile attempt to recover everything they have lost," added

this member of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, explaining the objectives and the origins of the armed banditry in our country.

Explaining the nature of the war waged against us, the official said it was not in any way a civil war. He added that its only purpose was to sabotage our development plans. "It is directed by foreigners who lost 'their' wealth in Mozambique," he said.

Mabote described the armed bandits (who carry out the orders of their bosses) as political illiterates who do not know what they want. They do not know whom they are defending. They only carry out the orders to kill, plunder and destroy the economic infrastructures for the development programs.

"What kind of war is this, waged against defenseless people, aimed at robbing the people's property?" asked the FPLM chief of staff.

Consequences

Factually illustrating the situation created by the war, which has already entered its 21st year, the official noted that our exports, which had reached satisfactory levels in 1982, had been declining ever since then.

He also referred to the difficulties in transporting the coal from the production zones. He explained that in 1981 we were exporting cotton and this year we are forced to import this important commodity.

He added that these facts demonstrate the relationship between the war and the economy. In this regard, the chief of staff noted that production in all the economic sectors is affected by the state of war in the country.

The official mentioned another aspect: speculation. He noted that there are always opportunists who take advantage of war time to make a killing.

Duty to Defend Country

Recalling the address by the president of the republic on 11 May, when he announced that the nation was threatened and that all citizens were called to its defense, General Mabote said every citizen had an obligation to defend the country.

He explained that, in response to the president's announcement, steps are being taken to call out the citizens.

Graca Machel Urges Citizen Participation

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 85 p 2

[Report on address by Education Minister Graca Machel to employees of her ministry, in Maputo on 23 August 1985]

[Text] Late yesterday afternoon in Maputo, Education Minister Graca Machel led a meeting of all the employees of her ministry, responding to the decisions of the party's highest leader regarding the call [to defend] the country.

Held in the facilities of the Education Ministry, the meeting was one of several conducted in various companies and neighborhoods in the city of Maputo, to foster patriotic awareness in every citizen, particularly through engagement in the tasks of national defense and energetic opposition to armed banditry.

The education minister discussed the economic situation in southern Africa, an area whose wealth is coveted by the imperialist powers. She referred more specifically to the situation in the RPM. "Our zone is important historically, and the great imperialist powers covet our wealth," she said.

Graca Machel further explained the reasons for the imperialist aggression against our country. "Our independence is a threat to imperialist interests. This is why, soon after the proclamation of our national independence, agents trained and financed from abroad began to appear, threatening the sovereignty of the RPM," declared the education minister.

Graca Machel recounted the reasons for the attacks against our country by the Rhodesian forces of Ian Smith. "With our independence, Zimbabwe gathered more strength in the struggle for its own independence. This is why the imperialists attack us; they want to overthrow the popular governments installed in southern Africa, because the latter constitute a threat to their interests," Graca Machel declared.

"The imperialists arm, train, finance and send the armed bandits to infiltrate our country, to discredit the popular government installed in the People's Republic of Mozambique and to have it believed that this is a civil war, waged against the socialism which the country is seeking to build," Graca Machel stressed.

The education minister added that our country would always be the target of subversion and destabilization attempts by the imperialists.

"Every citizen must have a specific task in the defense of the country, which is under threat," said Graca Machel.

Rui Baltazar on Economy

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 85 p 2

[Report on address by Finance Minister Rui Baltazar to EMOSE (Mozambican Insurance Company) workers on 23 August 1985]

[Text] Finance Minister Rui Baltazar said yesterday in Maputo that, without peace, there can be no harmonious economic development. For this reason, he said, it is the duty of every citizen to take responsibility for the honorable mission of defending the country. Baltazar was speaking to more than 350 employees of the Mozambican Insurance Company (EMOSE), in a meeting led by the minister as part of the education campaign on the need to respond to the nation's call.

The minister began by recounting the economic situation in our country from the conquest of national independence to the present. He noted that 1981 was Mozambique's best year, economically, since independence.

"After that year, the imperialists' destabilizing activity, using the armed bands, has been directly responsible for the deterioration of our economy," Balazar explained.

As noted at the meeting, the attacks against economic targets intensified in 1981, aimed at impeding our economic development, which was beginning to take off in that year.

Baltazar said that in view of this situation created by the imperialist forces, our country must give priority now to the struggle against the armed bandits, "because we cannot be productive as long as we have the armed bands."

He reminded the audience of the address by the Mozambican chief of state at the end of Youth Week, calling on the people to defend the nation.

He said the conditions are being created for the organized recruitment of each citizen for enlistment in the FPLM.

"The task of national defense has priority everywhere in the world," the finance minister explained.

Agriculture Minister on Defense

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Agriculture Minister Joao Ferreira led a meeting yesterday morning in his ministry, to explain the importance of the participation of every citizen in the defense of the country, in compliance with the measures announced by our government regarding the need for voluntary engagement on the battle front against the armed bandits.

About 500 employees of various ministerial departments participated in the meeting, which was also attended by Francisco Pateguana, vice minister of agriculture.

Addressing the meeting, the agriculture minister spoke of the political situation in the country, requiring everyone to take part in the struggle against the gangsters who daily kill and rob our people.

During the meeting, workers residing in areas where the armed bandits are most active told about the criminal acts which they had personally witnessed or of which they had been the victims.

Their testimony moved the other participants, who voiced their determination to fight until the armed bandits were defeated once and for all.

Employees of the Agriculture Ministry suffer most from the bandits' actions because, in most cases, their work takes them into the countryside, where bandit activity is more intense.

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 85 p 2

[Report of address by Gideon Ndobe, secretary of state for national defense, to employees of the Mozambican Glass factory in Maputo on 23 August 1985]

[Text] Gideon Ndobe, secretary of state for national defense, accused foreign powers of financing the armed bandits. Ndobe was speaking at a popular meeting in the Fabrica Vidreira de Mocambique (Mozambique Glass Factory, in the industrial zone of Machava, on the outskirts of the capital.

The secretary declared that the former colonists who had economic interests in Mozambique and who wanted to recover those interests were financing the bandits. He lamented that the spokesmen for the armed bands operated with impunity in Portugal, a country which, according to Ndobe, is in an excellent position to maintain economic and cultural relations with Mozambique.

"The colonists we are speaking of are accustomed to living by blood and death," Ndobe said, in a clear allusion to former members of the Portuguese political police, the PIDE/DGS [Police for the Control of Foreigners and State Defense. General Directorate for Security], and to the special groups of the colonial army.

Maj Gideon Ndobe also accused some Mozambican youths of failing to take action against the bandits. He said the bands were "formed to attempt to prove that the Mozambicans don't know how to govern themselves."

Veloso: Peace Necessary for Development

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 85 p 2

[Report on address by Maj Gen Jacinto Veloso, minister for economic affairs in the presidency, to civil aviation workers in Maputo on 23 August 1985]

[Text] Maj Gen Jacinto Veloso, minister for economic affairs in the presidency, said yesterday in Maputo that every effort must be made to defend the country, so that we can develop in peace, as we all wish. Veloso was meeting with employees of the various civil aviation companies in the capital, as part of the campaign to educate citizens on the imperative need to defend the country, which is under imperialist attack.

Angelo Azarias Chichava, secretary of state for civil aeronautics, and members of the party and government at various levels attended the meeting.

Jacinto Veloso began by recalling that the education campaign was the result of President Samora Machel's call to the country, particularly to the nation's youth, last May in the nation's capital, at the end of Youth Week.

Veloso announced some of the measures that will be taken to recruit citizens, noting that the first phase will cover citizens up to 30 years of age, except in special cases.

Veloso made it clear that all deserters, as well as all those who attempt to subvert the purpose of the campaign, will be subjected to exemplary punishment.

"We are going to punish any arbitrary methods employed in the recruitment process. We are determining how the process will be conducted in the services and the schools. No student will be called up before he has completed his course," he said.

As the official reminded the workers, who were gathered in one of the LAM hangars, it is vital that we first settle the matter of the war which has been imposed on us, so that we can carry out all the economic development projects in peace.

"We all want peace. We want to develop our economy, so we can get out of our current situation. But this will not be possible unless the armed bands are eliminated. For this reason, every citizen must mobilize in support of national defense. We must concentrate all our efforts on the nation's defense. Only this way, putting a stop to the activities of the armed bands, will we be in a position to strengthen our national unity and to rebuild our country," Jacinto Veloso said.

Near the end of his speech, Minister Veloso said that in the war which we are going to wage against banditry, there can be no doubt about the result; we will win, relying on the lessons of the armed struggle for national liberation.

Attending the meeting were employees of the LAM, TTA, the Airport Company, the Secretariat of State for Civil Aeronautics and the National School of Aeronautics.

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MOZAMBIQUE

AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET UNION ON EMBASSY BUILDINGS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday morning in Maputo, the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Soviet Union signed an agreement on the reciprocal concession of land or property for the construction or installation of embassies and other diplomatic services in the respective countries. The accords were signed by Ambassador Felisberto Lukango, director of the Socialist Countries Division of the MNE [Ministry of Foreign Affairs], and Palev Chmelkov, charge d'affaires at the USSR's Embassy in the RPM.

According to the agreement, the RPM and the Soviet Union must grant each other, free of charge and on a permanent basis, land or property for the construction or installation of administrative complexes, economic and commercial agencies and embassies, both in Maputo and Moscow.

In the context of the same agreement, Mozambique has already given to the Embassy of the Soviet Union a lot located on Avenue Vladimir Lenin, in Maputo, where that country will establish its embassy and other agencies.

Speaking at the ceremony, Felisberto Lukanga said that the agreement now signed was subjected to a lengthy study, and constitutes a significant step in the friendly, cooperative relations existing between the two countries. "Through the agreement, we shall have opportunities for creating improved conditions, both in the USSR and the RPM, for the personnel assigned to the respective embassies and other diplomatic services."

Palev Chmelkov remarked that the reciprocity would also serve to improve relations between the two countries.

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MOZAMBIQUE

NEW COMMUNAL VILLAGES PROVIDED FOR MORRUMBENE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Over 3,000 families are currently residing in the resettlement centers of Sitila, Buvane, Panga, Mahangue, Matacaiane, Macodoene, Malaia and Cambine, in the Morrumbene district of Inhambane.

To ensure the organization of these population groups in future communal villages, with agricultural production centers, an area of 300 hectares has already been divided into lots in Panga and Mahangue, and this activity is under way at the Sitila center.

Concurrently with the reorganization of the lives of the population which was evicted from its places of origin as a result of the action on the part of the armed bandits, self-defense courses have been held in the district, including over 300 citizens during the first half-year.

In an interview with our correspondent, the district secretary for party organization and mobilization in Morrumbene declared that, during the course of the first half-year, various activities have been carried out in those resettlement centers.

Also during the same period, in connection with the structuring of the party, four new cells were created at the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women] Provincial Center, the District Secretariat of Agriculture and AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company], currently making a total of 19 cells, with 232 members and 12 candidates.

The district secretary for party organization and mobilization in Morrumbene remarked: "The operation of the party organs is satisfactory in the entire district, inasmuch as there has been planning and checking of the sessions' achievements and of the activities scheduled, as well as the periodic holding of political study sessions."

In connection with the training of cadres, during the first half-year 20 persons attended political-ideological training courses at the party's provincial school, and over 500 mobilizers were trained.

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MOZAMBIQUE

EFFORTS TO MAKE MARRACUENE GREEN ZONE FOR CAPITAL DESCRIBED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] The district of Marracuene has one of its physical borders virtually linked with the city of Maputo. Anyone taking the road which leads to the north, just beyond the police checkpoint, can observe the sign indicating to him that he is entering a different administrative zone.

The headquarters-locality of Marracuene was the cradle of colonialism and there are still vestiges of this at present in the buildings, specifically, the administrator's residence and even the very topographical direction of the settlement, facing the Nkomati River, on the site which was unquestionably an ideal communications route.

Marracuene has been, and there is every indication that it may again become, an important part of the capital's green belt. It is also from there that the material comes which is still allowing for the construction of reed houses, as does much of the coal consumed by the population of Maputo.

During our two-day stay in Marracuene, we experienced what always happens when we deal most directly with those on the first line of the production front: an immense pride at our people's courage, determination and character.

"We are going to put an end to the terrorism; and then, in peace, things will be good," we were told with the assurance and conviction inherent in those who have a profound sense of what they say, know and want.

"Pardon me for arriving a little late, I'll try not to let it happen again," we heard a mechanic from the district government offices say to the chief. This, after we were told privately that the individual in question had journeyed over 30 kilometers on foot to reach the work site, and is an exemplary mechanic. There is no transportation to the place where he lives.

Transportation is the major thing lacking. The government's only three cars, two jeeps and one truck are too few to meet such requirements. Externally, they are well preserved and travel everywhere, only stopping each day to check on water and oil, and to receive minor adjustments that will enable

them to continue operating, while so many others of their age, in other locations, have been irrevocably out of commission for a long time. None of these vehicles have a starting motor or a foot brake, because there is no repair equipment; but one can observe the carefulness with which they are driven and the skills with which the drivers use the hand brake. Could this illegality be criticized?

Destruction of Nature Makes Some Wealthy

Labor is a great concern. Many youths have joined the Armed Forces; some have changed their location; while others are making a living from activities that are very lucrative but almost parasitic.

At the market, a package of four tomatoes costs 100 meticals. This is also the price of a bag of tea, or two lemons, or one onion. A small coconut costs 150 meticals.

The market is full of stalls and has spilled over to the national highway where, in several makeshift balconies, scores of vendors are asking similar prices. It should be stressed that the products sold here have been purchased at much lower prices from the countless collective farms located on all sides.

Do you want a bag of coal? Do you need stakes? How many bunches of reeds do you need? All this, in any amount, can be bought next to the dock of the ferry boat which connects Marracuene with Macaneta.

But be careful, don't buy anything without checking the price. A bag of coal costs 2,400 meticals, and a bunch of reeds, 150.

With the "mine" discovered, every passing day new "prospectors" join the group, indiscriminately destroying the forest, felling reeds which serve to protect the river banks from erosion, and making outdoor fire sites used only momentarily and then forgotten, often spreading fire in increasingly tragic proportions.

None of them are licensed, no one pays taxes or contributions; and the prices rise every day, as each one wishes, in inverse proportion to the constantly increasing needs of the population.

The FO2 project, on which a large amount of money was spent to prevent a shortage of wood materials for the population and to preclude the destruction of our forest resources, is at a standstill, and no one is very certain why.

Organization and Work Construct Victory

The sandy, narrow path winds across the dry soil from which cashew trees, still without blossoms, protrude. A few kilometers away, we see only a few scrawny head of cattle, led by young shepherds in the constant search for water and green pastures.

Suddenly, the landscape opens upon a broad, verdant area, where men and machines are toiling in a symphony of movement.

A thin, dark, wizened man is waiting for us. Rubber boots, jeans, the unbuttoned shirt and the straw hat indicate that he is a countryman, seasoned in this hard work of transforming nature and obtaining subsistence from it.

"I have no experience. This is the first farm that I have had, and we didn't begin working until February of this year," we were told to our amazement by Jorge Dinis, who proudly offered to show the farm, slightly over 20 kilometers from Marracuene.

A few years ago, this area of Marracuene was a regular supplier of vegetables to the nation's capital. Later, [illegible words] caused the brush to invade the land again, the ditches to silt up, the dikes to collapse and the pipes to rust.

And for years nothing more emerged from there. Some time ago a few isolated attempts were made, attested to by abandoned tractor bodies, as if we were on a battlefield and a defeated army had to leave in hasty flight. The green zones office was telling, as were the cooperatives and several state enterprise administrative facilities.

The state enterprise that is operating there now, strong and wealthy, was victorious; and a group of private individuals who own this farm in which Jorge Dinis is a partner and direct manager, are becoming victorious.

Jorge Dinis comments: "We have been very lucky in having this state farm as a neighbor, from which we have received all kinds of backing. Director Perdigao is a tireless worker and, in addition to the good work that they are doing, they always keep their doors open to us."

At the beginning of this year, a plot of land with 140 hectares was assigned to a group of citizens for agricultural use. At the time, nearly everything there was brush.

Having started the clearing work in February, the association now has 95 hectares cultivated with vegetables, from which nearly 400 tons of kale and a similar large volume of tomatoes have already arrived. The rest continues to be sent daily to Maputo.

These people had nothing but good will and some money to invest. However, they succeeded in procuring three tractors and a truck considered as useless. Within a short time, they completely rehabilitated this equipment, with which they managed to accomplish the work already done. Meanwhile, last week another tractor, a new one, was given to them from the ones donated by the United States Government to back the private farmers.

Jorge Dinis remarks: "Now, what we need most is pumps and engines, because we have only three, and 12 are required for the work being done here."

Although the land on which the farm is located lies close to the river, it does not have its own natural springs.

Moreover, the drought has made it impossible to store water; and therefore ditches were dug on the farm to better distribute what can be pumped from the Umbeluzi. To facilitate the work, a canal is being dug that will lead directly to the Incomati. This work is being done by an excavating machine from the adjoining state farm.

Jorge Dinis noted: "The results accrued this year have given us courage to continue investing, although we must give better consideration to what we are going to produce."

He showed an area of 2 hectares where potato seedbeds are being grown; a product which the association wants to produce in large amounts during the coming seasons. Onions and tomatoes, grown outside the normal season, are other crops which they want to raise.

Jorge Dinis expressed criticism: "The new prices make things much easier, but the fact is the the large profits go to the vendors. For example, we are now selling tomatoes for 100 meticals, and kale for 30. But look at the prices of these products at the market."

Riopele Will Resume Work

"We are the first names on the list for financing priority. The question now is to see the extent to which Portugal will proceed with projects associated with Mozambique that have been in abeyance for a long time," we were told last June by Anibal de Oliveira, administrator of Riopele, owner of the factory of the same name located in Marracuene.

Riopele, shut down several months ago for lack of raw materials, will resume its activities at the end of this year because, as that Portuguese businessman told us, one of the first business firms to benefit from Portugal's recent loan to Mozambique was precisely that textile unit.

When he received us in the offices of his enormous factory, in the vicinity of the city of Porto, Anibal de Oliveira expressed very special affection for Mozambique, "to which Riopele feels it is obligated."

He stated, specifically: "The current situation is difficult, but we believe that it will be surmounted. The Mozambican leaders deserve our utmost respect, and they have always been receptive to dialogue with us. The difficulty here is among the intermediate, middlemen, who complicate our activity, either by imposing bureaucratic methods, or often through immobility."

Anibal de Oliveira said that the consecutive Portuguese governments have also failed to provide the assistance that they should have, and that the fact that Portugal is a poor country too is no argument.

Anibal de Oliveira added: "However, I must say that Riopelle wants to progress with Mozambique, and we shall do everything to continue working and developing."

The Riopelle textile factory, located in Marracuene, is a modern unit, whose high-quality production is intended mainly for export.

All That Is Needed Is Greater Sensitivity

In Marracuene, one senses the past. The entire architectural design and the division of streets readily take us back to the last century. Special mention should be made of the fact that, if we note the difficulty of finding construction and repair materials, generally speaking, the houses are kept in a good state of preservation.

However, the deterioration is quite visible in all the external areas, as if the residents' vision and senses were confined to their four walls.

Gardens which at other times had been beautiful are dried up, abandoned, turned into waste. Children's playgrounds, which are plentiful in the town, are now iron rubble and wood scraps, a veritable pitfall for any child.

The height of what we have just described is the gazebo garden and the Nurses Training School at the Mother and Child Health Center.

The gazebo, partially demolished by the impetuous force of the rain and wind from hurricane "Domoina," has remained this way to date, defying the law of gravity and the good sense of anyone who would dare walk near it.

The garden in front, where hundreds of people were in the habit of gathering on weekends to enjoy the peacefulness and beauty of the site, is all that is visible now.

But at the school, prime example of beautiful institutions (which, incidentally, is well preserved), it is devastating to see the garden which even now retains vestiges of the beauty that it once had.

To summarize, weeds are now growing on the walks, there is rubbish everywhere, and the water pipes are completely clogged. They have even gone so far as to cut down trees (for what purpose?) and leave behind the branches, which are now dry, on the ground.

The school has its own personnel, there is no water shortage and it has to train nurses who are going to live every day with one of the most beautiful phenomena of nature: motherhood. Where is the sensitivity, the appreciation for beauty, the pleasure in gracefulness?

So Much Water and One Passage Suffices

The Incomati River, which runs along the very end of Marracuene, has contributed a great deal to enabling the place to benefit from an uncommon beauty. A

source of wealth for the district, because it provides water for agriculture, offers employment and food, supplying fish and shellfish, the Incomati is also a border.

There are only a few short meters separating Marracuene from Macaneta, but they cannot be covered without river transport facilities.

On this side, there is the connection with the rest of the country; on that side there are the agricultural, livestock and fishing resources. The clothing, tools and machinery which must be bartered for fresh food, both, remain stored on the two sides, waiting for the ferry boat, which was damaged a long time ago and the slow repair of which is a worry for those depending on it.

Hence both the cargo and passengers are carried on small rowboats. Five meticals is the price paid per person. The cargo varies, and can never be in large volume, because it would not fit in such a small space.

The manufacturers of coal and wood claim that the transportation has brought them profits, which is immediately refuted when we note the prices charged by those operating the boats.

Although the latter charge prices slightly higher than those for the ferry boat, they are by no means exploiting, and their activity is completely praiseworthy.

The fact is that the regular running boat is essential, and the repairs being made are very uncertain, just "promised," because it will not take long for the ferry boat to become immobilized again.

It is necessary for urgent measures to be adopted for replacing the vessel in service. To paraphrase the song, "So much water and one passage suffices."

2909

CSO: 3442/410

MOZAMBIQUE

SMALL PROJECTS IN MANICA BRINGING RESULTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Aug 85 p 10

[Text] A total of 48 small projects devised by the population to fulfill the decisions from the FRELIMO Party's Fourth Congress are already solving problems with which the population of Manica Province had been struggling, in their farm production process, specifically, the lack of hatchets, hoes, machetes, plows and animal hauling carts for the removal of farm products. This information was provided by Jose Maria, the party's provincial secretary for the economy, in a recent contact with our reporter.

These small projects, located in various districts, are currently supplying pork, beef, goat meat, duck and chicken to hospital centers, in order to diversify the diet of the patients confined in them; and the livestock providing the meat are being raised in these hospital centers. The process is being mobilized by the province's population, with the active participation of the workers at the centers themselves.

To build enclosures, pigpens and coops, the population of Manica Province contributed funds, in an activity mobilized by the party itself, on all levels.

According to the provincial secretary for the economy in Manica, Jose Maria, in the agricultural area the province hopes to harvest nearly 8,200 tons of various grains, with emphasis on corn, this year.

It should be stressed that the plan established for the planting in this agricultural campaign was fulfilled 70 percent in the entire province; owing essentially to various problems, such as the intense rainfall and a certain amount of disorganization which still prevails in the state agricultural sector.

Infrastructures in Honor of the 10th Anniversary

Jose Maria also noted that, during the execution of the supplementary plans in honor of the 10th anniversary of national independence, various economic and social infrastructures were established in Manica Province; noteworthy among which were the building of six primary schools, six communal villages, six health stations and two cafeterias for public administration workers.

Also built were 131 improved dwellings for farmers, eight stations for impounding underground water, a landing strip for small aircraft in the locality of Save, in the district of Machaze, and the rehabilitation of a locomotive and a bus for workers from the MECANAGRO [Agricultural Mechanization] state enterprise in Chimoio.

Several citizens were also trained for self-defense, and over 2,400 feet of fruit and shade trees were planted. A total of 5,000 blankets were manufactured as well as 2,000 tons of crochet thread; and in addition, three agricultural cooperatives were opened and three squares dedicated to Mozambican heroes were constructed, as were four headquarters for the party's rank and file agencies and two huts for adult literacy classes and education.

Meanwhile, according to our source, the 69,204 fruit trees planted in the province during the course of the supplementary activities in honor of the 50th anniversary of the birth of President Samora Machel and the holding of the party's Fourth Congress are already providing fruit, which is currently being consumed by the local populace.

2909

CSO: 3442/406

3 October 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

PRICE OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES GOES DOWN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] Some sales prices for vegetables in the city of Maputo are tending to decline to nearly half of what they had previously been. The gradual reduction in prices is due to the role played by the State Fruit and Vegetable Enterprise which is selling its products at accessible prices.

At the central market on the afternoon of the day before yesterday, we talked with an individual who, requesting to remain anonymous because he was a state employee, told us:

"It is true that prices are dropping, but they are still high. I think that, at a time of large vegetable production, prices ought to be the lowest possible. We understand such prices during periods of shortage, but now we cannot understand why there are high prices, when there is even cabbage and kale that are spoiling. How can this be understood?"

Elva Delfina, a resident of the central district, told us: "I think that things are reasonably priced now. At first, it was worse. Imagine, I came here to the central market to buy onions for 1,000.00 meticals." This lady purchased cabbage for 30.00 meticals at the central market stand.

Middlemen Are Making Our Cost of Living High

When approached by our reporter, Joao de Deus Mangundane, assistant chief of the central market, commented to us: "The greatest problem facing us is the middlemen. They look for products at the collective farms, later reselling them here, at the market entrance, at very high prices. They are the ones mainly responsible for the prices of certain products, particularly onions." It was he who informed us of the reduction in onion prices. Yesterday, the price of a kilogram of this product dropped from 1,000.00 meticals to 600.00. On Wednesday, a kilogram of onions cost 700.00 meticals. Joao Mangundane said that there had been slight declines in the prices of kale and tomatoes.

Our tour was not limited merely to the central market. We also visited the people's market in Maxaquene and the one in Malhangalene. In Maxaquene, cabbage was still being sold for 100.00 meticals per kilogram. The same price was in effect for the same quantity of tomatoes.

Insofar as kale is concerned, the cost of a kilogram fluctuated between 50.00 and 60.00 meticals. The very same situation was noted at the Malhangalene market.

MOZAMBIQUE

MORRUMBENE CASHEW MARKETING CAMPAIGN REPORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] During the 1984-85 campaign, the district of Morrumbene in Inhambene Province marketed nearly 386 tons of cashew nuts out of the 400 planned. Cited as adverse factors affecting the total attainment of the goal are the shortage of certain products considered essential for the success of the campaign, such as sugar, soap, textiles and capulana [cloth], and the fact that there was not adequate marketing in the locality of Sitila, owing to the movement of the armed bandits. The administrator of Morrumbene, Jose Machava, in an interview with our correspondent, commented: "In Gotita, another area also potentially supplied with cashew trees, it was impossible to purchase the nuts from the population, for the same reason."

The administrator also remarked: "Some of the nuts from Morrumbene, specifically those from Coche, were marketed directly at the processing factory in the city of Inhambane by the producers, because the bartering terms here were advantageous."

The cashew nut marketing campaign began in December of last year in that district. Starting in October, various barter products were provided, namely, trinkets, soap, sugar, textiles, capulana, radios and items for household use.

However, during the course of the campaign, shortages of certain barter products occurred; a fact which diminished the enthusiasm of the farmers for turning over their cashew nuts at the marketing stations.

On the other hand, there were products which remained on the shelves for a long time, because of the fact that their prices were not easy for the farmers to convert into nuts sold, as in the case of the Xirico radio and enamel basins. Administrator Jose Machava said: "During the course of the campaign, we identified soap, salt, petroleum and capulana as priority products for the cashew nut marketing."

During the 1984-85 campaign, the locality of Cambine marketed the largest volume of nuts, while the best wholesale intermediary was the district warehouse operator, Benjamim Miranda, followed by the AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company]. The best retail intermediary was Ernesto Jose Fafetina,

a merchant in Matacainane, a locality in Mocodoene, who, with 77 contos worth of merchandise, purchased 19 tons of cashew nuts.

More Aggressiveness in the Next Campaign

The campaign was headed by a district commission comprised of cadres from the party and the state, and the democratic mass organizations, as well as dealers who on a monthly basis checked the process and adopted essential corrective measures required for improved collection of the nuts from the producers. The administrator of Morrumbene considered the work accomplished by the commission to be positive.

The subject of our interview added: "However, during the next campaign, in 1985-86, we want its work to be more aggressive."

He noted that the deputies from the People's Assemblies on various echelons in the district will have the mission of mobilizing the marketing of nuts in every zone, and will have a goal to fulfill, with the deputy responsible for rendering periodic accounts of this task.

Also in connection with the next marketing campaign, the cleaning, treating and planting of cashew trees is under way in Morrumbene. A total of 1,000 cashew trees have already been planted, and nearly 90 percent are germinating satisfactorily.

Coconut Business Hurting Copra Campaign

Morrumbene is considered the major copra producer in Inhambane Province, in view of the great density of coconut trees occupying its territory, particularly on the coastal strip.

Despite this, the copra production is still insignificant in comparison with the district's real potential. As administrator Jose Machava said, this fact is due to the massive removal of fresh coconut to the markets in Gaza and Maputo, combined with the situation whereby an average of eight fresh coconuts are essential to produce a kilogram of copra, the price of which (the producers think) is not remunerative.

Morrumbene has as a goal for this year the marketing of 800 tons of copra; and to date a volume exceeding 300 tons has been purchased.

In connection with seasoning oil, of the 416 tons determined as a goal for this year, only 85 tons have been marketed.

Meanwhile, last May there began in that district the campaign to market surplus products from the population; which resulted in the purchase of 15 tons of corn, 4 tons of nhemba beans and over 3 tons of unhulled rice. The lack of barter products is a problem detrimental to the campaign.

2909

CSO: 3442/406

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO SUGAR HANDLING TERMINAL MORE EFFICIENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] A total of 149,000 tons of bulk sugar were handled by the Port of Maputo sugar terminal during the last 3 months of this year. This volume represents 2,523 and 933 cars carrying this product from Swaziland and Zimbabwe, respectively. According to Saul Archer Fumo, chief of the terminal, this operational capacity is due to a political effort started by a Circle Committee brigade from the CFM [Mozambique Railroad]-South enterprise detailed to this complex. Thanks to the work done by this brigade, the instances of breaking into cars and stealing sugar have been drastically reduced in this area.

According to Saul Fumo, during the same period five ships carrying 78,000 tons of sugar from Swaziland, and two carrying 23,000 tons of sugar from Zimbabwe, were unloaded.

To check and analyze the labor and disciplinary changes made during the past 3 months, on Thursday a meeting of the zonal management group was held, led by the Port of Maputo port operations director, Afonso Mimbiri.

Also participating in the meeting was Americo Mutimba, chief of the CFM-South party circle committee brigade detailed to this site.

During the meeting, it was noted that, despite the mechanical and electrical damage, the production indexes rose significantly at the sugar terminal.

The sugar terminal chief commented: "We are currently working 16 consecutive hours, on two different shifts. During this period, we unloaded 88 cars carrying sugar, a figure that was difficult to achieve previously."

He claimed that the other 8 hours of the day are devoted to cleaning and lubricating equipment.

Smoothing the Edges

Addressing the meeting, the Port of Maputo port operations director said that the lack of connections between the sectors staffing the terminal and the lack

of confidence among the workers, which still persist, cannot constitute obstacles to the labor process, "because they are merely a result of confusion."

Afonso Mimbiri added: "It is up to you to organize, so that this spirit, which is present here right now, can be maintained."

Actually, during the meeting several workers submitted a group of questions relating to the lack of coordination in the work and also the under-utilization of materials; which on several occasions have created obstacles in the process of unloading cars and loading ships.

In view of the remarks, some of which contained charges of wasting materials which were somewhat serious, Afonso Mimbiri said that he would submit these questions to the enterprise's technological section for its assessment.

The director of port operations gave assurance that, "We shall meet later to submit the results and eliminate the minor problems that still exist."

Breaking Into Cars Reduced

A drastic reduction in cases of breaking into cars and stealing sugar is another victory achieved by the workers in the Port of Maputo sugar sector. This fact is due to the excellent political work done by the brigade, sensitizing and mobilizing the workers to make them aware of the need to heighten the vigilance against elements which, working in the other sections, come to the sugar terminal to break into cars and steal this product.

2909

CSO: 3442/410

MOZAMBIQUE

NATION'S RICE YIELD IMPROVES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE 23 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] A major improvement in Mozambique's rice harvest is expected this year -- largely said by local agricultural officials to be due to the Mozambique government's decision in May 1983 to break up a giant state farm and also to hold back 20% of wages on the state farms, dependent on results.

A record crop is now estimated in the main Chokwe rice-growing area in the Limpopo valley, Gaza province, where output is estimated at 30,000 tonnes compared with 5,000 tonnes last season when drought and then cyclone Domoina hit production.

According to the Africa Economic Digest, some 22,500 tonnes of the total estimated rice crop is from the state sector, and 4,000 tonnes from the private sector.

14 Units

The report said that the improvement has also followed the break-up of the giant Complex Agro-Industrial do Limpopo state farm into 14 agricultural and livestock units, and the decision to hold back part of the wages until production results were known.

The report quotes an agriculture ministry representative as saying that "the move has created a new commitment on the Chokwe state farms."

Average rice yields have risen to four tonnes a hectare, compared with a pre-independence record of 3,500 tonnes and Chokwe district has also produced a bumper vegetable crop of around 30,000 tonnes.

State farms in the district are expected to show their first-ever profit, due to a combination of increased yields and reduced costs, said the AED report.

CSO: 3400/1104

MOZAMBIQUE

FORD TRACTORS TO BE REHABILITATED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] By the end of next year, 500 farm tractors of the Ford make are due to be rehabilitated in Mozambique, and so that this work will be possible, the parts will have to arrive in our country by December 1985. To guarantee that this work will be carried out, the Ford Tractors Operation donated to Industrial Technique the equipment deemed necessary to complete that work plan.

A large number of spare parts for Ford make tractors have already started to reach Mozambique, and the entire sum for the order (\$2.5 million) will be at our disposal by the year's end. According to Antonio Capucho Paulo, director of the Industrial Technique enterprise, all this equipment comes from donations made to the RPM by various countries and organizations to rehabilitate our fleet of agricultural equipment, and will make it possible for 500 tractors to be rebuilt by the end of 1986.

He also announced that, to make it possible for the company agent to succeed in this job of rehabilitating the fleet, Ford Tractors Operation donated special, universal tools and a total of 18 vehicles, which will enable the technical brigades in the rural areas to travel about and work.

This donation, which is worth about 15,000 contos, will be distributed in the country, and much of it is already in Mozambique.

At the same time, we were informed that the offices of Industrial Technique in Maputo will start operating within a few days in the building of the parent firm, the Joao Ferreira dos Santos Company, as a means of making better utilization of cadres possible.

2909

CSO: 3442/406

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

IRAN OFFERS BUS--Yesterday in Maputo, the Red Cross Association of the Islamic Republic of Iran donated a bus with a 47-seat capacity to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Reza Shirkodae, second secretary of that country's embassy, delivered the gift to our country. The vice minister of foreign affairs, Daniel Mbanze, received the donation representing the Mozambican Government. Speaking at the ceremony, which took place at the MNE [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] park, Reza Shirkodae said that this gesture of his country's solidarity reflects the friendly, cooperative relations that exist between the two countries. Daniel Mbanze, in turn, remarked that the donation of that bus to the workers of his ministry would minimize the lack of transportation with which the respective officials are struggling. He added that, as a way of expressing appreciation for the Iranian people's solidarity, the workers in that ministry would take good care of the bus, so that it will last longer. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Aug 85 p 2] 2909

REHABILITATION OF SUGAR INDUSTRY--A comprehensive project for the partial rehabilitation of Mozambique's sugar industry is being made possible through Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation in cooperation with the Industrial Development Corporation as financier. Credit Guarantee has given cover for R9,6 million, which will allow Techserve of Durban to make repairs to six sugar plants. When completed in February next year, the industry is expected to produce about 100,000 tons annually. The project includes the upgrading of plantations, production infrastructure, repairs to sugar mills, and a molasses factory and a basic rebuilding programme. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Sep 85 p 16]

CSO: 3400/1103

3 October 1985

NAMIBIA

TOIVO CONSIDERED IN EXILE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Sep 85 p 11

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — Swapo secretary-general Mr Andimba Toivo Ya Toivo was now considered in exile, the Namibian newspaper reported in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr Ya Toivo was issued travel documents valid for one year in September last year to go abroad.

The documents expired on Thursday, which meant he was no longer able to re-enter South West Africa through normal procedures.

Mr Ya Toivo was released from prison in Windhoek on March 1 last year after having spent 18 years in jail on Robben Island.

He was convicted and sentenced on charges under the Terrorism Act.

After his release last year, Mr Ya Toivo was elected to the new post of Swapo secretary-general, and he has been away from SWA for almost a year. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/1113

NAMIBIA

VOICE OF NAMIBIA ON SWAPO'S 'EXPANDING MILITARY OPERATIONS'

EA031658 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 3 Sep 85

["Talking Point" program]

[Text] In this weeks edition of Talking Point we look at SWAPO's successes on the battlefield.

The South West Africa Peoples Organization, SWAPO of Namibia, has scored considerable successes against the occupationist South African Army since the launching of the armed national liberation struggle in the territory 19 years ago. The People's Liberation Army of Namibia, (PLAN), SWAPO's invincible military wing, has been hitting the enemy with increased intensity and frequency. As a result of the successes scored at the battlefield, the People's Armed Forces have been expanding military operations all over Namibia forcing the illegal occupationist regime to increase its terrorist forces to over 110,000.

Despite South Africa's oft-repeated claims that the Namibian war regime on its casualties and the high number of fictitious SWAPO casualties show the ferocity of the liberation war in Namibia. A SWAPO communique issued in the Angolan capital, Luanda, recently, confirmed the telling blows PLAN is inflicting on the racist colonial forces all over Namibia. The communique disclosed that the people's armed forces killed or wounded over 720 enemy soldiers in different military operations in Namibia during the first half of this year.

It said that during the same period PLAN combatants have completely destroyed 52 military vehicles, most of them of the Kalsa and Buffalo types, overrun 11 military bases, and blown up 50 telephone poles seriously disrupting the enemy's communications. These activities, the communique said, have forced South African soldiers to retreat to bases around the towns, leaving the countryside in certain areas in the control of SWAPO.

The highly successful military exploits of PLAN took place in the north, north-east and center-north of Namibia, obliging the South African racist regime to concentrate its occupationist troops around the towns of (Okavango), Oshakati, Ondangua, (Rundu), Tsumeb, Grootfontein, Otavi, Outjo and Otjiwarong. The latest reported successes of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, PLAN, is a clear indicator of the iron determination of the Namibia people led by SWAPO to fight and dislodge the Pretoria occupationist regime from Namibia. The

exploits, moreover, show the combat maturity of the liberation forces which are increasingly showing revolutionary tenacity in upholding and expanding the gains of the glorious armed national liberation struggle.

In addition, these brilliant successes show that the regimes (?false) claim that its forces are defeating PLAN will forever remain a pipe dream. The Pretoria racist regime and its imperialist allies should know that SWAPO will further intensify the armed liberation struggle until the Botha regime agrees to quit Namibia and the transfer of power to the genuine representatives of the Namibian people. We have no doubt that with its ever growing support PLAN combatants are getting from our oppressed masses and increased solidarity from the international community, victory will be ours.

Long live the glorious People's Liberation Army of Namibia: everything and every effort for the struggle: all for victory.

CSO: 3400/1087

NAMIBIA

IMPROVED NAMIBIAN MILITARY CAPABILITY LAUDED

MB060856 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "South-West Africa's Defense"]

[Text] The fact that South-West Africa/Namibia is now within reach of being able to look after its own military commitment is significant, and needs to be considered carefully by all parties interested in the welfare of the territory.

The radicals at the United Nations and elsewhere periodically make the charge that South Africa is intent on keeping South-West Africa/Namibia politically under its control, in order to exploit it economically.

If that were the case, it would hardly suit South Africa for the territory to become anywhere near self-sufficient in the military field, but that is what is happening. A senior officer of the SWATF said in Windhoek this week that, in the 5 years since its inception, the force has gained total acceptance by the people of the territory. During that time, there has been a growing interest, particularly among blacks, in joining the force, and the stage has now been reached where 60 percent of those serving in the force are local inhabitants.

In April this year, there were 200 vacancies in one company, and more than 2,000 applicants came forward. South Africans are the first to applaud this development because it will ease their responsibility in defending the territory against SWAPO terrorists. As the South African Government has said on numerous occasions, the simple fact of the matter is that the responsibility of protecting the people of South-West Africa and the cost of development in the territory is a massive financial drain on Pretoria, a burden which South Africa cannot carry indefinitely.

The 600 million rands Pretoria pays out every year to balance the books in South-West Africa/Namibia--aside from the hundreds of million spent on maintaining law and order in the territory--is a matter which would have to be resolved before independence, and yet it is something which has apparently received no attention, and certainly not from the radical bloc which wants to see a Marxist government in Windhoek.

After independence, there is no way that this bloc would be able to compensate for South Africa's financial aid. This is the sort of practical aspect of the problem which will have to be considered by those who accuse South Africa of exploitation.

CSO: 3400/1087

NAMIBIA

LEADER OF PSA COUNTERINSURGENCY GROUP DESCRIBES ATTACK ON SWAPO

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Sep 85 p 8

[Article by Stephan Terblanche, Military Correspondent]

[Text] **THE leader of a crack South African counter-insurgency group told this week how he and 54 of his men ran out of ammunition during a daring attack on more than 300 Swapo guerrillas.**

The tiny force — members of 32 Battalion — killed 201 Swapo fighters, captured many others, and lost only three of their own men.

But the men had to take ammunition from dead Swapos to carry on the fierce, all-day battle.

The Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, said this week that 32 Battalion was South Africa's most successful fighting unit since the Second World War.

General Geldenhuys was presenting the unit with its colours in a magnificent bush parade at the unit headquarters at Buffalo in the Operational Area on Tuesday — the first time that a South African military unit received its colours in an operational or war zone.

The attack on the huge concentration of Swapo fighters happened in 1983 and was led by the present second-in-command of the unit, Commandant Jan Hougaard.

Cmdt Hougaard told how the unit's reconnaissance section received information that a huge Swapo force was assembling on the Angolan side of the border in the western Operational Area.

"We had hardly any military presence in that area at the time, and Swapo had planned to send this force through that area down to the white farms in the south," he says.

Several reconnaissance missions were undertaken by members of the unit and one Swapo terrorist was captured. He confirmed much of the information.

Cmdt Hougaard and 45 of his men were in the area. They were joined by another 10 men of the Reconnaissance Wing of 32 Battalion and were ready to attack the temporary Swapo base across the Kunene River.

On March 12 1983, two days before the battle, the 32 Battalion men clashed with a small Swapo force.

They captured several guerrillas who gave them full details of Swapo strengths and built a model of the temporary base.

Missiles

In the early hours of March 14, despite extremely heavy rain and muddy conditions, the attack started.

A cut-off group of 28 men under the command of Lieutenant P J S Nel — who was killed and awarded the Honoris Crux posthumously — was dropped by helicopter north of the Swapo position.

With the attacking South Africans airborne in helicopters, Swapo fighters started firing SAM-7 heat-seeking missiles when they were still 3km from the Swapo base.

None of the helicopters was hit and the men were dropped near the Swapo position.

Once on the ground, the 32 Battalion men advanced on Swapo under heavy mortar fire.

At one stage they were pinned down and called in air force Impalas to drop bombs on the base. Owing to the distance, the Impalas could make only one drop.

By midday the group had run out of ammunition and the men were using ammunition taken from dead Swapo fighters.

Eventually after a full day's battle, Swapo resistance was overcome. Of the 300 Swapo fighters that had engaged the South Africans, 201 lay dead. A large number were also captured.

Three members of 32 Battalion died. They were Lt Nel, Corporal P T Steward and Rifleman D Paulo.

Huge quantities of supplies, including over 400 landmines, were captured.

This week's colours ceremony marked the coming of age of the unit — making it the first South African Army unit consisting mainly of foreigners, namely Angolans who formerly belonged to Dr Holden Roberto's resistance movement.

By handing the unit its colours, Gen Geldenhuys fulfilled a promise made to the unit at its inception in 1976 that it would become a full South African Army unit.

The colours consist of a silver buffalo head on a dark green background lined with black and gold.

Present at the ceremony at Buffalo, home base of the unit in the Namibian Operational Area, were the present and former commanding officers of the unit.

They are Colonel Jan Breytenbach, founder commander of the unit, Brigadier J Nel, Colonel Deon Ferreira, and the current officer commanding, Colonel E G Viljoen.

The unit has collected several Honoris Crux medals — South Africa's highest award for bravery in battle — in the nine years of its existence.

The unit originated during the Angolan War in 1975. Forces of the Angolan resistance movement, FNLA, were left leaderless and were then placed under command of South African officers.

When South Africa withdrew from Angola, these men were brought back to Namibia and were placed as refugees at the present Buffalo base and were known as Bravo Group.

Bravo Group was officially recognised as an SA Army unit on March 27 1976 and in the same year the name was changed to 32 Battalion.

The unit has been utilised in conventional, semi-conventional, counter-insurgency and guerrilla roles.

It has taken part in at least 14 major operations in Owambo and Southern Angola. The unit has lost 164 men in battle.

The unit is made up of Angolans led by South African officers and NCOs. It is also probably the only South African unit with three official languages as many of the men only speak Portuguese.

NAMIBIA

FORMER SWAPO GRANTED AMNESTY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Sep 85 p 13

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — The SWA Transitional Government has agreed in principle to grant amnesty to a former Swapo member, Miss Susan Kanyemba, the Minister of Nature conservation, Mining and Tourism, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said in Windhoek yesterday.

Miss Kanyemba (28) returned to SWA 12 days ago after living in exile for 11 years.

She told a media conference yesterday she had

left Ondangwa in northern SWA with a group of about 100 people.

The intention was "like other freedom fighters, to fight for the independence of their country".

She ended up at a Swapo centre in Cuanza Sul Province of Angola, but about five years ago she began to be disillusioned with the direction of Swapo's armed struggle. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/1113

3 October 1985

NIGERIA

ABACHA SAYS DISCHARGED SOLDIERS WILL RECEIVE BENEFITS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Aug 85 p.1

[Article by Frank Akinola]

[Text]

THE discharge of medically unfit soldiers from the Nigerian Army will not lead to ill-feelings in the army, Major-General Sanni Abacha has said.

Rather, discharging unfit soldiers will boost the morale of the troops as it will enable medically fit men to move up the ladder.

General Abacha who is the general officer commanding the Two Mechanised Division of the Nigerian Army, was speaking to the Daily Times in an interview in Lagos.

He said that already some of the medically unfit soldiers had been demanding for their discharge long before now.

The commanding officer said that all the soldiers are at the moment undergoing medical examinations, pointing out that only those found to be unable to discharge the functions of a soldier would be affected.

He said the process of their discharge would be done in a way that would ensure that all their benefits are paid.

General Abacha who was in Lagos to inspect the troops in the 9th Mechanised Brigade, said that his men were battle ready based on the assessment he had made.

He said that all the unfit soldiers to be discharged would be trained in various trades to enable them to live as useful citizens.

CSO: 3400/1201

NIGERIA

ABACHA EXPLAINS YOUTH OF ARMY CHIEFS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]

MAJOR-General Sanni Abacha has explained why most Nigerian army chiefs are in the 40-50 years age bracket.

He said that "the ages of the army chiefs in the Nigerian Armed Forces are relative to the age of the country and other sectors in the country.

"The Nigerian Army is young if you look at it comparatively with other armies of the world."

He had been asked to explain why most foreign army chiefs who visit Nigeria are elderly unlike their Nigerian counterparts who are mostly within the 40 - 50 years bracket.

General Abacha said: "Most of the foreign army chiefs that come are from very old armies. By the time the Nigerian Army develops in some years to come, you will find army chiefs of between 60 and 70 years age bracket.

General Abacha contended that the rate of "attrition in a developing nation is much higher and faster than in developed nations."

He did not agree that early retirement of the senior officers by succeeding administrations was responsible for the age differentials.

The Nigerian Army received its charter in 1886 and organised its constabulary made up of five British and two African officers with about 400 other ranks and file.

Out of these, more than half of them were Fanti, from Gold Coast (Ghana).

In view of the critical situation that followed French encroachment on the territory of the Royal Niger Company in 1894 - 1897, the British Government decided to raise a local force and Colonel (later Lord) Lugard was sent out to raise and command the force.

CSO: 3400/1201

NIGERIA

FACTORIES RECALLING RETRENCHED WORKERS

Ikeja NEWSWATCH in English 2 Sep 85 p 25

[Article by Soji Omotunde and Kehinde Odesola]

[Text]

Nigerian manufacturing companies, caught up in the raw materials crunch since last year, are springing back to life. Production lines have become beehives of activities and industrial machines are humming again. Most factories are producing either at full capacity or more than 50 percent.

The elixir came from the government. By last July, it had issued import licences worth N3.913 billion; 63 percent of this went to the industrial sector of the economy for the importation of raw materials, machinery, equipment and spare parts.

Some companies are pulling their retrenched workers off the labour market to the production line. Bata, a shoe-manufacturing company, has begun to replace its workers lost either through resignation or termination. Schweppes, a soft drinks company, has recalled 50 of the 84 workers it laid off last year.

Volkswagen of Nigeria Limited, a motor vehicle assembly company, employed about 500 artisans early in the year; and Guinness of Nigeria Limited, a brewery company, is not only re-absorbing its retrenched workers, it is employing new ones. In June last year, it bowed to the economic crunch and sent 1,000 of its 4,030 workforce home. Nearly all of them are now back at work.

But not all retrenched workers are lucky. Some of them still pound the pavements hoping for a recall, which is not coming.

A survey of some companies in Lagos conducted by *NewsWatch* showed that though most of them now operate at reasonable, and in some instances, full

capacities, not all of them are recalling their workers laid off last year. Most companies were reluctant to disclose their present level of production and the value of import licence received.

Beecham Nigeria Limited, manufacturers of drugs and toothpaste, which retrenched about 200 of its factory operatives in February last year has not recalled anyone. The company claims it still faces raw materials shortage and that its new N17 million factory at Oregun is still idle.

The hopes of 81 managers laid off by Lever Brothers last year returning to work are dim. Mrs. F. Pampam, corporate affairs manager, told *NewsWatch* it was a "rationalisation" exercise in consonance with the laid-down policy of dispensing with redundancy. But none of the posts of the sacked managers has been filled. *NewsWatch* gathered that the company has employed what it calls "natural wastage" procedure whereby workers who leave the company for whatever reasons are not replaced.

Hoechst, a pharmaceutical company which made a profit of N2.8 million last year, N700,000 over what it made in 1983, is yet to recall any of its sacked workers. Food Specialities, makers of baby food, beverages and maggi cubes, has not recalled its 30 managers retrenched last year. Same with African Beverages, makers of Pepsi, which sent home 256 of its workers last December. Rather than re-absorb, Leyland at Ibadan continues to retrench. Last month it added 299 of its employees to the labour market.

Newswatch also looked into prices of commodities around Lagos and discovered that some commodities cost less than they did last year. A tablet of Lux or Joy toilet soap is down to 50k from a high price of ₦1 last year. A medium packet of Omo or Elephant detergent which cost ₦2 in 1984 now sells for 75; motor tyres are also down from the unprecedented hike to between ₦110 and ₦180.

A bag of salt now costs ₦12 as against ₦20 in 1984 while soft drinks, hitherto 50k per bottle can now be obtained for 30k. Another sharp drop in price is noticeable in baby foods. Cerelac which cost ₦12 a tin last year is now ₦3.50; Lactogen and SMA, ₦17 and ₦20 respectively before now cost ₦3 each; 450 grams of Frisolac currently sells for ₦2.70 as against ₦12 three months ago. A packet of sugar hitherto ₦2.50 now cost ₦1.30 in the open market.

But it is not a totally happy story. Prices of some commodities are up. Prices of milk, vegetable oil and rice for instance, have risen by about 100-300 per cent. Four litres of vegetable oil which the Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC) sells for ₦6 now costs between ₦25 and ₦30 in the market; 100 kilogramme of rice pushed out by the same company at only ₦56 gets to the consumers at between ₦180 and ₦200. The price of a tin of Peak milk and Canada Best, formerly selling for 30k has been moving between 80k and one naira. Beverages still maintain the over 100 per centage price increases carried over since last year. Life is still difficult.

CSO: 3400/1201

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

ACCUSED AMERICAN ESCAPES--An American standing trial at a Lagos high court on a charge of stealing 76,000 naira is said to have jumped bail and escaped to the United States. The defense counsel, Major General Ibrahim Haruna, retired, told the court presided over by Justice Roseline Omotosho today that the American, Dr William Shelton, made his escape through Nigeria's border with Benin Republic. Maj Gen Haruna, who also stood surety for the accused, said that Dr Shelton later obtained another passport at Cotonou, having surrendered his first one to Nigerian security officials on the orders of the court. But the judge did not take kindly to the statement. She gave Maj Gen Haruna 2 months to produce the accused or face the full weight of the law. The judge drew attention to paragraph 5 of the affidavit sworn to by Maj Gen Haruna where he had promised to produce the accused whenever the court needed him. In the affidavit, Mrs Omotosho pointed out that Maj Gen Haruna had given the assurance that the accused would not jump bail if released to him. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 16 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/1129

JPRS-SSA-85-094
3 October 1985

SOWETAN REQUEST TO INTERVIEW MANDELA REFUSED

MB171014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0954 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, 17 Sep (SAPA)--The South African Prisons Service has turned down an application by the SOWETAN newspaper to visit ANC leader Nelson Mandela and the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] leader Zeph Mothopeng in prison.

Mandela is serving a life sentence at Pollsmoor prison in Cape Town and Mothopeng 15 years in the Johannesburg prison near Soweto.

The chief liaison officer of the prisons service, Lt Col Danie Immelman, telephoned the SOWETAN yesterday with his departments decision.

The SOWETAN sent the request to visit the two leaders on 26 August and 2 days later received a telex acknowledging receipt of the letter.

Mandela, who has been in jail for the past 21 years, has been interviewed in jail by foreign journalists and others. Only last month Mandela was interviewed by the controversial Rev Jerry Falwell, a conservative Baptist leader, who is campaigning for continued American investment in South Africa, and accused Bishop Desmond Tutu of being a phony. He was also interviewed by two WASHINGTON TIMES journalists, Cal Thomas and John Lofton.

It was reported that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, personally cleared the application for the visit by the two journalists.

In January, Mandela gave his first press interview since his conviction when he was visited by British Conservative Party peer, Lord Nicholas Bethell. The interview was spread across two pages of a London newspaper.

In July, the prisons services allowed South African newspapers to use an interview that Mandela had with Professor Samuel Dash of Georgetown University in the United States.

No newspaper has ever interviewed Mothopeng since his conviction in the Bethal PAC trial in 1979.

In the application for the interviews, the SOWETAN pointed out that newspapermen from abroad had interviewed Mandela, and the newspaper felt it was time that a local journalist interviewed him. Lt Col Immelman yesterday would not say who had taken the decision to turn down the SOWETAN's application.

CSO: 3400/1147

SOUTH AFRICA

EXECUTIVES ON DETERIORATION IN POLITICAL CLIMATE

MB161123 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0953 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, 16 Sep (SAPA)--A deterioration in the political climate is expected for 1986 by corporate executives of the country's top 100 companies, according to an investigation by the University of South Africa's Bureau of Market Research.

Rising inflation and declining economic growth would be major obstacles confronting business in South Africa in 1986, compared with 1984.

With labour troubles, increasing strikes, and a deteriorating political climate, this is expected to be the largest problem area in the economic environment next year.

These are a few of the findings in a report entitled "The Business Environment and Marketing Strategies of Manufacturing Industries in 1986," just released by the bureau. The report is based on the views of corporate executives of the top 100 industrial groups and manufacturing companies listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

A large percentage of the executives thought the disinvestment campaign against South Africa was bound to feature more prominently in forward strategic planning.

Among other views generally expressed by the executives was that marketing would gain in importance because marketers would become more consumer/customer oriented, concentrating their efforts on profits rather than sales volume.

CSO: 3400/1147

SOUTH AFRICA

YOUTHS USING UNREST TO PERPETRATE MINDLESS ACTS OF VIOLENCE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Aug 85 p 10

[Text]

Many township residents who thought they were involved in the struggle and could condone many acts of lawlessness perpetrated by youths and blame it on "the system", have been left dumbfounded by recent events in the townships.

The youths virtually rule the townships and anybody who dares to oppose them gets the usual threat: "We will burn your house."

Many residents are wondering whether there is any leadership behind the pupils' actions, or if they act on the spur of the moment and, finally, if their motives are political or plain thuggery.

It has become dangerous to drive around the townships on Saturday afternoons.

The pleasant weekend activity that many used to indulge in, cruising around the townships to visit friends, has very definitely become a thing of the past.

Before venturing out in their cars on weekends these days, the first thing township dwellers have learnt is to make sure there is no "unrest" funeral in the vicinity which they could bump into.

And these days, even though an "unrest" death may not have been reported, pupils who die of natural causes are usually given an "unrest" burial.

An "unrest" funeral means total anarchy in the townships.

With Putco refusing to allow its buses to be used for such funerals the youths have now turned to commandeering taxis. And for fear of

having their vehicles commandeered taxi drivers, last week for example, steered clear of Diepkloof on Saturday.

It was distressing, to say the least, to see more than 20 youths crammed in a mini-bus which is supposed to seat 12 people.

Not only were they overloaded, but the vehicles were made doubly dangerous by the youths hanging from the windows and rocking them from side to side as they sped along the township roads.

Most of the taxis so commandeered ended up with dents all over the bodywork.

Motorists who see these commandeered vehicles approaching are quick to turn down side streets for fear of confrontation with the rampaging youths.

Garage owners have had their profits cut by the youths who force them to fill up the vehicles.

One garage in Diepkloof no longer

opens during the day on Saturdays.

I saw some youths in commandeered vehicles returning from a funeral last Saturday. They drove up to a garage where they ordered the petrol attendants to fill up the vehicles. They were in a convoy of about 10 taxis. It costs about R60 to fill the tank of just one of those mini-buses.

Two taxis were filled up, but the manager, mustering his courage, suddenly grabbed the bowser hose from one of the youths and ordered them to move on.

The manager was fuming with anger. "If this is the struggle then I am not part of it. We have been in the struggle ourselves and we sympathise with the youths — and we have done a lot for them."

"But if they now use violence against us, who is going to support them? It is fashionable these days, it seems, to carry out wanton acts of recklessness or thuggery under the name of the struggle."

"They are discrediting the struggle," he said.

A lot of people are puzzled by what is going on. Even those who regarded these incidents as a sign of the times and argued that there must be casualties in the struggle, are at a loss for words.

But what seems clear is that politics is not the real motivating factor. To join in this kind of mindless lawlessness is thought to be clever, great fun. Sadly, the township youth of today, who should know better, give no thought to the wanton damage they are doing to people's — their own people's — property and possessions.

SOUTH AFRICA

TV REPORTS ANC MEETING WITH BUSINESSMEN

MB172100 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Report on meeting between RSA Businessmen and ANC leaders in Zambia on the "Network" program by Donna Doigt]

[Excerpt] [Doigt] Reaction is still coming in over the talks between big business and the ANC in Zambia. This spill-over by business in the political arena is being regarded as highly significant. Let us take a look at that historic meeting. [Video shows the businessmen walking to board plane at airport] Economics spilled over into politics last week when a delegation of seven South Africans led by big business held an indaba [meeting] with the banned ANC in the heart of central Africa. Basic motivation for this business safari was economic interests. Mr Hugh Murray, publisher/editor of the journal, LEADERSHIP SA, who initiated the meeting, as one of a series, through the good offices of President Kaunda of Zambia, explains.

[Begin Murray video] I think the talks in Zambia on Friday must be seen against the backdrop of growing instability in Southern Africa. The business community has a right, if not a duty, to find out what is going on, what the contributing factors are, to the very serious problems it is having in regard to pursuing its livelihood in South Africa. I think that the ANC is an important factor, and that was a familiarizing visit. Again, the business community was being asked to fight alongside the government in many areas, including disinvestment, and to this end the business community has certainly pulled its weight. [End video]

[Video shows businessmen leaving airport for talks venue] After the two delegations arrived by separate aircraft at the Mfuwe airport, 400 km east of Lusaka, they went by Land Rover to President Kaunda's personal lodge on the banks of the tranquil Luangwa River. [Video shows planes at Mfuwe airport, vehicles driving towards presidential lodge, views of the delegations] Behind barricades, with access denied to all, the two teams, led by Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo-American, and ANC leader Oliver Tambo exchanged thoughts and rubbed shoulders for 6 hours, under the eyes of their host, the Zambian president. Even after 6 hours, the businessmen were still bent on maintaining silence, but were finally coaxed into comment on their departure from the airport. [Video shows businessmen walking towards aircraft]

[Begin Rally video] We had a very interesting day indeed. We enjoyed ourselves talking to our fellow South Africans. There was a considerable unanimity of view about the importance of--for South Africa--structuring a coherent and sensible society in the future. Some disagreement about the way this should be done, as you might very well imagine. [End video]

The success, one said, lay at least in having met, after a quarter of a century of mutual insulation. Two major issues were discussed: An end to violence in South Africa, and economic policy. On neither of these could agreement be achieved.

The ANC executive could not see its way to renounce violence as a precondition for direct negotiations with the South African Government, fearing that this would remove the one real bargaining power they would have at the round table. Similarly, they could not be convinced of the merits of a free enterprise capitalist economy, insisting on the ANC's economic policy as stated in the Freedom Charter. This prescribes the nationalization of all mines, banks, and what is called monopoly industry, as well as some land. [Video shows ANC's Tambo speaking to newsman with background audio] Yet, at the departure of the luxury Anglo jet, the irony of this macro company's projected future destiny could not be lost. As Mr Tambo explained the priority of nationalization on the tarmac.

CSO: 3400/1147

SOUTH AFRICA

BUSINESSMAN COMMENTS ON ANC TALKS

MB171953 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Panel discussion with Tony Bloom, chairman of the Premier Group of companies, moderated by Donna Doigt on the "Network" program--live]

[Excerpts] [Piet Muller, editor of BEELD] The ANC and the National Party of South Africa are the country's two oldest nationalist groups. Both were founded shortly after union, and both with identical aims.

[Johnne Johnson, CITIZEN Editor] The ANC is committed to violence. It is out to overthrow the existing order, and for businessmen to have talks with an organization like that is like playing footsy with the revolution.

[Muller] History has proved that even terrorists can in the fullness of time become respected statesmen. Take for instance Israel.

[Chris Ball, Barclays Bank managing director] Businessmen cannot negotiate political issues, but to understand the position and to understand people's viewpoints, we have to ask then what they do think.

[Doigt] These are three different views reflecting perhaps a wider spectrum of controversial public positions and opinion at the moment on the position of the talks that have been held recently in Zambia. Tony Bloom, I am going to turn to you first, because you have the advantage over all of us in that you were actually there. Perhaps initially you could clarify something for us. We have been given to understand that the president himself has explicitly stated his approval of the talks--the pending talks, and of the talks after they took place. We have also been given to understand and, albeit, by certain rumors, that the government expressed their tacit approval of the talks before they took place. Can you clarify that position?

[Bloom] Well, I can only clarify that the state president did express his disapproval. We did not quite agree with that. We saw it as a constructive act, we saw it as an act by devoted, committed, and loyal South Africans attempting to break the ice with the ANC, and in no way was anything said at that meeting which could in any stretch of the imagination be considered as disloyal or unpatriotic.

[Doigt] And would you say that you had the tacit approval of your own party--you are a staunch and known member of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party]. You had the backing of the PFP?

[Bloom] Absolutely not. It had nothing to do with the PFP at all, it was totally non-party political, it was simply a group of individual businessmen, and I might say we were probably not representative of business opinion in South Africa. Simply a group of individual businessmen going to hold a discussion--and I think that there is a big difference between a discussion and a negotiation--a discussion with the ANC.

[Doigt] Yes, it is true to say. I mean, the headline has been all the way along the lines, a group of top South African businessmen. One could hardly regard three as being representatives of the top businessmen. But did you tap opinion of top businessmen? Where were all the others, and where are their comments, their criticism, or their applause now?

[Bloom] Well, I think for the meeting to be productive in any sense, it had to be kept small in the first instance. A wider spectrum of businessmen were invited. Some, unfortunately, could not make the particular date in question. But we had no mandate to speak on anybody's behalf, nor, indeed, did we represent ourselves at the meeting as doing so.

[Doigt] Have you a sense of satisfaction or achievement following the meeting? What comment would you make?

[Bloom] I think it was an extremely constructive meeting. If I think back on it, I think the thing that struck me most was that there was a total absence of animosity, a total absence of hostility--something that surprised me, because I had expected a much tougher stance. It was a discussion which, as I have said, has broken the ice. I think that it was conducted in a sane and a rational manner, and hopefully it can set the stage for future meetings, to take place to examine some of the very complex issues, which we were only able to skirt over in a very superficial fashion, at a later date. Nothing, I might add, has been arranged in that regard.

[Doigt] You are taking a very firm, almost bombastic, action, reaction, to what I am asking you this evening. Does this indicate, Mr Bloom, that you have come in for a lot of highly voiced criticism?

[Bloom] Well, of course, as you pointed out earlier, there are two sides to the question as to whether or not we should have gone in the first place. I can only say that the overwhelming consensus of opinion which has reached my ears, personally--and maybe that is because people like to be nasty when they talk to you--has been in favor of the meeting, and it comes from a very wide spectrum of political thought.

[Doigt] Leon Louw, may we have your comments, please, on the talks that have taken place?

[Leon Louw, Executive of the Free Market Foundation] Well, there are a number of objectives, the assumption is that this is political negotiation, and I agree that a handful of business people representing themselves do not have that authority. But let me say that we in the Free Market Foundation have for some years now been meeting with ANC and SWAPO people, as we do with all other interest groups, from the far right to the far left, because the business community, or the people for a market economy, need to--apart from making the situation as conducive as they can to their own interests, it could be argued that it is a duty to their shareholders--that they reach some kind of accord or accommodation with people that are trying to destabilize the economy here. But apart from that, they need to influence people who have an opposing ideology, and what has come out of these discussions is they want to nationalize one of the companies that was represented there and certainly a great deal more. A massive wealth redistribution. And the message has to be communicated to them that this is not in the interests of their own objectives. So, there is a case to be made for business people in their own interests establishing communication, which we have been doing, and will continue to do. Not with the leaders whom they met, but with internal and, perhaps, lower order or external people, and with radical trade union people. So, that has to be done, and I think also the point should be made that it is often said that a precondition to negotiation is that there should be a cessation of violence. But perhaps a precondition to ending the violence is that there should be negotiation.

[Doigt] Would you pick that up, Mr Bloom?

[Bloom] Yes, certainly, I do believe that absolutely. I mean, we made it very clear to the ANC that we have an abhorrence of violence, that business in no sense could condone violence, and that we believed in the politics of negotiation. We abhorred violence, whether it is the violence of left or of the right, of the violence of any state. And that was made clear in unequivocal terms to the leaders of the ANC.

[Doigt] And what was their reaction to that? They continue to uphold the idea of violence.

[Bloom] Well, there was a long sort of philosophical and historical debate as to how they arrived at the point at which they believed that violence was their only alternative, and it was very interesting, and I can understand that point of view. But we could never accept that point of view. We firmly believe in negotiation, and I think what was necessary at that point was to try to convey an impression that we in South Africa were willing to create the climate for negotiations to take place between the government and themselves at a later stage.

[Doigt] This is the object behind it, then. Initially we were talking about businessmen getting together, presumably having more meetings, to create a climate. But what about creating a mutual agreement, in terms of ideology, that there can be some type of compromise between capitalism,

free enterprise, and nationalizing of commerce and industry? Do you hope to find some average mean, and then to continue from there, and at a later stage, government will be brought into these negotiations?

[Bloom] Well, I think that at this point in time it is fair to say that each side differed fundamentally on the question of an economic policy. We are firm believers in the system of free enterprise, they are firm believers in the system of nationalization although I must say that the discussion on nationalization was made, as Leon Louw has said, in the context of a redistribution of wealth, and ideas such as a 51 percent nationalization were put forward. There was none of the usual Marxist-Leninist doctrine that the people have to own the means of production, and that sort of thing. So I think that is an issue on which concillation is possible, and that it is possible to get people to move positions.

[Doigt] Thank you. Gentlemen, thank you for coming to participate in a discussion which could only hope to continue along a fairly controversial road. Thank you.

CSO: 3400/1147

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO REPORTS CANADIAN MEASURES AGAINST RSA

MB140612 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] The Canadian Government has announced a voluntary ban on loans and sales of crude oil to South Africa and has imposed an embargo on direct flights between the two countries. Other measures include the appointment of a public servant to administer the voluntary code of conduct for employment practices of Canadian businesses operating in South Africa, and an additional 2.4 million rand in aid to the families of detainees and prisoners held in terms of security legislation. The Canadian Government also intends setting up a registry of companies and individuals who impose their own sanctions on the South African Government.

The Canadian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Joe Clark, said in Ottawa that his government would impose further sanctions unless there was real movement towards reform. Canada was even prepared to invoke total sanctions if there was no change in apartheid policy. However, he felt that diplomatic and economic relations should be maintained as long as possible even though the two governments might disagree.

CSO: 3400/1134

RADIO FREEDOM COMMENTS ON NEED TO STEP UP STRUGGLE

LD142111 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT
13 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Compatriots! The announcement made 2 days ago by the apartheid ringleader, Pieter Botha, that his regime now recognizes the right of the African people of this country to citizenship and those of the so-called independent bantustans to what Botha called dual citizenship, was just another attempt by this apartheid regime to dampen the fighting spirit of our people. The recommendation announced by one of Botha's commissions that the regime should scrap the hated pass laws was also another side of the same coin.

It has dawned on the racists that for them to entrench and safeguard apartheid, they need to do away with some of the laws and practices whose continued maintenance will serve the opposite. The racists are not doing away with these laws because they have suddenly experienced a change of heart, or, as imperialists would like us to believe, that apartheid is on its way out. These oppressors are scrapping these laws because they realize that they are now useless in the maintenance of white minority domination.

In the first place, dear compatriots, all these laws which are about to be scrapped today were brought about by the colonial regime. It was the racist Pretoria regime which stripped the African people of this country of their citizenship and imposed bantustan citizenship over us. Even these bantustans themselves were brought about by this regime. The pass laws were products of apartheid rule. They are not natural. The same applies to the immorality act and political interference act. All of them emanated from the regime. So, when the enemy decides to remove them that is their own business. Our struggle is not a struggle for the repeal of this or that apartheid law. We are not sacrificing our lives because we want to be recognized as South Africans and that is all. We have always been South Africans. We have never in the past regarded ourselves as Transkeians or Ciskeians. We have always regarded ourselves as South African as the white people themselves. So, when Botha decides that now he is going to recognize our right to South African citizenship that is his own business.

But what kind of citizenship is that without political rights? What kind of citizens are we that cannot be voted into the central Parliament, citizens that cannot participate in the central general elections? If Botha thinks that by accepting our right to citizenship he is making us a favor, it is time we told him that he is fooling himself. It is a high time that he realizes that what we are fighting for is the right to govern our country as full citizens.

Turning to this issue of the phasing away of the hated and genocidal pass laws, it is important to note here that these laws were there to ensure that we remain slaves under white domination. These laws were serving to maintain white minority domination. We were not oppressed by pass laws alone. These laws came about with the colonial regime. They are the product of apartheid. Our struggle is not against the manifestation of apartheid, but it is against the system itself in its entirety. If the racists want to scrap some of their laws so as to enable themselves to dominate us in a different way, so will [words indistinct] these questions, but what we are saying is that that is not what we are fighting for. Our struggle is for a peoples' government based on the will of all the people, a government based on one man one vote in a united South Africa. We are opposed to the pass laws. We are against the stripping of citizenship from some of the citizens of our country. We are equally opposed to the immorality and political interference acts, but all these are the manifestations of apartheid. They are not the central issue, the issue of political power.

Today, fellow countrymen, when the enemy is all out using all methods and tricks in his bag, we have to focus our attention on the main issue of our time, the concept of putting before ourselves the real thing we want. It must dominate our thinking. When we say we want to destroy the apartheid system and establish a democratic government based on the will of all the people, we mean it.

It is also important for us to realize that all these so-called reforms have one thing in common: They all emanate from the colonizers. The oppressors are removing some of their worn-out chains so as to tie us tightly.

On the other hand, dear compatriots, these so-called reforms are coming today because of the intensification of our armed struggle. The enemy is doing this today, because he can no longer rule in the same old way. He can no longer dominate us by using pass laws, immorality and political interference acts. The racists can no longer maintain their domination by depriving us of our right to citizenship of this country. That is why they are now trying to rule differently. We must not give them that chance.

We have managed to render a large part of our country ungovernable. We have succeeded in breaking down the machinery of apartheid domination to an extent when the enemy can no longer rule in the same old way. Our task now is not to allow him to rule even in a new way. This means that we must intensify our campaign of rendering our country ungovernable and the apartheid system inoperative. We must escalate the drive of spreading our war of liberation into white areas. The sabotage campaign in our places of employment must be intensified. These maneuvers by the enemy are a pointer to the fact that our struggle is having a telling effect on the enemy. So, let us intensify it. Botha is not doing these things because he is still in control but it is because he is getting weaker and weaker. He is trying to regain control of the situation, so we must not give him the chance. The liberation war must be intensified.

Let us close the underground ranks of Umkhonto We Sizwe and confront the enemy, using modern weapons of war. Our watchword must be: Let us heighten our vigilance and march forward to additional victories! Forward to the liberation war! Down with Botha's empty reforms! (Tinako Ishomi)!

CSO: 3400/1147

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE RELEASE NAMES OF THOSE ARRESTED

MB091213 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1203 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, 9 Sep (SAPA)--Police have said that 253 more people were arrested by the end of last week under the emergency, bringing to 2,667 the total number of people detained since the emergency was introduced 7 weeks ago.

According to police lists of the detainees, 456 more of the prisoners have been released, up from 1,306 the previous week.

A total of 905 people remain in detention, according to the lists.

The people detained, up to Friday last week were named as (the numbering follows SAPA's earlier lists):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
2415. Johannes Mose	B/M	JHB [Johannesburg]
2416. Henri Rako	B/M	JHB
2417. Horack Diphoko	B/M	JHB
2418. Basil Makeri	B/M	JHB
2419. Patrick Mkhwanmuzi	B/M	JHB
2420. Strike Kumalo	B/M	JHB
2421. Samuel Maseko	B/M	JHB
2422. Mandla Mabaso	B/M	JHB
2423. David Kunene	B/M	JHB
2424. Herman Vilakazi	B/M	JHB
2425. Comfort Ngema	B/M	JHB
2426. Ephraim Mnizi	B/M	JHB
2427. Welcome Mzangwa	B/M	JHB
2428. Gerald Modikeng	B/M	JHB
2429. Sydwell Sele	B/M	JHB
2430. Sydwell Mkwanzu	B/M	JHB
2431. Clemment Lando	B/M	JHB
2432. Basil Nkutha	B/M	JHB
2433. Phillip Swane	B/M	JHB
2434. Antony Mnada	B/M	JHB
2435. Tembu Bhengu	B/M	JHB

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
2436. Howard Khambule	B/M	JHB
2437. Paul Zondi	B/M	JHB
2438. John Sebane	B/M	JHB
2439. Sydney Masindi	B/M	JHB
2440. Randolph Jones	C/M	JHB
2441. Joseph Mzimkabani	B/M	Heidelberg
2442. Lazarus Ilholwe	B/M	JHB
2443. Brain Sejobe	B/M	JHB
2444. Isaac Motsogi	B/M	JHB
2445. George Manthata	B/M	JHB
2446. Johannes Mokoena	B/M	JHB
2447. Themba Gama	B/M	JHB
2448. Elias Mabaso	B/M	JHB
2449. Mandla Mkwanazi	B/M	JHB
2450. Julius Siboklakhe	B/M	JHB
2451. Rochena Mokotha	B/F	Vanderbiljpark
2452. Angelina Mifako	B/F	Vanderbiljpark
2453. Kenneth Mbotigo	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2454. Paulina Dovenhuis	B/F	Vanderbiljpark
2455. Esta Mofokeng	B/F	Vanderbiljpark
2456. Jeremiah Nhlabathu	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2457. Samuel Mhlampi	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2458. Catherine Bele	B/F	Vanderbiljpark
2459. Philip Masewtenuane	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2460. Miriam Tladi	B/F	Vanderbiljpark
2461. Awwa Mphuti	B/F	Vanderbiljpark
2462. Maria Mosia	B/F	Vanderbiljpark
2463. Sarah Olifant	B/F	Vanderbiljpark
2464. Allen Makhutle	B/F	Vanderbiljpark
2465. Jeremiah Phale	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2466. Ernest Motipe	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2467. William Nhlapo	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2468. David Masiphe	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2469. Willemina Letoto	B/F	Vanderbiljpark
2470. Terisa Mofumisi	B/F	Vanderbiljpark
2471. Bettie Mokopese	B/F	Vanderbiljpark
2472. Pather Ragubathee	A/M	PE [Port Elizabeth]
2473. Cecil Mafana	B/M	Uitenhage
2474. Mzukizi Singata	B/M	Uitenhage
2475. Numbiso Nixu	B/M	Uitenhage
2476. David Njaneza	B/M	PE
2477. Danny Matebe	B/M	PE
2478. Makaya Mangali	B/M	PE
2479. Zandisile Tshayi	B/M	PE
2480. Lizalise Qhakamfane	B/M	PE
2481. Patrick Masango	B/M	PE
2482. Elvis Qhinga	B/M	PE
2483. Michael Masango	B/M	PE
2484. Michael Siphingo	B/M	PE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
2485. Mzingisi Kula	B/M	PE
2486. Mpumolelo Makisa	B/M	PE
2487. Lumbabmo Kondile	B/M	PE
2488. Mzwaneke Mani	B/M	PE
2489. Khulale Cawe	B/M	PE
2490. Erich Mani	B/M	PE
2491. Khamamedhu Bawana	B/M	PE
2492. Kenneth Yeko	B/M	PE
2493. Erick Mala	B/M	PE
2494. Zelinzima Ntengo	B/M	PE
2495. Welcome Makhaleni	B/M	PE
2496. Alfred Zibi	B/M	PE
2497. Sonwabela Nkobeni	B/M	PE
2498. Sipho Goulwane	B/M	Uitenhage
2499. Mzwaneke Laxa	B/M	PE
2500. Sidwell Gantso	B/M	PE
2501. Lizo Solomon	B/F	PE
2502. Lothado Mquinje	B/M	PE
2503. Ruren Malgas	B/M	PE
2504. Perere Malikamka	B/M	PE
2505. Sepho Kener	B/M	Uitenhage
2506. Mzandile Ntshod	B/M	Uitenhage
2507. Eric Silelika	B/M	Uitenhage
2508. Zandiselo Nhanhana	B/M	Uitenhage
2509. Zilezi Nhanhana	B/M	Uitenhage
2510. Tembile Nhanhana	B/M	Uitenhage
2511. Situembiso Tsenene	B/M	Uitenhage
2512. Mnedisi Nhanhana	B/M	Uitenhage
2513. Xola Nhanhana	B/M	Uitenhage
2514. Zantudcolo Tose	B/M	Uitenhage
2515. Pubangeni Gola	B/M	Uitenhage
2516. Tembikile Qorluns	B/M	Uitenhage
2517. Phumzeci Menani	B/M	Uitenhage
2518. Monde Matodlane	B/M	Uitenhage
2519. Seohlerb Mopakel	B/M	Kempton Park
2520. Moses Mneini	B/M	Kempton Park
2521. Dabot Khoza	B/M	Kempton Park
2522. Amarota Amanla	B/M	Kempton Park
2523. Symop Siyotile	B/M	Kempton Park
2524. Ismael Setla	B/M	Kempton Park
2525. Aaron Mosikare	B/M	JHB
2526. Sambo Nhlanhla	B/M	JHB
2527. Bongani Mlotha	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2528. Alicestacia Scoble	C/F	JHB
2529. Anastatia Julius	C/F	JHB
2530. Rozetta Davids	C/F	JHB
2531. Martha Lee	C/F	JHB
2532. Muriel Sokkie	C/F	JHB
2533. Irwin Langeveld	C/M	JHB

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
2534. Owen Phillips	C/M	JHB
2535. Kurt Smith	C/M	JHB
2536. Phillemon Zazingi	B/M	Uitenhage
2537. Jackson Male	B/M	Uitenhage
2538. Elk Mashe	B/M	Fort Beaufort
2539. Vuanie Makie	B/M	Fort Beaufort
2540. Nkalise Ningi	B/M	Fort Beaufort
2541. Tuku Ketan	B/M	Grahamstown
2542. Vusumzi Zembretha	B/M	Albany
2543. Jacob Kgatle	B/M	Randburg
2544. Olie Mafoko	B/M	Randburg
2545. Hamilton Raka	B/M	PE
2546. Kopman Njalo	B/M	PE
2547. Ponselle Khapy	B/M	PE
2548. Mondi Kati	B/M	PE
2549. Tnok Tabata	B/M	PE
2550. Josef Makese	B/M	Uitenhage
2551. Jostah Sibanyani	B/M	Springs
2552. Jomo Malasa	B/M	Springs
2553. Joseph Malasa	B/M	Springs
2554. Joseph Malasa	B/M	Springs
2555. Petrus Mabutwla	B/M	Springs
2556. Zeblon Sebone	B/M	Springs
2557. Norman Gugaza	B/M	Springs
2558. Anton Zkalala	B/M	Springs
2559. Oupa Myase	B/M	Springs
2560. Oupa Ohlamini	B/M	Springs
2561. Sipho Mbonane	B/M	Springs
2562. Jarko Juselins	W/M	JHB
2563. Bonesile Mbikane	B/M	Grahamstown
2564. Douglas Ntlaki	B/M	Uitenhage
2565. Zozile Lozaan	B/M	Uitenhage
2566. Daniel Morane	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2567. John Khoboto	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2568. Phillip Monato	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2569. Victor Moqekoa	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2570. Frans Mhakaze	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2571. Daniel Zelishe	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2572. Andrics Machobane	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2573. Facob Ngwenja	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2574. Sagaria Molebatse	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2575. Rebecca Mohaneng	B/F	Vanderbiljpark
2576. John Moribane	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2577. Abraham Qhubeka	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2578. Adam Tsekti	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2579. John Hubo	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2580. Daniel Litansu	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2581. Kleinboy Shabalala	B/M	Vereeniging
2582. Fazel Guza	B/M	Benoni

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
2583. Petrus Mnguwu	B/M	Benoni
2584. Elias Mlene	B/M	Benoni
2585. Alfred Malowezi	B/M	Benoni
2586. Albert Leotlela	B/M	Benoni
2587. Daniel Molhela	B/M	Benoni
2588. Wilson Masango	B/M	Benoni
2589. Nelson Ngwenya	B/M	Benoni
2590. Joseph Smith	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2591. Elliot Mahlatsi	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2592. Thamsange Zonde	B/M	Vereeniging
2593. Bol Tembiso	B/M	Vereeniging
2594. Ruben Mihixokhu	B/M	Vereeniging
2595. Soliobo Thomson	B/M	Vereeniging
2596. Daniel Dabuka	B/M	Vereeniging
2597. Tammu Molefe	B/M	Vereeniging
2598. Johannes Maseolo	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2599. Kanyiso Tonjeni	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2600. Mthunzi Mashiya	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2601. Isaac Mafeka	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2602. Joel Motsiri	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2603. David Ntsane	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2604. Petrus Tsoari	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2605. Stephen Mofokeng	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2606. Johannes Shabalala	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2607. William Molebatsi	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2608. Solomon Button	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2609. Daniel Makhole	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2610. Isaiah Senjane	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2611. James Glanka	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2612. Maphutsi Albeneo	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2613. Lazarus Mareletse	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2614. Fimmon Letsitsa	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2615. Louis Malope	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2616. Solomon Poee	B/M	Vanderbiljpark
2617. Bonisele Mbikanye	B/M	Albany
2618. Douglas Ntali	B/M	Uitenhage
2619. Zokile Lozaan	B/M	Uitenhage
2620. Alfred Mose	B/M	Craddock
2621. Fana Makhwangu	B/M	Uitenhage
2622. Michael Teki	B/M	Kempton Park
2623. Shiba Mondlane	B/M	JHB
2624. Jafta Taupedi	B/M	JHB
2625. Menzi Zondo	B/M	Randburg
2626. Titus Mgaga	B/M	Randburg
2627. Alfred Mose	B/M	Craddock
2628. Tamsanqa Menze	B/M	Uitenhage
2629. Michael Teki	B/M	Uitenhage
2630. Christiaan Mbekela	B/M	Albany
2631. Mlungisi Wilfred	B/M	Albany

<u>Name</u>	<u>Race/Sex</u>	<u>Magisterial District</u>
2632. Vera Sibanyoni	B/M	Benoni
2633. Maxwell Malati	B/M	Uitenhage
2634. Vuyyani Dwebisa	B/M	Albany
2635. Welcome Hompe	B/M	Uitenhage
2636. Mbuyisile Makeleni	B/M	Uitenhage
2637. Bamanin Billin	B/M	Uitenhage
2638. Eric Qubune	B/M	Uitenhage
2639. Mkhuseu Duiira	B/M	Uitenhage
2640. Masau Dyubhle	B/M	PE
2641. Tembu Bani	B/M	PE
2642. John Qorum	B/M	PE
2643. Tembani Dyable	B/M	PE
2644. Maveto Qubele	B/M	PE
2645. Mtsangani Christopher	B/M	PE
2646. Mzingi Mbikawa	B/M	PE
2647. Ntsikelelo Madaro	B/M	PE
2648. Mpehi Shighwi	B/M	PE
2649. Zogile Bambiso	B/M	PE
2650. Tutuzi Buku	B/M	PE
2651. Sisa Bonga	B/M	PE
2652. George Ngengane	B/M	PE
2653. Nkosipethu Tomose	B/M	PE
2654. Cedric Mhlango	B/M	Springs
2655. Bethual Nkwena	B/M	Springs
2656. Sundau Nkambile	B/M	Springs
2657. Dicks Matona	B/M	Springs
2658. Mau Bondemta	B/M	Springs
2659. Amos Tabete	B/M	Springs
2660. Sipho Tabete	B/M	Springs
2661. Mauritius Fatasa	B/M	Springs
2662. Jauna Mahgabutsban	B/M	Springs
2663. Aaron Tuyane	B/M	Springs
2664. Jeremia Mbange	B/M	Springs
2665. Gordon Duna	B/M	Springs
2666. Salome Kupaune	B/F	Springs
2667. Phupepha Nkosi	B/F	Springs

CSO: 3400/1145

SABC CORRUPTION CHARGES GROW, POLICE INVESTIGATION

Officials Alleged To Be Involved

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Aug 85 p 15

[Article by Andrew Walker]

[Text]

Some of the local productions seen on South African television are putting huge and sometimes illegal profits into the pockets of production officials, sources have told *The Star*.

And some SABC officials have been accused of joining in illegal deals, including the acceptance of bribes.

Several private production house officials have made fortunes — with disgruntled employees claiming that much of this success is due to shady deals.

HOW IT'S DONE

A producer of privately made TV material, stipulating that he should not be named for fear of losing future contracts, last night described how big profits were supposedly reaped from SABC contracts without the majority of the private company employees getting their "fair" share of the fees charged.

Production house executives making material for TV 1, TV 2 and TV 3 would inflate their contract prices.

On their contracts the production houses would greatly inflate bills by, for example, doubling the "take ratio".

Instead of telling the SABC that, for every three "takes" of a scene filmed on location, one was suitable for broadcast, the SABC would be told it took, on average, six "takes".

Another alleged rip-off, which has greatly angered local actors and actresses, is the supposed inflation of performers' fees.

"I have seen bills presented to the SABC in which an actor is said to have been paid R150 a call," said a private production official.

"But, in fact, the actor is being paid only R100 by the production company — and the company is pocketing the extra R50."

A "call" could be for one day's work.

Similarly, the fees for wardrobe managers could be inflated. And for camera crews.

The same source claimed to have seen a six-man crew on location when the SABC was billed for a 10-man crew.

These allegations of rip-offs by private firms, revealed in a weekend investigation by *The Star*, come at the same time as claims of corruption within the SABC unveiled by *Sunday Star* reporter Kitt Katzin.

The Sunday Star said that Mr Riaan Eksteen, director-general of the SABC, had launched an immediate investigation into allegations of bribery and corruption at the SABC.

The newspaper has given Mr Eksteen details of affidavits, secret tape-recording transcripts and other documents relating to the scandal.

The SABC is considering suspending operations with at least one production company if it is established by the police, or by the SABC, that staff members were improperly involved in the affairs of the company.

Allegations of corruption within the SABC include:

- Payments or loans to SABC officials by film production company executives.
- Evidence of officials attempting to pass on new contracts to certain production houses with which they are said to have close connections.
- Irregular payments to SABC personnel doing freelance or private work.
- Contraventions of regulations in regard to staff members setting up or conducting private business without the authority of the SABC.

- Misuse of SABC equipment. In at least one case a sophisticated tape recorder was used to record sound effects in a game park.
- The use of video equipment to record the opening of a new Johannesburg disco.
- Technicians being paid for using SABC equipment for repairs at production houses.

EKSTEEN STATEMENT

In a statement, Mr Eksteen said:

"Whatever you have told me, and whatever might be true, I do not accept, condone or tolerate any action within or involving the SABC which is not in accordance with the rules and regulations of the corporation, or within the rules of civilised conduct or the laws of the country.

"Machinery will be put into effect immediately to investigate all the allegations brought to my attention.

"Accordingly, if anyone within, or involved with, the SABC is proved to be guilty of, or responsible for, not making relevant information known through proper channels so that appropriate action could have been taken, I will act."

SABC Conducting Own Investigation

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Andrew Walker and Mike Cohen]

[Text]

The police investigation into allegations of corruption at the SABC "is like an octopus — it has lots of arms", says Brigadier Dries van den Heever, Divisional CID Chief for the Witwatersrand.

He was commenting on the probe into claims which include some that film company executives have made payments or loans to SABC officials.

It has also been alleged that SABC equipment has been used without official sanction to make television material privately.

The Sunday Star reported that it had been alleged that sound equipment and cameras had been used illegally on at least two occasions.

Since then *The Star* has been told that sophisticated SABC video editing equipment has also been used privately on occasion — inside the SABC headquarters at Auckland Park.

It is allegedly used at night, with R500 being the "going rate". Using SABC equipment cuts editing costs considerably. One source said costs could be halved.

Another facet of the alleged corruption inside the television production industry are supposedly inflated bills which some production companies have tendered to the SABC.

While many freelancers and production com-

panies have been hit hard by the recession, and speak of the strict accounting practices at the SABC and delays at times in getting payments, some production houses are alleged to have made big profits from SABC contracts in recent years.

Last night *The Star* was shown documents which purport to prove that one production house had made hundreds of thousands of rands in "extra" profit, allegedly not declared to the SABC.

The documents show, for example, that for the production of a drama series the SABC was told that actors' salaries were R170 000. According to

other documents, the total actors' bill was R80 000.

"The production came in ahead of time," a source said, "so the company did make some legitimate savings on actors' pay. But to make R90 000 means that money has been taken out of actors' pockets".

For the same production, crew's salaries on the contract approved by the SABC were about R200 000. The amount allegedly paid by the company was R70 000.

The source spoke to *The Star* on condition that the production was not identified. He feared that it would give away his identity.

Freelance work by SABC staffers has also an-

nayed some technicians.

In its latest newsletter to members, the SA Film and Television Technicians Association said: "Fully-employed SABC technicians were still taking on freelance work, and the incoming council (of the association) must once again take this up with the SABC."

Meanwhile the SABC is conducting its own investigation into allegations of corruption within the corporation.

SABC Director-General Mr Riaan Eksteen said in a statement that the corporation was contacting organisations with which it was doing business to ensure that all dealings are aboveboard.

He appealed to SABC employees and the Press to report irregularities.

"The sooner it is realised that only the SABC — now in collaboration with the police — can solve the ills of the corporation, the better it will be for everyone," he said.

He added that he had previously asked staffers to bring any irregularities to his attention — in person or through anonymous letter.

CSO: 3400/1091

AFRIKAANS TEACHERS EXPECTED TO OPPOSE CENTRAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 1 Sep 85 p 16

[Text]

ANY MOVE to establish a central educational department for all races seems likely to meet with determined resistance from Afrikaans-speaking teachers.

Due warning of this has been given by Professor Hennie Maree, chairman of the powerful and often recalcitrant Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging.

Professor Maree, as reported in Die Vaderland, said the "bureaucratic bullies who are now working in a calculating way on models of this kind" must take notice that Afrikaner teachers would not accept them.

Although there could be differences of opinion on many matters, a crack in the walls of the professional unity of Afrikaner teachers could not be afforded, declared Professor Maree.

"Ideologically we do not differ, and it is up to us to make the Afrikaner child feel secure in this world where everyone wants to blame the Afrikaner for what is supposed to be wrong."

Even among Afrikaners, said Professor Maree, there were those who were prepared to regard the principle that education must be an "own-affair" as negotiable.

ARMY'S RANKS HIT BY TOWNSHIP ROLE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] The number of young men failing to register for military service had jumped "dramatically" since the SADF entered the townships, End Conscription Campaign (ECC) Press officer David Shandler told a public meeting in Cape Town yesterday.

Speaking to about 250 people in St. George's Cathedral hall, he said this drop in registrations showed that a growing number of whites realised it was no good looking to the National Party for answers.

"For the whole of last year, 1,596 men failed to register with the SADF. In the January intake of this year, just three months after the troops entered the townships, a figure of 7,589 was recorded. The ECC believes this is in large part a direct result of troops being deployed in the townships."

A South African Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria: "As was originally announced by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, a total of 7,589 persons failed to report initially for national service in January 1985.

"More than 6,000 of these persons were students who were automatically allocated to the July call-up, or received deferrment on the grounds of studies."

A final total of 1,321 persons failed to report, of whom 890 did not advise the SADF of their change of address and did not receive call-up papers, he said.

At the public meeting in Cape Town, Shandler also said the ECC had embarked on a "Troops out of the Townships" campaign, which would include a fast, from September 17 to October 7 by Crossroads doctor and ECC member Dr. Ivan Toms, in the cathedral.

CSO: 3400/1104

MEDICAL RESEARCH TEAM IDENTIFY TEAR GAS SUBSTITUTE

Pretoria ARMED FORCES in English Aug 85 p 29

[Text] The South African Brain Research Institute is engaged in a number of research projects including investigations into alcohol and drug abuse. The Institute under the Director, Dr. Mark Gillman, BDS, MSc, DSc, receives support from a number of leading South African Corporations.

A medical research organisation has conceived a new and highly effective method for use in riot or hijack situations.

Instead of the conventional tear gas which has a number of undesirable effects, the new method uses a combination of gases aimed at reducing hostility and hysteria when it is inhaled.

The South African Brain Research Institute plans to embark on a series of field trials of what it calls The Crowdcure Method in the near future. The Institute has released advanced details to alert overseas governments, airlines and police forces who are urgently seeking more effective ways of dealing with hijackings and such crowd control problems as hooliganism at soccer matches.

"We hope that a number of countries and organisations will co-operate with us in testing what we are confident will prove to be the most humane and effective way of dealing with aggressive crowds or terrorist units," says SABRI Director, Dr. Mark Gillman.

"We came upon the Crowdcure concept when evaluating the extensive work completed already by SABRI into the use of gases -- notably nitrous oxide and oxygen -- in treating alcoholism, drug addiction, stress and certain psychiatric disorders.

Particularly relevant is the way that nitrous oxide has been shown to reduce craving and hostility in the treatment of over 2,000 alcoholics at the Rand Aid-SABRI clinic in Johannesburg.

"Nitrous oxide and oxygen reduce tension and aggression, which is why they are so effective in the nursing of patients suffering from mental health and addiction problems. Tear gas, in contrast, increases aggressive tendencies -- it is an antagonist and can inflame a delicate situation, It must be used almost as a last resort when normal physical control methods have failed.

"The researchers believe that the SABRI combination of gases can be used earlier than tear gas in a developing potentially dangerous situation. It might avert a riot before the mood of the crowd is inflamed beyond the point of no return."

SABRI staff have studied video recording of the tragic rioting by Liverpool supporters in Brussels, which has provided a unique opportunity to observe the phenomenon of how mass hysteria develops in a crowd.

"We believe that the timely use of nitrous oxide in Brussels might have saved several lives," says Dr. Gillman. "Both the developing mood of the spectators at the match and the physical situation in the stadium were conducive to the effective distribution of the gas so that hostility and panic behaviour among spectators could have been reduced."

"The efficiency of the technique in more open situations, such as street violence in the townships, might be less because the wide roads and low, single-storey buildings, would allow the gas to disperse more quickly. However, the use of nitrous oxide as a first step before resorting to the more drastic tear gas has a great deal to recommend it."

"The after-effects of tear gas can be quite serious and from both humane and practical points of view there are many advantages in using nitrous oxide."

Dr. Gillman will not comment on how the SABRI method could be deployed in airline hijacking situations because of the security implications.

"However, we think it could represent a breakthrough in combatting this particularly nasty aspect of international terrorism," the SABRI Director says.

"Crowdcure equipment in airliners could combat a hijack attempt in the air with minimal risk to passengers and crew."

CSO: 3400/1104

BRIEFS

MERCENARIES HIRED--Members of the Northern Ireland police force, the Ulster Defense Regiment [UDR], are said to have been offered jobs as mercenaries by South Africa. As Neil Grantham reports, a South African agent is reported to be taking advantage of the fact that the UDR members are disillusioned in their work: [Grantham] UDR morale is said to have plummeted recently with fears that the force could be disbanded if London and Dublin reach a political or security deal on Northern Ireland. Talks on such a deal are reportedly approaching a climax. Police sources in Belfast say the South African is trying to take advantage of the low morale by attempting to recruit men with antiterrorist training. The man has been named as Johan van Back. He has been posing as a tourist and is offering disillusioned members of the UDR high wages to go to South Africa, but the work is extremely dangerous. The police sources say five men who did go to South Africa to fight have been killed in recent years. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 16 Sep 85]

FREE STATE 'WHITE FATHERLAND'--The leader of the Conservative Party, CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, says the Orange Free State, OFS, is more than just a province. It is a white fatherland. Speaking at a public meeting at Oudtshoorn at the beginning of the Cape Congress of his party, Dr Treurnicht referred to the National Party's decision to abolish legislation restricting Indians from the OFS. He said the OFS was not everybody's land, and that the CP would retain it for whites. Dr Treurnicht said that black domination would follow if citizenship was granted to the inhabitants of the national and independent states. Such action would mean that the whites had abdicated. He said whites were heavily taxed and other groups should bear a greater financial responsibility for their own welfare and expenditure. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 14 Sep 85]

DUNCAN VILLAGE UPGRADING--East London, 13 Sep (SAPA)--Between R10 million and R11 million would be spent on upgrading Duncan village township, the chairman of the East London Community Council, Mrs Mabel Mdaka, said yesterday in a statement. She said the government had made R300,000 available for the detailed design of the upgrading programme. "This figure represents only the beginning of a capital investment which will be in the region of R10 million to R11 million." The government announced last month that Duncan Village and Ziphunzana townships would be retained and upgraded,

and that a 99-year leasehold would apply. The statement said the money would be spent on upgrading roads, streets, storm water drainage, sewerage, water reticulation and electricity to about 970 sites in the existing residential area and 2,000 sites in the proposed extension of the area. Tenders had been awarded for the construction of a high tension electricity network and the erection of high mast lighting. She said the work had already started. "It is the council's intention to involve the residents in the planning and upgrading. A circular will be distributed to each household in which an invitation to participate will be extended to the residents. The details of the manner in which this participation can take place will be fully outlined in the circular." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0631 GMT 13 Sep 85]

IMMIGRATION RATE IN SOUTH AFRICA--South Africa had a net immigration gain of 519 people in May this year, according to Central Statistical Services in Pretoria. The number of immigrants totalled 1,636, which included 1,036 people who had arrived as visitors at one time or another, and since become approved immigrants, it said in a statement. The number of emigrants who left South Africa totalled 1,117. Also in May, South Africa received 47,559 visitors from other countries while 46,648 South Africans left on overseas trips. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Aug 85 p 8]

AGREEMENT ON SINGLE POWER NETWORK--Energy ministers of the SATBVC states (South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei) agreed in principle at a meeting in Pretoria yesterday that a single network of electricity supply and power stations be established for all five states. Power stations would be located according to the availability of resources, such as coal, the South African Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, said after the meeting. Although the decision had only been taken in principle, it meant that future power stations need not necessarily be built within the borders of South Africa itself, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Sep 85 p 13]

CSO: 3400/1091

BBC INTERVIEWS BANK CHIEF ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS

MB060947 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] South Africa's troubles have had repercussions for its neighbors, particularly economically. In the last 10 days or so, South Africa's stock exchange and currency dealings were temporarily suspended, a moratorium was declared on overseas debt repayments, and the rand fluctuated wildly against the dollar. Well, Swaziland's currency, the emalangeni, is closely tied to the rand. We asked Brian Oliver, governor of the Bank of Swaziland, how all this had affected the Swazi economy.

[Begin recording] [Oliver] The effect on Swaziland is not very great at present. The violent fluctuations in the rand exchange rate are very inconvenient, but as many of our imports come from South Africa, most of our exports go to the rest of the world, it is not convenient. It might be to some other people. [Unidentified reporter] But the Swazi currency is also fluctuating at the moment, is it, with the rand?

[Oliver] It is fluctuating with the rand, not against the rand, and fluctuates against other countries, as the rand does.

[Reporter] And the overall effect at the moment is therefore of a devaluation?

[Oliver] That has been going on for some time now. The immediate effect is this very very difficult gyrations from day to day.

[Reporter] Well, would you ever be tempted to uncouple your currency from that of South Africa?

[Oliver] It could be necessary, of course. It could be forced upon us. The extreme devaluation of last week, for example, was very disturbing, but in general, a devaluation of a reasonable degree is not particularly inconvenient, because our exporters sell to the rest of the world, and that is what really counts in our ability to service our debts.

[Reporter] What is happening about Swaziland? If it follows South Africa in currency fluctuation, does it also follow South Africa in dealing with its debts?

[Oliver] Certainly not. We pay our debts on the due date, without question, including during the 3 days that Johannesburg was closed. [End recording]

CSO: 3400/1087

HERALD URGES UNRELENTING PRESSURE ON SOUTH AFRICA

MB131425 Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Time for Sanctions"]

[Text] Unrelenting pressure must continue and must even be further intensified against the pretoria regime until it changes its evil ways. With the boer regime cash-strapped and with the rand plunging, now is the time for international economic sanctions.

South Africa has never been more vulnerable than she is now. The world community must, therefore, take advantage of this vulnerability to speed up the downfall of the boer regime.

Disinvestment is gathering steam, foreign capital is beginning to flee at an unprecedented pace, some banks are refusing to renew or extend loans and credits, the brutality of the Pretoria regime has been exposed for all who want to see.

Despite murderous forays and assassinations by agents of the morally and politically bankrupt boer clique, unrest continues unchecked across South Africa. Even the white areas, which once considered themselves immune from attack, are beginning to feel the brunt of long-simmering black rage.

Last week's warning by the African National Congress that "interesting" targets would no longer be avoided because they might entail civilian casualties is another indication that the struggle to dismantle apartheid is taking a new direction.

Nobody expects apartheid to collapse overnight. But equally clear is the fact that events in South Africa are moving at a pace and in a direction beyond Botha's control or timetable.

Those who hide behind the farce that the Botha regime is reformist, that Botha is voluntarily ending apartheid or that economic sanctions will hurt blacks more than whites, will have only themselves to blame when South Africa really explodes.

The time for piecemeal measures is long past. The time for tinkering with apartheid is long past. Blacks do not intend to wait for the miserly political crumbs falling from the table where Hitler's spiritual heirs are dining.

It is not a question of letting blacks and whites swim or eat together, or allowing blacks to live in white areas. That is not important enough.

Blacks want nothing less than their fair share of political and economic power. They have gone beyond the stage where they would settle for half-measures. Blacks want their own chosen political leaders to be released unconditionally from prison and detention so they can negotiate freely about the future of their country.

The Buthelezi and other puppets will never be accepted as authentic black leaders. If Botha chooses to negotiate with puppets and other self-seekers then let him waste his time--while South Africa burns. If the dim-witted Pretoria regime continues on its present path, then South Africa is destined for a racial holocaust that the world has never seen.

For white South Africans time is running out--fast. If they cannot get the boer clique to change, then they, too, will have to pay the price. The freedom fires now burning in South Africa cannot be extinguished before final victory, whatever the cost.

For the liberation movements and all anti-apartheid forces the time has come to redouble their efforts to make apartheid unworkable. Victory is assured. But the costs can be reduced significantly if the international community unites to pressure the Pretoria regime to end the current costly unrest and to speed up the emergence of a just, free, fair and non-racial South Africa.

CSO: 3400/1145

GOVERNOR'S PROJECTS FOR MATABELELAND NORTH

Harare THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 25 Aug 85 pp 12, 13

[Text] Last week Senator Jacob Mudenda until recently the Provincial Administrator for Matabeleland North, and now Governor of the province called seriously into question the closing of factories in Bulawayo. The reason, he told the SUNDAY NEWS was that economic development in the region depended on the re-opening of these factories.

Already I have set up machinery to identify the factories closed, the nature of activity at these factories and the number of people thrown out of employment because of their closure. I shall be meeting Bulawayo City Council officials soon to discuss what measures to take at the local level."

Senator Mudenda was speaking in a special interview with the SUNDAY NEWS. He said that since assuming office a Provincial Governor his first priority was to seek means of effecting an economic boom for Bulawayo.

"In the rural areas we would like to accelerate development by creating self-employment through income-generating projects through an intensified co-operative drive.

"We would like the village development committees and the ward development committees and the ward development committees, together with district councils, to play a more active role in mobilising the people.

"We would like to ensure that we have got creative education committees and parents' associations who must assist in improving the quality of education by doing what the authorities require of them.

"We would like to improve the communication infrastructure in the province -- better roads to clinics and schools, most of which are located at district service centres and growth points.

"If conjunction with the District Development Fund radio communication we would like to see that clinics are supplied with radio communication systems where no telephones are installed so that service to the sick is better organised.

"We want to upgrade more clinics and improve the staffing situation of these, which is not adequate. We hope to attract nurses by providing better accommodation. We also like to stress the role of women and youth, who should be mobilised to play an active role in development."

Senator Mudenda said his second priority was political stability. He said he would like to work with the provincial leadership of the ruling party to ensure that there was political understanding among the people.

"Obviously we want the people to join the ruling party in order to achieve political stability at a faster rate. Unity, security, and peace are our objectives. We want to persuade our people to be united regardless of tribe or race, and to feel we are one Zimbabwe. As a united people it would be easier to work for peace and lend support to security forces to track down dissidents."

Senator Mudenda said his office had a development plan for Matabeleland North. Volume I of the plan was presented to the provincial development committee and provincial council in May. Volume II of the plan, which contained projects and plans, would be presented in October.

There were problems which stood in the way of the Government's new approach on primary health care. They were the shortage of staff. Tsholotsho, Nikayi and Hlangabeza had no doctors. The shortage of State Registered Nurses, medical assistants, health assistants and health inspectors was critical in all areas.

There was also a shortage of accommodation and suitable storage facilities. This made the hiring of staff difficult and because of lack of storage, drugs ran out. Lack of adequate transport to convey health staff and patients as well as equipment and medicine was another problem.

Then came the high cost involved in the treatment of low salary earners. Another was the security situation; the burning of clinics, the stealing of drugs and the intimidation of staff.

The governor said despite the good rains Matabeleland North experienced crop failures in a fairly large section of the communal areas.

"These were caused chiefly by crop destruction by elephants and birds, the non-arrival of seed packs and the shortage of tillage power due to death of animals. It was therefore recommended that drought relief should continue in those areas affected."

Concerning the water supply situation, there had been a good run-off in almost all areas and almost all dams in the province filled up, so no problem was expected.

The Cold Storage Commission had held four sales in the province involving 643 heifers. Communal farmers were permitted to buy or exchange for heifers.

"These heifers were purchased from commercial farmers last season and were kept at the Cold Storage Commission feedlots. They are good breeding stock and it is hoped that from them re-stocking will progress."

The food-for-work programme was phased out with the end of the drought relief programme. At present the Government was looking into the possibility of continuing the scheme where projects remained incomplete, the governor said.

CSO: 3400/1103

BUMPER WHEAT CROP EXPECTED

Harare THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 25 Aug 85 p 11

[Text] This year's wheat crop will rival the highest post-independence production of 212,000 tonnes recorded in 1982, the chairman of the Zimbabwe Cereals Production Association, Mr. A. J. Headicar, said last week.

The expected harvest will represent a substantial increase over last year's total production of 110,000 tonnes. "It will be pretty close to the 1982 crop. And at the moment it is showing a nice crop."

Mr. Headicar told our Harare correspondent in an interview "that an estimated 42,000 ha had been planted to wheat this year. "There is a great future for wheat when you bear in mind that the present capacity of bakeries and millers is 350,000 tonnes."

He estimated that there was an additional 5,000 ha which had not been used for growing wheat this year however but the introduction of the National Irrigation Fund will mean an increased hectarage planted to wheat in future.

Asked how far the expected crop would go towards meeting consumption requirements, Mr. Headicar said that it was not possible to say what the exact domestic needs were because of the restricted allocations that have been in force for some time.

But he explained that becoming self-sufficient in the country's wheat requirement was much cheaper than having to import. "We could even sell it to Zambia at a small profit, if we were able to grow more than we need," he said.

CSO: 3400/1103

END